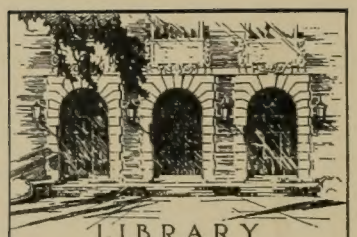

FIRST
ILLINOIS FARM FLASH

(From Extension Service in Agriculture
(and Home Economics, University of Illinois
(College of Agriculture, in cooperation with
(U. S. Department of Agriculture

Speaking time: 4:05 minutes

January 3, 1944

(FOR BROADCAST USE ONLY)

(ANNOUNCER: Here is today's ILLINOIS FARM FLASH, presented as a public service for your use as you see fit.)

****

(:20) Look down, look down that lonesome road before you travel on it. A year ago 36 hundred people were killed while merely walking down a road. Two out of three were walking with their backs to the traffic. Now if you need to do any walking along a highway or side road, stay on the left-hand side facing approaching traffic. Just keep in mind that for safe walking on a road the left side is right, and the right side is wrong.

****

(1:00) You folks receiving parcels from service men abroad can do a good turn by burning immediately all packing materials in these packages, says H. B. Petty, extension entomologist, Illinois State Natural History Survey. There may be a stowaway insect or insect egg in the packing material which could mean the introduction of a new crop pest or a new flare-up of an old one.

It isn't enough just to store the empty boxes and packing material in the attic, or put it in the garbage can. Sooner or later, if there's an insect or an insect egg present, our farm crops or city lawns may have a brand new pest to deal with. None of us want any more Hessian flies, Japanese beetles, European corn borer or some of our other crop pests which had a similar introduction into this country, Petty points out. We can help prevent this by burning all packing material and containers received from overseas.

Speaking time: [illegible] minutes January 7, [illegible]

(FOR BROADCAST USE ONLY)

(ANNOUNCER: Here is today's ILLINOIS PARK PLAZA, presented as a public service for your use as you see fit.)

****

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Plant quarantine regulations on foreign materials are fully recognized by the armed services. But there isn't much time for a soldier boy to read directions when he may be packing a gift with one hand while keeping a rifle ready for the enemy with the other. Short-handed post offices, customs and various organizations on plant quarantine are unable to examine all incoming packages. So we can "give 'em a lift" by burning all gift containers and packing materials received from men abroad.

****

(1:00) There isn't much use to "live in hopes" for a new spray rig in 1944, says Dwight Powell, assistant chief in plant pathology, University of Illinois College of Agriculture. In checking with one of the largest manufacturers of orchard spray equipment, he found that only 17 outfits were available for Illinois fruit growers this year.

Since good fruit can't be produced without proper and workable equipment, it looks as if we'd better come to the aid of the old spray rig right now, Powell states. The entire machine should be thoroughly cleaned. Oil and grease the exposed parts subject to rusting. It's a good idea to paint the wheels, tank and hood. Inspect and replace any damaged parts of the plunger packing and porcelain cylinder walls. Check the valves, gaskets, gears, spark plugs and carburetor.

Now when it comes to rubber hose, well--that's a part of the sprayer irreplaceable. It's best to store it away from heat and light. We'll want to keep in mind not to rinse it with oil, as oil tends to dissolve rubber. However, the nozzles should be removed and stored in oil. That's also true for spray guns and even the small discs of the spray guns. These may be difficult to obtain before the war's over.

Checking your spray equipment now will pay dividends in 1944.

****

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Checking your spray equipment now will pay dividends in 1944.

****

(:45) Here's the Illinois farm labor report for the week ending December 24, as outlined by P. E. Johnston, state supervisor, emergency farm labor, University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Openings for married men as year-round workers totaled 506 with only 96 men available. As for single men for year-round workers, there were 273 openings with only 19 men available. New orders for the week totaled 126 with 88 farmers ordering for the first time. Seventy-one farm workers were placed.

With a prospective increase in the units required for a "C" classification in some counties, there will no doubt be some shifting of workers from one farm to another. The normal increase in the demand for year-round workers is expected to get under way early this month.

A number of small farmers are preparing to fill farm jobs rather than to continue to farm small tracts of land. Still others, who were discouraged with crop results in 1943 due to late plantings and the summer drought, are registering for farm labor rather than shift to other lines of work.

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(1:00) It isn't a case of seeing what 4-H club or member can contribute the most toward the purchase of two ambulances to be given to the armed forces during the forty-third annual Farm and Home Week. It's simply a case of seeing that every 4-H club member in the state of Illinois is given an opportunity to contribute--no matter how small that contribution may be. Because every 4-H club member in the state will want to know that they're included in that plaque which signifies the ambulance was presented by them as a mission of mercy for their own club members now in the service.

So we thought you'd be interested to know that more than $350 has been turned in to the state office for the ambulance fund.

That's about one-sixth of the amount needed. Three home economics 4-H clubs of Whiteside county mailed in a check for $6.05. The DeKalb county 4-H girls' clubs sent a check for $20. The 4-H federation also of DeKalb county mailed a check for $5. And Kankakee county 4-H clubs contributed $82, the largest contribution from any county received so far.

Contributions by 4-H members, 4-H clubs and friends of 4-H club work may be sent to F. H. Mynard at the University of Illinois, your farm and home adviser or this station.

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CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: And so ends another ILLINOIS FARM FLASH, a public service of _____, presented in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture and the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois.

-0-

Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics:
University of Illinois College of Agriculture and the United States
Department of Agriculture cooperating. H. P. Rusk, Director
Acts approved by Congress May 8 and June 30, 1914

TNM:CG
1-3-44

R

SECOND
ILLINOIS FARM FLASH

(From Extension Service in Agriculture
(and Home Economics, University of Illinois
(College of Agriculture, in cooperation with
(U. S. Department of Agriculture

Speaking time: 6:30 minutes

January 6, 1944

(FOR BROADCAST USE ONLY)

(ANNOUNCER: Here is today's ILLINOIS FARM FLASH, presented as a public service for your use as you see fit.)

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(1:30) Here's the program of the 72nd annual meeting of the Horticultural Society of Central Illinois. The meeting is scheduled for January 10 and 11, that's Monday and Tuesday of next week, in the Hotel Lincoln-Douglas at Quincy, according to C. C. Mast, society secretary. I'd like to mention, too, that women are invited to all sessions, including the banquet Monday evening. So members of the Horticultural Society of Central Illinois and their wives will want to "chalk up" January 10 and 11 on their "must attend" list of future appointments.

V. W. Kelley, extension horticulturist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture, will speak to the group on food for victory with king apple. Other speakers and their subjects from the University include Dwight Powell, who will talk about apple disease control. A. S. Colby, luncheon speaker, has a word on blueberries in Illinois. (And dollars to doughnuts there'll be blueberries served at the luncheon in muffins or pie. Food for thought.) W. A. Ruth will present the fundamentals of soil conservation and D. S. Brown will discuss fertilizers.

S. C. Chandler of the Illinois State Natural History Survey has chosen apple insect control for his subject of discussion. W. A. Albrecht, University of Missouri, will be on hand with some excellent information on soil fertility in its broader implications. G. C. Oderkirk, U. S. Department of Interior, is to speak on rodent control

in apple orchards. C. E. Baker of Purdue University will talk about corrugated paper apple boxes. H. W. Day and L. L. Colvis, of fruit marketing agencies, will present information on apple price ceilings and the orchard supply situation, and S. E. Myers of the U. S. Soil Conservation Service will discuss soil conservation in Illinois.

'Looks like a full program for the 72nd annual meeting of the Horticultural Society of Central Illinois. So remember the dates, January 10 and 11.

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(1:00) Poultry probably ranks second to rabbits in highway casualties. Furthermore, about 90 per cent of the poultry killed are pullets. For some reason or other, roosters seem to be a little smarter in making up their minds. This highway death loss in poultry is unnecessary. Most of it comes from not having the laying flock housed so hens won't need to range for their feed.

In checking with H. H. Alp, associate professor of poultry extension, University of Illinois College of Agriculture, here's what it means in terms of dollars and cents when a mature pullet is killed on the highway. About twenty-five pounds of feed at three cents a pound. That's 75 cents. The pullet when a chick cost 15 cents. Add another 30 cents for rearing and brooding costs. In addition, that pullet probably would have produced 10 dozen eggs. At 40 cents a dozen you can add another four dollars. If you total these figures, you'll find it represents a loss of $5.20 in costs and anticipated income.

Poultrymen can well afford to adopt the slogan of the National Advisory Council, "Save A Hen And Feed A Soldier," Alp points out. Keep the chickens off the road and in the poultry house. If you haven't room, market the surplus. If you haven't been culling,

cull systematically throughout the year and save both feed and poultry. Now's the time we must manage the flock to the best of our ability.

****

(:45) Bond county 4-H clubs, Joy Girls and E. and H., take a bow! According to a report we have here from our good friend W. H. "Bill" Tammeus (pronounced Ta-may-us), these two clubs raised $65.69 at a recent box social and contributed the amount to some very worthy causes--even down to the last nickel.

Twenty-five dollars were contributed to the 4-H ambulance fund, $10 to the President's infantile paralysis fund, $30 to the Red Cross and war relief fund and the remaining 69 cents to buy flowers for an invalid lady living in the community.

The Joy Girls and E. and H. 4-H clubs "hail from" Donnellson, Illinois, and are led by Mrs. O. B. Pownall and Darrell Sample. Their entire contribution to a number of worthy causes is typical of 4-H club thinking and acting. It's indicative of future America.

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(1:15) We can't afford to relax our efforts in the farm machinery care, repair and share campaign, cautions R. C. Hay, agricultural engineer, University of Illinois College of Agriculture. Even though the production of farm machinery this year will be twice the output of that in 1943, Hay states there won't be enough new machines to meet the demand.

Manufacturers of farm machinery are working hard to put out their quotas. But shortages of material and manpower and shortages of component parts, such as bearings, castings and magnetos, are making it difficult for them to keep up to schedule.

New machinery will go only to those who have the most urgent need for its use in food production. It's vital, therefore, for all

of us to think in terms of checking and repairing the machinery which we now have on hand. Most of our 1944 crop production will be attained with present farm machinery.

Any farmers who plan to sell some of their used machinery at an attractive price with the expectation they'll be able to buy new machinery, are urged by Hay to abandon this hope. County rationing committees usually don't favor the selling of machinery, especially when the machines are taken out of the community.

Stocks of repair parts, both in manufacturers' branch houses and in implement dealers' stores are generally low. Implement dealers' shops have been badly depleted of skilled mechanics and repair men. It's important, therefore, that every farmer who needs either repair parts or repair services for spring work should place orders promptly so as to allow time for securing parts and getting repair work done.

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(1:00)"'Stop it before it starts' can be the slogan for Illinois dairymen in their fight to control mastitis," says the department of animal pathology and hygiene, University of Illinois College of Agriculture. Early diagnosis and treatment will salvage mildly infected animals, but the burden of mastitis control must be borne by good herd management practices, such as mastitis testing and isolation of infected animals.

Carefully selected animals may be cured in many cases and the production of normal milk restored, the pathologists say. But no known remedy is satisfactory in treating well-established cases of mastitis. The damage due to infection isn't removed even by successful treatment, nor does the treatment increase the resistance of the animals to reinfection.

Therefore, the most rational approach to a solution of the mastitis problem is a program of herd management in which treatment is of secondary importance to hygienic, preventative measures. Dairymen are requested to consult their veterinarians regarding testing of their herds. Sterile vials for the collection of milk samples are furnished without cost to veterinarians, and the test for mastitis is also made without cost to the dairymen. The samples must be properly collected or the test is not reliable.

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(1:00) Here's a progress report on the 4-H ambulance fund, courtesy of F. H. Mynard, associate in boys' 4-H club work, University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

To date $830 have been contributed by 4-H club members throughout the state. That's a little more than one-fourth of the amount needed, Mynard points out. Latest contributors include Will county, $53.25; Bond, $50.70; Jackson-Perry, $21, and Christian county, $19.22.

As you know, two ambulances are to be presented to the armed forces by Illinois 4-H club members during Farm and Home Week at the University of Illinois on February 8, 9 and 10. However, it takes five or six weeks to carry out the necessary proceedings for obtaining the ambulances after the necessary funds have been collected. That means it will be necessary for contributions by 4-H club members to "roll in" a little faster if they're to meet the "deadline" of February 8.

Mynard urges all Illinois 4-H club members and friends of 4-H work who plan to contribute toward the ambulance fund to send in their contributions right away. All contributions may be mailed to the 4-H staff at Urbana or to this station.

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CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: And so ends another ILLINOIS FARM FLASH, a public service of _____, presented in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture and the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois.

-0-

Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics: University of Illinois College of Agriculture and the United States Department of Agriculture cooperating. H. P. Rusk, Director
Acts approved by Congress May 8 and June 30, 1914

TNM:CG
1-6-44

R

THIRD
ILLINOIS FARM FLASH

(From Extension Service in Agriculture
(and Home Economics, University of Illinois
(College of Agriculture, in cooperation with
(U. S. Department of Agriculture

Speaking time: 4 1/2 minutes

January 10, 1944

(FOR BROADCAST USE ONLY)

(ANNOUNCER: Here is today's ILLINOIS FARM FLASH, presented as a public service for your use as you see fit.)

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(1:00) Here's the biggest opportunity for a nickle I've ever seen. A red, white and blue 36-page booklet on the care and simple repair of household equipment. That includes fuses, cord, plugs, small appliances, refrigerators, ranges, washing machines, kitchen utensils, pressure cookers and simple plumbing.

I'd have given a nickle to get the ice box door open the other morning, when the lock stuck. I'd have given another nickle to get the door back on. That was the only way I could get to my bacon and eggs-----taking the door off. Maybe that's one reason why my good friend E. W. Lehmann, head of the department of agricultural engineering, University of Illinois College of Agriculture, sent me a sample copy of this booklet on repair of household equipment.

So I want to pass the information along to you. All of us want to make our household equipment last as long as we can these days. And daily care and needed repair of this equipment will determine just how long it will last. This, red, white and blue booklet, number 273, is an excellent handbook on this very thing.

Now the supply is limited on this handbook. But we'll take care of the requests as long as the supply lasts. Address your request to his station for booklet number 2-7-3. And be sure to enclose five cents to cover cost of printing.

****

(:45) Here's a note from H. O. Allison, secretary of the Illinois Farmers' Institute. He says the 49th annual meeting of the Illinois Farmers' Institute will be held in conjunction with Farm and Home Week on the University of Illinois campus February 8, 9 and 10.

As we've mentioned before, an excellent program has been arranged, which features the production of food and feed, agricultural economics, farm management, rural life and home economics. In addition a speaker of national reputation will address the general session each day. This meeting is free to everyone, and while farmers and homemakers are particularly urged to attend, it will be a source of valuable information to anyone interested in the welfare of rural people.

"This is a golden opportunity to become familiar with the best known farm practices," Allison states. "Now is the time Illinois farmers and homemakers can help America more by producing to the maximum and establishing economies appropriate to maximum net results," he adds.

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(1:30)"A tree a day to keep the Nazis away" is a good New Year's resolution for Illinois timberland owners, in the opinion of J. E. Davis, extension forester and chairman of the Illinois Wartime Timber Marketing Committee. Furthermore, it's a resolution that will apply to about one hundred thousand Illinois farmers, since at least that many have woodland with twenty or more trees big enough for saw timber.

Now if each one of these woodland owners would cut just one tree a day for twenty days, they could turn out logs enough for two hundred fifty million feet of lumber, Davis asserts. That's more lumber than all the mills in the state sawed this past year.

Very few of the mills are running full capacity. Lots of them must alternate between logging and sawing because of a labor shortage. Some mills are actually shut down more than half the time. That's where we come in with our logs for two hundred fifty million feet of lumber. If we'd get the logs out for the mills, they'd be running every day.

Naturally we wouldn't want to dump two million trees on the market all at once. We'll need to get "lined up" with a sawmill man who would buy our logs and work out a schedule for the neighborhood so we'd be feeding a supply of logs to the mill right up to next winter. If we couldn't deliver the logs to the mill, we could at least skid them out to the road where mill trucks could pick them up.

We might add a cord a day to the tree a day, for after logs were cut there'd be all the tops. The tops could be used for fuel-wood, mine props, fiber wood and we might even salvage a few rough logs for use around home. A few cords of well-seasoned wood might come in handy, if coal's hard to get.

Your farm adviser can help you locate your nearest project forester who will help you market that tree a day to keep the Nazis away.

****

(1:15) It's a good time to be thinking what insecticides we're going to need for next year's victory garden, says H. B. Petty, extension entomologist, Illinois State Natural History Survey. There's nearly always a section on insecticides in all the new seed catalogues you've been receiving, so let's turn to that section and figure out what we'll need.

Some rotenone product really should be first on your list, Petty points out. It's effective on a number of garden insects,

including Mexican bean beetles and asparagus beetles. It's something you'll especially need, if you're planning to grow broccoli, cauliflower, cabbage or any other cole crop. Anywhere from one to five pounds of a rotenone product will be sufficient, depending, of course, on the size of your garden. If your garden is only 25 feet square or smaller, you probably won't need any at all. You can hand-pick the insects and have a very effective control.

As for other insecticides, lead arsenate is an old standby for chewing insects. If your seed catalogue doesn't have a commercial mixture available, order four or five pounds of lead arsenate and 12 or 15 pounds of hydrated lime to mix with it. Calcium arsenate or cryolite may be used in place of the lead arsenate. However, talc, sulphur or flour should be mixed with cryolite instead of hydrated lime.

If you see a small inexpensive hand duster advertised, it would be advisable to order it. Perhaps your neighbor would like to go into partnership with you on the duster. But, anyway, now is the time to prepare to "pass the ammunition" for the insect attacks on 1944 victory gardens.

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CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: And so ends another ILLINOIS FARM FLASH, a public service of _____, presented in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture and the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois.

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Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics:
University of Illinois College of Agriculture and the United States
Department of Agriculture cooperating. H. P. Rusk, Director
Acts approved by Congress May 8 and June 30, 1914

TNM:CG
1-10-44

R

FOURTH
ILLINOIS FARM FLASH

(From Extension Service in Agriculture
(and Home Economics, University of Illinois
(College of Agriculture, in cooperation with
(U. S. Department of Agriculture

Speaking time: 7 minutes

January 13, 1944

(FOR BROADCAST USE ONLY)

(ANNOUNCER: Here is today's ILLINOIS FARM FLASH, presented as a public service for your use as you see fit.)

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(:30) Representatives and fieldmen from organizations concerned with dairy production will attend a conference on war emergency production problems to be held at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture January 20 and 21. According to W. W. Yapp, acting head of the dairy husbandry department, discussions will center on feeding, management hints and appraising production problems. There'll be information on disease control in dairy cattle, labor problems, production testing and lessons learned from farm account records.

A number of regional meetings of a similar nature are scheduled for January 24 at the Emmerson hotel, Mt. Vernon; Custer hotel, Galesburg, on January 26; Nelson hotel, Rockford, on January 28; and the Broadview hotel, East St. Louis, on February 1.

****

(:45) Here's an announcement of the seventieth annual meeting of the Southern Illinois State Horticultural Society on January 17 and 18, Monday and Tuesday of next week. The meeting will be held in the Little Theater room of the Old Science Building at Southern Illinois Normal University.

Information of interest to fruit growers will be given and all orchardists are urged to attend. All phases of fruit growing will be covered by Illinois growers and experimenters in neighboring states as well as from the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Speakers from the University include M. J. Dorsey, head of the department of horticulture, and V. W. Kelley, A. S. Colby and Dwight Powell, also from the department of horticulture. There'll be P. E. Johnston, state supervisor, emergency farm labor, and S. C. Chandler, Illinois State Natural History Survey.

Remember the dates of the Southern Illinois State Horticultural Society meeting, January 17 and 18, at Carbondale, Illinois.

****

(1:30) If you're like I am in figuring up income tax this year, you'll appreciate a copy of Illinois circular 569, prepared by R. C. Ross, agricultural economist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture. There's a five-cent charge to cover cost of printing. Address your request to this station. You may call for it by name or number, "Figuring the 1943 Income Tax," number 5-6-9.

This leaflet is designed primarily for Illinois farmers. Together with instructions which you receive along with your income tax blanks, it will help you make satisfactory federal income tax returns on your 1943 operations. Leaflet 5-6-9 covers the general provision of the tax law, methods of reporting and records needed, steps in calculating farm income on both the cash and accrual basis and information on figuring the tax.

It lists a number of points to note carefully, such as income from nonfarm sources, when to report the value of farm products consumed or traded and money received from insurance companies. There's the carryover and carryback provisions for anyone who operated a farm at a loss in 1943. There's information on interest on war bonds, livestock death losses, gains or losses in farm land sales and a host of other suggestions that many of us wouldn't even think about in figuring our income taxes. Now the government doesn't want you to overpay or

underpay your taxes. The government wants you to take all your legal deductions, but at the same time pay your legal taxes.

Circular 5-6-9 will help you do just that. So write today for your copy of "Figuring the 1943 Income Tax," number 5-6-9 and enclose five cents to cover the cost of printing. Address your request to _____, in care of _____, _____. That's circular 5-6-9.

****

(1:15) You know, Mark Twain said, "Carry your eggs in one basket, but watch that basket." It sounds as if he had a "hunch" of the container situation in 1944. At any rate, it will pay all of us not only to "watch that basket," but the egg case, peach basket, apple crate, strawberry case and all other wooden containers.

According to J. E. Davis, extension forester and chairman of the Illinois wartime timber marketing committee, the container situation is a dark one for 1944. Materials will be short 10 to 20 per cent. The buying public, along with retailers, has been accustomed to discriminating against used containers in normal times. But now we must accept produce on its merits, no matter whether we receive it in a new or second-hand package. He cites the attitude of War Food Administration officials in saying that containers should be regarded as "wartime packages" comparable to recapped rubber tires.

Scarcity of wooden containers is just one example of the commercial wood and lumber products situation. Demand for lumber for packing and shipping is up 300 per cent over prewar use. Military demands must be met. There's an increase in the use of lumber for the manufacture of war goods. Coupled with a serious falling off in lumber and pulpwood production, it all adds up to fewer containers for 1944.

So, my friends, "carry all your eggs in one basket," if you will "but watch that basket." It may be awfully difficult to get a new one for awhile.

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(1:30) Never, since Jack's mother spanked him for selling the cow, has anything called a bean flourished so amazingly as have soybeans in this country in the past twenty years.

Twenty years ago farmers harvested less than five million bushels of soybeans from less than a half million acres planted to this comparatively new American crop.

During the past year American farmers put nearly eleven and one-half million acres of land in soybeans and harvested a crop of more than 206 million bushels. But the end is not yet. In this war year of 1944, farmers are asked to up their acreage nearly 20 per cent for a probable soybean harvest of nearly 237 million bushels.

Soybeans are needed for oil to use in quick-drying paint for ships, tanks, guns and planes. When you figure it takes 3,500 bushels of soybeans to produce enough oil for painting a battleship, you can easily see we'll need a lot of soybeans. And that's not saying anything about the thousand and one other possible uses for the oil from soybeans in making soap, medicines, linoleum, oilcloth, printer's ink, glycerin and leather goods. Or about the soybean meal that is getting more and more popular as a high-protein feed for livestock.

Like other legumes, soybeans grow in nearly all types of soil. But the soybean experts of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, remind farmers that they can get higher yields on improved soils. The soybean men say that liming the acid soils and fertilizing the poorer soils will mean higher yields of this important war crop this year.

****

(1:30) Here's a question: What's the most important crop in this country?

You're right. In money value, corn is first. Cotton comes second. Now then, what's third?

No, not wheat. Most of the time, wheat is in fourth place. True, once in a while it does break into third place. But, generally speaking, hay is our third crop in money value.

As for the value of hay as livestock feed on your own farm, well, if your farm is like the average farm in this country, hay supplies about 15 per cent of all the nutrients your animals get. Grass supplies about 35 per cent. Grain about 35 per cent. And corn stover, silage, and other miscellaneous crops supply the other 15 per cent.

Those are two measures of the value of hay. But they don't tell the whole story. Feed specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, say that during the present feed shortage hay might prove much more valuable to the nation as a whole and to the individual farmer than it usually does. The most valuable hay is high-grade hay.

High-grade hay contains a good deal more protein than the hay on the farm today. Farmers can produce more of the critical protein we need in this country and at the same time have more of this money-making nutrient right on their farms by producing real top-quality hay.

And if you'd like to know how to produce that high-grade hay, they suggest that your county farm adviser has some good tips on that subject, and he will gladly give them to you.

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CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: And so ends another ILLINOIS FARM FLASH, a public service of _____, presented in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture and the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois.

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Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics:
University of Illinois College of Agriculture and the United States
TNM:dh Department of Agriculture cooperating. H. P. Rusk, Director
1-13-44 Acts approved by Congress May 8 and June 30, 1914

R

FIFTH
ILLINOIS FARM FLASH

(From Extension Service in Agriculture
(and Home Economics, University of Illinois
(College of Agriculture, in cooperation with
(U. S. Department of Agriculture

Speaking time: 7 1/2 minutes

January 17, 1944

(FOR BROADCAST USE ONLY)

(ANNOUNCER: Here is today's ILLINOIS FARM FLASH, presented as a public service for your use as you see fit.)

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(1:00) February 14 to 19 are the dates for the twenty-seventh annual tractor and gas engine short course at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, according to R. I. Shawl, professor of agricultural engineering. The course is open to anyone sixteen years of age or over.

The fee for the week's course is $2.50. Board and room will cost about eight to 10 dollars for the week. However, the number registered in the course is limited to 35, so persons interested should contact their farm adviser immediately for application blanks or write Professor R. I. Shawl at the University.

The work in the course will be practical and should be of interest to many of the owners and operators of the 178,000 farm tractors in Illinois and also many road and industrial tractors in the state.

There'll be lectures, demonstrations and laboratory work on the operation and principles of construction of engines, valves and valve timing, high compression, ignition, fuels, carburetors, rubber tires, lubrication, lubricating oils and greases and engine troubles.

Now if you're interested in registering in this short course, remember to contact your local farm adviser or write Professor R. I. Shawl at the University of Illinois.

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(1:15) "I'd give $50 to have someone keep books for me." This was the exasperated comment of an Illinois farmer who had been struggling for hours trying to assemble a year's business out of an assortment of sales slips, check stubs, bills and bad guesses. In a much better mood are some 33 hundred Illinois farmers who kept accurate records of their business in 1943, in the opinion of F. J. Reiss, agricultural economist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture. These records were kept in farm account books prepared by the department of agricultural economics.

Farm accounts kept by Illinois farmers may be classified into four main types. First, simple records of expenses and income used primarily for income tax and financial purposes. Second, farm financial records kept in the Illinois farm account book by cooperators in the state-wide extension project. Next, Farm Bureau Farm Management Service records summarized by the department of agricultural economics. And finally, detailed cost and enterprise cost records secured by the department primarily for research purposes.

Reiss points out that farm records consist of five main parts. A beginning and ending inventory, records of purchases, sales and a record of crop production and land use. Recording this information by enterprises permits a critical analysis of the farm business which serves as a basis toward achieving better farm management.

Farmers interested in keeping the farm account book in 1944 are urged to contact their county farm adviser or address their requests to this station.

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(1:00) Illinois farmers can well be checking over their prospective needs for superphosphate and rock phosphate this year. It will aid materially in assuring an equitable distribution of the small allotment available, if orders are placed now.

About seventy-five carloads of superphosphate are expected to be received this year under the AAA Conservation Materials Program, according to Harry M. Combrink, acting chairman, Illinois Triple-A Committee. About 60 cars won't be available until May and June. Of course, this means it won't be possible to fill all county needs during the early spring months.

Nevertheless, county committees have been asked to determine their minimum requirements for the first six months of 1944. Advance notice of needs makes for more equal distribution. Orders should be placed as soon as possible.

Superphosphate furnished through the Conservation Materials Program will cost $21.40 a ton for 18 per cent, $22.40 for 19 per cent and $23.60 for 20 per cent, Combrink states.

Farmers are urged to contact their community committeeman or local handlers at an early date to help determine local needs for both superphosphate and rock phosphate this year. It is expected that superphosphate will be more plentiful than rock phosphate in 1944.

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(:45) Contributions to the 4-H ambulance fund are still rolling in, according to F. H. Mynard, associate in boys' 4-H club work, University of Illinois College of Agriculture. Donations now total $1,283.55.

There are many interesting stories about the ways in which 4-H clubs are contributing toward the ambulance fund. For instance, members of the Claytonville 4-H Club of Iroquois county cancelled their usual Christmas gift exchange and donated the amount they would have spent, $5.75. The total contribution from Iroquois county was $34.75.

When the Crete 4-H Club of Will county received its letter asking for contributions to the ambulance fund, the members immediately

made plans to raise money. The party they held netted a profit of five dollars. In addition, this club has purchased two $25 war bonds, besides the individual purchases of war bonds and war stamps.

Persons interested in contributing toward the 4-H ambulance fund should contact their farm adviser or home adviser or mail their contributions directly to F. H. Mynard at the University of Illinois.

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(1:30) Farmers aren't hoarding corn but are using it up rapidly, says L. J. Norton, agricultural economist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture. He cites figures released by the U. S. Department of Agriculture that indicate a 251-million-bushel reduction in the amount of corn stored on farms on January 1, 1944, as compared to a year earlier. In addition, the disappearance of corn, fed and marketed, from October 1 to December 31 was a little more than 10 per cent increase from a year earlier. In Illinois the disappearance was about five per cent larger than last year.

If the disappearance of corn should continue to exceed that of a year ago by 10 per cent, Norton says it would entirely exhaust our supply. Current adjustments in livestock numbers will prevent this. But disappearance of corn is certain to be heavy until the expanded 1943 fall pig crop is marketed, he adds.

The heavy farm disappearance of corn reflects in part the absence of reserve government and commercial stock. These stocks declined 60 million bushel during the 1942-43 season.

The feed trade is anxiously seeking corn. Distillers are using corn because reserve stocks of wheat are reduced and prices are higher.

Norton points out, that under the existing ceiling price order on corn, there's no provision for seasonal advance in corn

prices. Unless the order is changed to allow seasonal advance in price, there's no point to farmers storing corn for later sale. If the moisture content of the corn is more than 20 per cent, something may be gained by allowing it to dry down to that figure. But in high moisture corn, there's danger of damage developing when the weather turns warm.

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(:45) "Hire early and avoid the rush," says P. E. Johnston, state supervisor, emergency farm labor, University of Illinois College of Agriculture, in commenting on the labor situation for Illinois farmers in 1944. Prompt placement of workers during January and February will avoid the rush in March.

As indicated from reports by Illinois farm advisers, Johnston points out, that for the week ending January 7, there were 226 farmers who placed orders for farm workers, 145 of them for the first time.

The reports also show that there were 652 openings for married men for year-round work with only 154 available. As for single men, the ratio was 305 openings with only 23 available.

This indicates that farmers who have or plan to place orders for farm workers should obtain those workers as quickly as possible rather than wait, Johnston states. It might be well for us to keep in mind the old adage, "He who hesitates is lost." So let's try to get that hired man now.

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(:45) Here's a little note on the sale of surplus horses and mules from J. L. Edmonds, chief in horse husbandry, University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

According to a report from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Edmonds says that the War Department is disposing of quite a

large number of surplus horses and a few mules. Most of the horses are of the cavalry type, although field artillery stock is included. Almost all of them are geldings from six years of age upward to 18 to 20 years. The quality of mules is a little lower.

Some 16 hundred have already been disposed of in eastern markets at public auction. However, the Remount Depot at Fort Reno, Oklahoma, has about 39 hundred head for sale, including a few mules. There are some 25 hundred horses and about 300 mules for sale at Fort Robinson, Nebraska. In scattered locations throughout the country another 600 head are being offered.

Interested parties may contact the Commandant, Remount Depot, Fort Robinson, Nebraska, and Fort Reno, Oklahoma.

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(:30) February 1 is the date for the St. Louis area vegetable growers' school to be held at Hotel Fairmont, Collinsville, Illinois. Subjects for discussion include the food program for 1944, farm labor, the agricultural economics situation, developing a local quick freezing industry as well as discussions on soils, insects and diseases. Speakers from the University of Illinois College of Agriculture include Lee Somers, associate in vegetable gardening extension; C. M. Linsley, assistant professor of soils; P. E. Johnston and W. D. Murphy, farm labor; H. B. Petty, extension entomologist, and M. B. Linn, assistant professor of vegetable crops. Vegetable growers in the St. Louis area are urged to keep in mind the date of the school, February 1 at Collinsville.

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CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: And so ends another ILLINOIS FARM FLASH, a public service of _____, presented in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture and the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois.

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Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics: University of Illinois College of Agriculture and the United States Department of Agriculture cooperating. H. P. Rusk, Director
Acts approved by Congress May 8 and June 30, 1914

TNM:CG 1-17-44

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SIXTH
ILLINOIS FARM FLASH

(From Extension Service in Agriculture
(and Home Economics, University of Illinois
(College of Agriculture, in cooperation with
(U. S. Department of Agriculture

Speaking time: 7:45 minutes

January 20, 1944

(FOR BROADCAST USE ONLY)

(ANNOUNCER: Here is today's ILLINOIS FARM FLASH, presented as a public service for your use as you see fit.)

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(:15) My idea of a bad dream come true is to be caught in a 40-acre field with a mad bull. I've always had a premonition that the only gentle bull in the world was one at the end of a good strong staff. Somehow I never trusted a bull with just a chain between me and the ring in his nose. Like pushing on a rope, your efforts are futile if the bull suddenly "goes off the beam."

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(1:15) I know a lot of you fellows made some money on oats in 1943. As a general rule we don't class oats as a crop of that category. But we did it before and we can do it again, even if it has been suggested that our oat acreage be cut about nine per cent in 1944. The answer lies in seeding recommended varieties that are adapted to your locality, according to G. H. Dungan, professor of crop production, University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

For northern Illinois, experiments show over a three-year period that the best all-round oats are Vicland, Boone and Tama. For central Illinois, it's Tama, Vicland, Boone. I reversed the order on you a little bit, but that's the way they "stack up" when it comes to bushels an acre in each of the different sections. Now when it comes to southern Illinois, Dungan suggests Tama, Columbia and Vicland. Boone' right along with Vicland, but just a little bit lower in yield.

These adapted varieties of oats are recommended not only for their yielding qualities. They have a lot of other good points includi.

resistance to diseases and a pretty fair straw. Furthermore, you'll be able to find certified seed available for most of these varieties, Dungan points out.

As we said before, our oat acreage in 1944 is to be cut down about nine per cent. But with a good year for oats, we can probably make up the difference by raising recommended varieties adapted to our section. For northern Illinois, they're Vicland, Boone and Tama. For central Illinois, Tama, Vicland and Boone. And for southern Illinois, let's make it Tama, Columbia and Vicland or Boone. On land of low productivity in central and northern Illinois, Marion would be a good choice because it grows taller than Vicland, Tama and Boone.

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(1:30) Violets and bluebirds are generally considered as the first signs of spring, but don't forget to "put a few chips" on cankerworms, cautions H. B. Petty, extension entomologist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture. Along about February 1 in central and southern Illinois, female moths of the cankerworm will start their annual grand march up the trunks of shade trees as a prelude to complete defoliation of those trees late next spring.

Since these female moths are wingless and are forced to crawl up the trunks of trees to lay their eggs in the branches, the matter of stopping them isn't any trick at all, if we start in time. So let's prepare to give these early worms "the bird" and apply some tree tanglefoot to our shade trees within the next few weeks.

You can obtain tree tanglefoot through local seed and insecticide dealers, hardware stores, greenhouses or from a number of manufacturing concerns.

Bands should be applied in southern and central Illinois by February 1 and in the northern section of the state by February 15.

The bands must be at least four to six inches wide and coated with a sufficient amount of tanglefoot to stop the moths. Watch the bands during warm evenings. Often ten to twenty thousand moths come up from the ground under a single tree. Some of these should be picked off before they bridge the bands with their bodies, allowing the other moths to crawl over. For effective control all trees in the vicinity should be banded.

Petty states that cankerworms may be a threat to shade trees in Illinois this year, as they have been during the past six years or so. He urges everyone interested in cankerworm control to write for the mimeographed sheet number NH 1-6-7. It's free for the asking. Address your request to this station. The number again, NH 1-6-7.

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(:30) It's war policy to order seeds early, says Lee A. Somers, associate in vegetable gardening extension, University of Illinois College of Agriculture. He urges that foresighted gardeners do all they can to order early and avoid the jam.

You'll remember a year ago dealers were overwhelmed. The heaviest demand for garden seeds coupled with a labor shortage forced them to operate with "their backs to the wall" in order to get our garden seeds delivered on time.

Somers says the garden seed situation is better this year than a year ago. There are some shortages but most of these are not serious.

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(:45) Swine growers who have enough feed are cautioned against cutting hog production too heavily by R. C. Ashby, agricultural economist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture. By watching closely market developments during the next six weeks, producers may see encouragement to increase the production of summer pigs.

Ashby cites a 22 per cent cut in the 1944 spring pig crop based on expectations of 31 hog buyers at local packing plants and concentration yards throughout Illinois. That's two and one-half times as high as the nine per cent Illinois reduction required by the War Food Administration. Furthermore, it's much above the expected 16 per cent reduction for the whole country as reported by the December pig survey.

While the hog marketing situation right now doesn't offer a lot of encouragement, let's keep "heads up" on this business of producing pigs in 1944.

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(1:15) Illinois sheep raisers can't afford to overlook the use of phenothiazine in their flock as a preventive measure for internal parasites, say animal pathologists, University of Illinois College of Agriculture. The annual dosing of ewes combined with the feeding of one part of phenothiazine to 14 parts of salt mixture during the grazing season will bring dividends.

In one instance where careful records were kept, there was returned to the owner $1.91 in extra profits resulting from increased quality of lambs for every five cents spent on phenothiazine. A good investment of a nickel.

There's a labor-saving factor which adds to the appeal of using phenothiazine as a prevention for internal parasites in sheep. You not only avoid the frequent handling of sheep but no more labor is involved than feeding salt alone. Of course, the mixture must be protected from rain, otherwise the salt will be leached away, leaving a bitter mixture which the sheep won't eat. And place the containers near the bedding grounds so that sheep will visit them often.

Powdered phenothiazine may be purchased from local veterinarians, stockmen's supply houses, many drug stores and service stations.

And remember, a mixture of one part of powdered phenothiazine to 14 parts of loose, iodized salt is recommended. It'll pay dividends to sheep raisers.

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(1:15) Possibilities of the successful growing of winter oats in southern Illinois are favorable, in the opinion of C. J. Badger, agronomist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture. While winter oats aren't seeded until around the middle of September, farmers interested will do well to shop early for a seed supply.

Best varieties for southern Illinois aren't too well established, Badger points out. However, those which have given good yields are Tennex, Lee Cold Proof, Indiana Winter Turf and Virginia Gray Winter Turf.

For several years winter oats have been grown successfully on a number of the outlying soil experiment fields in the southern part of the state. At Elizabethtown there has been only one crop failure of winter oats in 11 years from 1932 to 1943. Winter oats have been successful over a period of nine years at the Sparta field. At Ewing, Illinois, in Franklin county, they've been grown successfully five out of seven years.

As for yields at Elizabethtown, untreated land averaged seven bushels to the acre, land treated with manure averaged 22 and land treated with manure and limestone averaged 45 bushels. When rock phosphate was added, the yields were boosted to 54 bushels an acre. Very little difference was noted at the Sparta field. This indicates that winter oats will yield well on treated soil. With increased interest in winter oats, it may pay to arrange for your next fall's seed supply at an early date.

Winter oats are seeded at the rate of two bushels an acre. However, the seed supply is limited and it's difficult to find. Interested parties will do well to shop early.

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(1:00) We need all the feed we can produce in 1944. We need it to feed the largest number of farm animals we've ever had. And we need those farm animals to produce milk, meat and wool.

Of course one of the important feeds for cattle, sheep and horses is hay.

The goal for tame hay production for 1944 is nearly 63 million acres. That compares with a little more than 61 million acres a year ago and 60 million the year before.

Beside that acreage of tame hay, we usually harvest about 13 million acres of wild hay.

Hay grading specialists in the U. S. Department of Agriculture say that another and important way of increasing the amount of feed produced as hay is to harvest it in such a way as to preserve all of the nutrients there are in it. In that way the protein content of the hay can be increased on the average 25 per cent.

So feed specialists of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture and the U. S. Department of Agriculture urge farmers not only to grow increased acreage that goals call for but to increase the feeding value of all hay they harvest by preparing to do a skillful job of hay-making.

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CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: And so ends another ILLINOIS FARM FLASH, a public service of _____, presented in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture and the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois.

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Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics:
University of Illinois College of Agriculture and the United States
Department of Agriculture cooperating. H. P. Rusk, Director
Acts approved by Congress May 8 and June 30, 1914

TNM:CG
1-20-44

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SEVENTH
ILLINOIS FARM FLASH

(From Extension Service in Agriculture
(and Home Economics, University of Illinois
(College of Agriculture, in cooperation with
(U. S. Department of Agriculture

Speaking time: 7:35 minutes

January 24, 1944

(FOR BROADCAST USE ONLY)

(ANNOUNCER: Here is today's ILLINOIS FARM FLASH, presented as a public service for your use as you see fit.)

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(:20) Let's keep in mind when driving that the world's prize idiot may be just around the next corner. He'll probably be traveling more than 35 miles an hour on the left-hand side of the street. If it's night, his car lights won't be turned on. It's just good business to slow down at corners on nonstop streets. Many people aren't with us today who were in the right at the intersection.

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(1:00) Am I GLAD that I found out it's a mistake to clean all the ashes out of the fireplace! I've just learned from J. E. Davis, extension forester and chairman of the Illinois wartime timber marketing committee, that ashes in the fireplace should be level with the andirons. This way you keep a bed of glowing charcoal which gives a steady heat and helps ignite new logs that you add from time to time.

Another suggestion for burning wood efficiently in the fireplace which Davis mentions is placing a log on the hearth floor against the back wall and behind the andirons. The heat will go out in the room where you want it instead of being "soaked up" into the masonry by the draft.

Naturally, split wood kindles more easily than whole round logs. It's well to keep in mind, too, that wood from cone-bearing trees makes a quicker, hotter fire than hardwoods, as a general rule. However, it doesn't last as long. Lighter hardwoods make a hotter and shorter fire than heavier hardwoods. By the way, the wood that gives

the most heat for its weight comes from hickory, oak, beech, swect birch, hard maple. rock elm, locust or long leaf pine.

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(:30) Here is the farm labor report for the week ending January 14, as outlined by P. E. Johnston, state supervisor, emergency farm labor, University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

There were 737 openings for married men for year-round work with only 198 available. Likewise, there were 390 openings for single men with 38 available. New orders received for the week totaled 220 with 162 farmers ordering for the first time.

Solving the farm labor problems will be difficult this year in many parts of the state. If a spring rush for farm labor is to be avoided, farmers will need to contact their hired help for this year at the earliest possible date.

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(1:15) When the Japanese captured the Philippines and the Dutch East Indies, they brought the war right down to our wheat field in the back 40. Yes, sir. Because they "copped" our source of supply of manila and sisal that went into binder twine. Stocks of twine material on hand took care of our needs for most of 1942. In '43 we blended cotton with henequen and kept right on shockin' feed for freedom.

Now, the cotton is needed for work clothes and war equipment. So WPB will have a new item for us to thread the binder needle with in 1944. According to R. I. Shawl, agricultural engineer, University of Illinois College of Agriculture, a blend of jute fiber and henequen will be used, 12½ per cent jute and 87½ per cent henequen.

Experiments on its suitability have already been conducted. It worked well with rice in muddy Louisiana fields. It registered

another O.K. on tall Iowa corn. On that basis it should pass the strictest censorship for us on wheat, oats and barley. All tests were made on standard binders under normal farm conditions.

However, Shawl cautions farmers to make certain that the knotter mechanism on the binder is in the best possible condition. That's something you might check over one of these cold winter afternoons. And, by the way, it might be well to note that prices on binder twine are controlled by OPA. So it looks as if the binder twine situation is well in hand for 1944.

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(1:15) If you're seeding oats on corn ground this year it will pay you to plow instead of disc, in the opinion of G. H. Dungan, professor of crop production, University of Illinois College of Agriculture. The main reason is for corn borer control, since clean plowing is a recommended practice for the control of this particular insect pest. However, data from various states indicate that oats on plowed land yield more than on unplowed land.

Tests conducted at Missouri indicate a seven-bushel increase; at Minnesota, 4.7 bushels; Ohio, .1, and Kansas 7.2 bushels. A decrease resulted at the North Dakota station of 2.7 bushels an acre. This gives an over-all average of 3.3 bushels an acre increase in oat yield on plowed land as compared to that seeded on unplowed land.

While Illinois doesn't have any similar data to report, Dungan points out that experiments on oat culture were among the first ever to be conducted there. Results of the studies indicate that the last half of March is the ideal time for seeding, a depth of one inch is best, seeding in 16-inch rows reduces yields about 12 per cent and that there is no appreciable increase in yields when drilled as compared to oats broadcast.

Neither does drilling favor the growth of clovers to any great extent, Dungan states. A greater factor is the use of varieties such as Tama, Vicland and Boone which are short growing, rust and smut resistant.

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(1:00) Glutted hog markets and low prices for "off-weight" hogs have unduly discouraged many hog raisers, says E. T. Robbins, livestock extension specialist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture. Some farmers mention a reduction of 50 per cent or more in the number of brood sows compared with a year ago.

Such reductions might be desirable in sections of the East and South which depend upon shipping in corn for feeding. The logical place to continue raising generous numbers of hogs is in the corn belt, Robbins states.

Prices for 200- to 300-pound hogs are likely to continue between government limits of $13.75 and $14.75 a hundred until next October 1. This will allow early spring pigs to be grown, fattened and sold at prices yielding some profit to skillful hog raisers. Even on late spring and early summer pigs, which are marketed after October 1 with a price floor of $12.50 a hundred, there'll be some margin above cost of production at present prices of feed.

Robbins continues to suggest that a good policy this year for any Illinois swine grower is to raise as many pigs as he can feed out on the corn which he has grown or has already bought for that purpose.

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(1:15) Cattle feeders are in a position to fatten twice as many cattle on their usual supply of grain and make a profit, in the opinion of E. T. Robbins, livestock extension specialist, University

of Illinois College of Agriculture. Cutting the period of full feeding down from six or eight months to three or four months saves fully half the grain for each steer.

Ceiling prices on live cattle and subsidies paid to packers have been set at figures designed to encourage this procedure. Cattle can be produced big enough, good enough and fat enough to sell as Good steers which will yield grade "A" carcasses such as the government buys for the armed forces. Prices and subsidies for Choice, Medium and Common steers have been pegged so low as to make such cattle relatively unprofitable for feeders.

Robbins cites experiments conducted at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture in which Medium to Good steers grown on good pasture and roughage to a weight of 750 to 800 pounds have given the best results. They've carried sufficient flesh that a short feed of three to four months put on about 250 pounds of gain from 25 to 30 bushels of corn. Such steers have had the finish required to sell at $14.50 to $15.25 in Chicago and grade as Good. They've made a larger financial return than steers of higher or lower grades. Robbins adds that the production of these Good steers for Army beef represents quantity production and a quick turnover in the feedlot.

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(1:00) Now let's check again, with agricultural economists on the livestock feeding prospects. One of the main troubles now is that feed isn't going where it is most needed. In the South Central region, where farmers suffered severe drought a year ago, more feed grains are badly needed. In the Northeast, the feed grain situation depends largely on how much corn Northeastern farmers can get from the Midwest.

Next fall and winter, farmers will probably have less livestock to feed. It is expected that there'll be a considerably smaller pig crop this spring and next fall. And with the need for further expansion in dairy herds, there'll be moderately fewer beef cattle this time next year than now. Sheep numbers are already going down and no doubt will go down further.

Probably farmers will raise a little less feed grain this year, unless weather is unusually good. There may also be a smaller carry-over of corn. To meet the need for more war food the goals call for more land in wheat, edible oilcrops, and other direct food crops this spring and some less land in feed grains and other indirect food crops.

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CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: And so ends another ILLINOIS FARM FLASH, a public service of _____, presented in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture and the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois.

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Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics:
University of Illinois College of Agriculture and the United States
Department of Agriculture cooperating. H. P. Rusk, Director
Acts approved by Congress May 8 and June 30, 1914

TNM:CG
1-24-44

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EIGHTH
ILLINOIS FARM FLASH

(From Extension Service in Agriculture
(and Home Economics, University of Illinois
(College of Agriculture, in cooperation with
(U. S. Department of Agriculture

Speaking time: 7 1/2 minutes

January 27, 1944

(FOR BROADCAST USE ONLY)

(ANNOUNCER: Here is today's ILLINOIS FARM FLASH, presented as a public service for your use as you see fit.)

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(1:00) "We'll take alfalfa between rye" is the way successful swine producers sum up their ideas of a good pasture program, in the opinion of Damon Catron, associate in animal husbandry, University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Rye seeded August 15 to September 1 is ready by the middle of October for fall-farrowed pigs and sows bred for spring pigs. The following spring it's "tops" for brood sows and litters from about the middle of March until the first of May. In between times, good swine growers make use of the best legume pastures--alfalfa. It's good for late spring litters and June pigs and has a large carrying capacity.

Good pasture, Catron states, saves pigs, helps balance wartime rations, saves labor, makes more thrifty pigs that gain faster and maintains and builds up soil fertility. He adds that for efficient wartime hog production, maximum use must be made of pastures.

More pasture can produce more pork easier with less feed and less labor. If you're interested in further information concerning good pastures which help answer wartime hog production problems, write for your free copy of the mimeographed leaflet AH 1443. That's A-H-1-4-4-3. It's free for the asking. Address your request to this station.

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(1:15) As you know, Illinois swine growers have been asked to reduce the spring pig crop this year nine per cent below that of

1943. Now the question is, just who should reduce pork production? Well, in the opinion of E. T. Robbins, livestock extension specialist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture, the answer "stacks up" about like this.

Swine growers whose records indicate they're inefficient pork producers are the ones who'll be wasting their own time and feed, if they continue to raise pigs to be claimed by disease and death instead of living to "land" in the slaughter house. Also, swine growers who haven't enough corn can reduce their hog enterprise considerably.

Robbins states that the most successful hog raiser produces pork at half the cost for each hundred pounds as the least efficient operators produce it. These low-cost producers are the ones who can render a real service to their country and secure a small profit for themselves by continuing with a large hog business as long as national needs and price policies continue on the present basis.

Diseases and parasites usually become more severe as hog numbers increase, Robbins cautions. All four steps of the swine sanitation program need to be carefully followed. On farms where there were some runts a year ago, or sickness or deaths from unidentified causes, the McLean county system of swine sanitation may be expected to eliminate most of the losses.

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(:30) Swine erysipelas is a growing menace to profitable pork production, say animal pathologists, University of Illinois College of Agriculture. Enlarged joints and unthrifty condition are among the typical symptoms of chronic cases of this disease.

Among the ways to combat swine erysipelas is to practice sanitation. The McLean county system of swine sanitation, which was developed to control parasites, also helps prevent swine erysipelas.

Other methods for combatting the disease include cleaning houses and equipment, rotating pastures, segregating affected pigs, burning carcasses of dead pigs or burying them deeply and immunizing against swine erysipelas when the farm or herd is known to harbor the disease.

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(:45) Uncle Sam has been making some food-management plans lately. Here are his plans on what he expects to do with the meat supply in 1944.

He expects to have more meat to divide between the different users than ever before. The supply may run over 24 billion pounds. That tops the record for this past year, and you may remember 1943 itself was a record year for meat.

The way Uncle Sam plans now to allocate this supply of meat is about like this....out of every hundred pounds of meat:

17 pounds will go to our armed forces

12 pounds to our Allies

4 pounds into a contingency reserve

67 pounds will go to civilians in this country

That will mean that each civilian will get about the same amount of meat on a dressed weight basis this year as he did a year ago....that is around 132 pounds.

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(:45) If you are a farmer and have butchered lately and have some meat to sell you may have run into some difficulty. You may have found some of your customers didn't have enough ration points that were valid to pay for all the meat they wanted. For example, they might have wanted to buy a side of pork but they didn't have enough valid ration points to pay for that much meat.

If you've had that difficulty you can take advantage of a special provision by the Office of Price Administration. This is what

this little circular says: (You can get a copy of the circular from the office of your farm adviser or from your local ration board.)

When you sell or give away meat produced on your farm directly to consumers, you are allowed to accept stamps which are not yet valid on city markets.

So from the customer who wants to buy a side of pork you can accept enough of the ration points that are valid now and are to be valid in the future to pay for the pork. The same plan applies to sale of any other kind of meat direct from the farm to the consumer.

So you can sell the meat that you have raised and dressed even in large quantities because you can accept ration stamps that will be good in the future.

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(:30) Here is the weekly farm labor report for Illinois, as outlined by P. E. Johnston, state supervisor, emergency farm labor, University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

There were 796 openings for married men for year-round work with 197 married men available. As for single men, there were 416 openings for year-round work with only 97 men available. That's a good indication that this farm labor situation isn't getting any better. In view of that fact it would be wise to make arrangements at an early date for the hired man you're going to need this spring. By the way, Johnston states that 232 new orders were placed this week, with 176 ordering for the first time.

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(:45) Agricultural service groups will have a definite part in the 43rd annual Farm and Home Week to be held at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture February 8, 9 and 10.

According to R. C. Hay, agricultural engineer, the program on February 8 will feature information concerning servicing power

equipment. It includes information on how to work with farm people, machinery, soils, crops and factors affecting power and machinery efficiency, costs and a tractor fuel economy demonstration.

On February 9 the rural electrification conference will be held. This program will include information on the use of electricity in wartime food production, farm refrigeration and the future trends in rural electrification.

The final session on February 10 has been planned for rural builders and deals with wartime and postwar farm building problems.

Hay points out that these sessions are being held to give added information to service groups concerning recommended practices for Illinois farmers in their all-out effort to meet wartime production goals.

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(1:00) Here's a letter from Private Cyrus Cockrum written from "Somewhere in India." It's a letter which was written to H. C. Wheeler, farm adviser of Lawrence county, home of Private Cockrum. He says, "I saw an ambulance a few days ago that vividly brought to my mind your work with 4-H clubs. On one side of this ambulance was a bronze plaque inscribed as follows: 'Presented in honor of former 4-H club members in service by 4-H clubs of the United States.' It made me so proud to ever have been in a small way associated with 4-H. I know the part leaders must have had in raising the money. It was the regulation army ambulance and, I might add, far the best in the world. It's where it sure will do a lot of good. I thought you and the youngsters who paid for it would like to hear from one who has seen it actually in the zone of operations and know that it is in India."

Everyone of us who has had a part in raising funds for the second and third ambulances should feel proud that the gifts we give go into such a worth-while cause. Incidentally, Frank Mynard of the stat

4-H staff, University of Illinois College of Agriculture, tells me that enough contributions have been received to pay for that second ambulance. And he adds: "Thanks a lot." So how about the rest of us mailing in our contributions for the 4-H ambulance fund today. See your county farm or home adviser.

****

(1:00) Here's something that will help take out any "sting" that might arise in the bee business in 1944. It's a circular on honey production, arranged by V. G. Milum, assistant professor of entomology, University of Illinois.

Now to give you a "bee's eye view" as to just what it contains---information on honey and pollen plants, choosing the kind of honey to produce, equipment needed and costs, locating the apiary, assembling hives and hive parts and the selection and installation of bees. There are also a number of helps on general management, such as examination of colonies, problems of stinging, requeening, providing a water supply, moving bees and uniting colonies.

Professor Milum has also devoted sections to seasonal management, composition of honey, care of the honey crop, marketing honey as well as a section on insects and disease pests.

This circular entitled "Honey Production," number 566, is available for free distribution. If you'd like your free copy, address your request to this station. You may call for it by name or number, "Honey Production," circular 5-6-6.

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CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: And so ends another ILLINOIS FARM FLASH, a public service of _____, presented in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture and the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois.

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Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics: University of Illinois College of Agriculture and the United States Department of Agriculture cooperating. H. P. Rusk, Director
Acts approved by Congress May 8 and June 30, 1914

TNM:CG
1-27-44

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NINTH
ILLINOIS FARM FLASH

(From Extension Service in Agriculture
(and Home Economics, University of Illinois
(College of Agriculture, in cooperation with
(U. S. Department of Agriculture

Speaking time: 7 1/2 minutes

January 31, 1944

(FOR BROADCAST USE ONLY)

(ANNOUNCER: Here is today's ILLINOIS FARM FLASH, presented as a public service for your use as you see fit.)

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(:45) Many of you swine growers will be interested in a new circular that's just off the press at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. It's entitled "Self-Feeders for Hogs," number 562, and it's free for the asking. Just address your request to this station.

I might mention that circular 562 tells not only about the construction of self-feeders but also their use as well. There are a number of pages devoted to illustrations of various types of self-feeders. In fact these illustrations are detailed enough to serve as a guide to construction. Swine growers who prefer to construct their own feeders can build the kinds illustrated with tools they usually have at hand. Of course, a faster and more accurate job can be done in a well-equipped farm shop.

You may call for this circular by number, 5-6-2. There's no charge. Just address your request to this station.

****

(:30) Overfeeding, or overeating on grain, is a common cause of severe losses in feeder lambs, say animal pathologists, University of Illinois College of Agriculture. Losses occur either shortly after lambs have been turned into a stalk field with a large amount of shelled corn scattered over the ground or late in the feeding period when the lambs are on full feed.

Lambs that die from overeating late in the feeding period are generally the "best feeders in the bunch," the pathologists point

out. The margin between a safe and a dangerous ration of grain isn't very great. If the grain ration exceeds one pound for each lamb each day, there's always danger from digestive disorders. Each lamb should have no more feeding room than is necessary at the feeding trough, too. About a foot for each lamb is sufficient.

Treatment of affected lambs is very seldom successful. Reducing the grain ration immediately and increasing the roughage is the best prevention. As soon as the danger is passed, the grain ration can be increased again, but the change should be gradual.

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(1:00) We've been talking quite a bit about oats the past few days. And, with oats seeding time just a hop, skip and a jump away--maybe it'll pay us to keep right on talking about better yields of spring oats with better varieties and so on.

Well, that's the name of a new circular, number 5-7-0, just compiled by agronomists at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture---Better Yields of Spring Oats With Better Varieties. Circular 5-7-0 is free for the asking. Address your request to this station.

Circular 570 outlines the best varieties for different sections, describes those varieties I mentioned to you the other day---Tama, Vicland and Boone---along with others. It outlines the recommended growing practices as well as the yields of the experimental fields for 1943.

Since a nine per cent reduction in oat acreage has been suggested to Illinois farmers in 1944, it's possible that by growing higher yielding varieties of oats we'll "make up" in production what we'll lose in acreage. Circular 5-7-0 will help you do the job. So write for your free copy today.

****

(:30) Two of the important dairy breed associations will hold their annual meetings during Farm and Home Week on the University of Illinois campus this year, February 8, 9 and 10. Jesse E. Tuttle, Robinson, president, will preside over the meeting of Guernsey breeders on Wednesday, February 9. The American Guernsey Cattle Club will be represented by C. B. Finley of Des Moines, Iowa. On February 10, the Brown Swiss meeting will be in charge of W. E. Naffziger, Pekin, president. Attending from the National Brown Swiss Breeders' Association will be J. W. Ovitz, Sycamore, president, and Fred Idtse of Beloit, Wisconsin.

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(:45) If you're planning to order small fruit nursery stock for your spring planting, now is a good time to do it, in the opinion of A. S. Colby, chief in small fruit culture, University of Illinois College of Agriculture. Unfavorable growing conditions of a year ago coupled with difficulty in maintaining labor have resulted in low supplies of well-grown nursery stock, especially strawberries, for 1944.

Prices for plants will be somewhat higher than a year or two ago, Colby points out. However, he cautions against using plants from an old patch for resetting---a practice sometimes followed when prices are too high. Many mature small fruit plantations harbor insects and diseases which always constitute a hazard. This isn't a factor with well-inspected nursery stock.

Colby recommends that stock be secured from a reputable nursery where special care is taken to keep varieties separate and true to name. And, remember---order early for delivery at a later date.

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(1:15) Now about seed potatoes for this year's planting.

This year, to help keep down crop losses and meet war food

goals, potato growers have the advantage of more of the better seed than ever before.

In nearly all important potato states, more acres of certified seed potatoes passed inspection this year than the year before. This past year's crop of more than 29 million bushels of certified seed potatoes tops the record-breaking crop of a year ago by 42 per cent.

Besides this large crop of highest quality true-to-variety seed, with a minimum of virus diseases and with a minimum of market defects, 12 1/2 million bushels of highly valuable next-best "war approved" seed potatoes have been reported. War-approved is a newly established grade that is expected to largely supersede the older grade known as selected seed potatoes, which formerly was used as the chief alternative to certified seed.

All in all, the supply of inspected seed potatoes for planting in '44 amounts to over 41 1/2 million bushels, or nearly 9 per cent of the United States crop of all potatoes. The agricultural economists say nearly all the leading varieties shared in the increase in production last year, so farmers in all parts of the country may obtain certified or war-approved seed potatoes adapted to their own region.

Seed potato growers have done their share. In 1943 they produced three and one-half times as many certified seed potatoes as the average crop during the ten years before the war.

These potatoes come in 100-pound sacks. If a local supply isn't available, merchants with whom you trade will order for you through their wholesale supply houses. For less than 100 pounds, pool your orders with neighbors. Remember, it pays to plant good seed.

****

(1:45) Now that the Timber Production War Project is under way, many folks who have never done much woods work before are helping farmers harvest and market timber from their woods. Boys on the farm and visitors from town help cut timber these days for wartime uses; and of course some farm woodland owners themselves who have never gone in much for timber cutting in the past are now getting out the axe to help lick the Axis.

Of course there's a right way and a wrong way to do everything, and that's especially true for woods work. J. E. Davis, extension forester, and chairman of the Illinois Wartime Timber Marketing Committee points out some safety rules of the Department of Agriculture's Forest Service. These rules are for those who are learning to cut timber for the first time. We need lots of timber for war, say the foresters, but we don't want more casualties than necessary on the home front in getting out that timber.

The safest way to carry an axe is down at your side---not over your shoulder. Carry it with the axe head in front and your hand just behind the head. And watch where you are walking so as not to step into a hole or let a branch hit you in the face. In jumping over creeks or climbing fences put your tools over first, then watch your step.

When using your axe, be sure to have a good grip and a good solid footing. Clear out any bushes or branches that might obstruct your swing. You can gauge the distance of your swing by measuring with your axe each time you start to chop so you won't over-reach or under-reach.

Now about your axe. Check it to make sure it has a tight head, a strong, smooth, clean handle and sharp blade. In sharpening, file away from the cutting edge. Learn to hit exactly where you aim and hit only as hard as necessary.

One other rule. The foresters point out that your axe should never be used to pull logs or to pry with. If the axe slips you're liable to fall over backward, and as you fall, your axe might fly back and hit you. So---play safe, folks---use your axe to cut timber and pulpwood for war, not to cut yourself.

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(:30) How to make American cheese in the farm home is described in a three-page leaflet by the same name, arranged by W. A. Hoskisson, of dairy manufactures, University of Illinois College of Agriculture. The leaflet, number D498, is free for the asking. Just address your request to this station.

Leaflet D-4-9-8 tells about the kind of milk to use, precautions to take in cheese-making, discusses the necessary equipment, lists the ingredients to be used and outlines the procedure to be followed step by step.

If you're interested in making American cheese, leaflet D-4-9-8 will be a big help to you. Just send me your name and address and I'll be glad to mail you your free copy right away.

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(:30) Another highlight of the forty-third annual Farm and Home Week, scheduled at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, February 8 to 10, is Illinois Crop Improvement Association Day. It will be held in conjunction with Corn Day, February 9.

The annual grain show will be held on the fourth floor of the New Agriculture Building again this year throughout the week. The show will consist primarily of an exhibit of corn and soybeans from plots entered in the Official Ten-Acre Contests. Awards will be given for the best wheat and soybeans grown in the state during 1943.

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CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: And so ends another ILLINOIS FARM FLASH, a public service of _____, presented in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture and the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois.

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Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics: University of Illinois College of Agriculture and the United States Department of Agriculture cooperating. H. P. Rusk, Director
Acts approved by Congress May 8 and June 30, 1914

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1-31-44

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TENTH
ILLINOIS FARM FLASH

(From Extension Service in Agriculture
(and Home Economics, University of Illinois
(College of Agriculture, in cooperation with
(U. S. Department of Agriculture

Speaking time: 7 3/4 minutes

February 3, 1944

(FOR BROADCAST USE ONLY)

(ANNOUNCER: Here is today's ILLINOIS FARM FLASH, presented as a public service for your use as you see fit.)

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Release Feb. 8, 1944

(:45) Feeding and managing the brood sow is receiving considerable attention of Illinois swine growers at the forty-third annual Farm and Home Week now in session at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. According to B. W. Fairbanks, professor of swine husbandry, a saving of 70 per cent in the number of pigs farrowed has been demonstrated by the rations fed to brood sows during gestation.

He cites that the difference between the percentage of pigs farrowed was apparently due to the lack of water-soluble B complex vitamins.

Of interest and importance to swine growers is that alfalfa meal fed at the rate of 12 per cent on the basis of the total ration increased the percentage of pigs weaned from 13 to 83. Legume hays and meals are excellent carriers of the water-soluble vitamins, and these are likely to be lacking in rations formulated from present-day ingredients, Fairbanks states.

Generous amounts of high-quality legume hays and meals should be added to the ration of brood sows during gestation.

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Release Feb. 8, 1944

(1:45) Speaking before swine producers at the forty-third annual Farm and Home Week now in session at the University of Illinois

College of Agriculture, J. L. Krider, assistant professor of swine husbandry, pointed out that rye pastures for sows and their litters stimulate growth in pigs and save concentrates.

His statement is based on experimental evidence obtained at the Illinois Station. Pigs on rye pasture averaged 32 pounds at weaning as compared to 27 pounds for pigs on drylot. At the same time, the sows on rye pasture gained seven pounds, while the sows on drylot lost 38 pounds a head. The over-all picture of gains for each sow and litter indicated a difference of 79 pounds in favor of the rye pasture. Death losses on pastures were lighter than in drylot, too.

Krider states further than fall-seeded rye pasture becomes a very valuable crop on the basis of the amount of corn and protein supplement saved for these sows and litters. One acre of rye saved almost 100 bushels of corn and 560 pounds of protein supplement.

Rye pasture is a very economical vitamin supplement for early spring pigs that are farrowed in February and early March, he adds. Often troubles are encountered in early farrowed spring pigs because of the difficulty in providing an adequate ration in drylot. While pasture isn't the answer in all cases, it will aid materially in supplementing a ration composed of cereals, minerals and the more commonly used protein supplements.

With a little planning the area needed for winter rye pasture for hogs need not be withdrawn from the regular crop rotation, Krider says. When sows are bred for early spring litters, they can be removed from the rye pasture early enough in the spring to permit the land to be prepared for corn or soybeans. Such a plan could include an area for grazing the sows during gestation with an adjoining area of clean rye for farrowing and subsequent grazing of the sows and litters during lactation. Sows bred for late February or early March

litters make maximum use of rye pasture and the pigs are then ready to make maximum use of legume pastures throughout the summer. Such a program, Krider believes, would result in more and heavier pigs at weanin time on less grain and protein supplement than drylot feeding. It would also fit into a swine sanitation program to provide healthy pigs for the subsequent fattening on pasture or in drylot, and to produce thrifty, growthy breeding stock for replacements.

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Release Feb. 10, 1944

(1:45) Now for another in our series of discussions on the 43rd annual Farm and Home Week now in session at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. Today we'd like to talk for a while on ways of getting more production with less labor, as outlined by J. E. Wills, assistant professor of agricultural economics.

He says that Illinois farmers are determined to find ways of making each available worker, and each hour of work, go further and produce more in 1944 than ever before.

Wills adds that every production study that was ever made shows that some farmers take care of more crops and more livestock than others, and do it with less labor. Roughly speaking, one-third of a group of farms will require two times as many hours of work to produce an acre or a hundred bushels of corn, or a hundred pounds of pork or beef, as are required on another third of the farms making the most efficient use of labor. These variations are due to differences in the types and sizes of machinery on different farms, the acres of the particular crop or in the number of hogs or cattle produced. But much of the variation is due to the fact that some operators do the job the hard way, while some do it the easy way.

So here are some of the tips for doing the job the easy way,

while at the same time saving labor and increasing production.

Operations are planned in advance so that peak labor loads are kept at a minimum. Exchanging work with neighbors on jobs that require extra help. Seeing that all labor-saving machines in the community are used to full advantage, such as custom work and so on. Simplifying the job is still another.

In studying a job to see if it can be simplified, Wills says to ask yourself these questions: Is the job really necessary? Can it be combined with another job? Will a substitute method save time andincrease production? Can time be saved by changing the places where feeds and equipment are stored?

Since Illinois farmers have been called upon to produce more food, feed and fiber with less labor in 1944, it means we must cut corners and study the ways of actually getting more production with less labor.

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Release Feb. 9, 1944

(1:30) Reducing crop losses by disease control is an effective and economical way of assuring increased food production in 1944, Benjamin Koehler (pronounced Kay-ler), crop pathologist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture, pointed out in his address today at the forty-third annual Farm and Home Week, University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

A superior and entirely new type of disinfectant is now available for seed corn treatment, Koehler cited. Under test for a number of years, this new compound known as Arasan (pronounced air-a-san) gave an average increased yield of 8.5 bushels an acre. Seed treatment with a dust disinfectant has become almost a standard practice by the seedsmen.

Commenting on treatment of small grains, Koehler mentioned that it was generally recommended for winter wheat and winter barley. The situation is different from corn in that if it's done at all, the farmer must do it himself or see about having it done. New Improved Ceresan (pronounced sear-a-san) is the material to use. It increases the stand and vigor of seedlings, improves the chances of winter survival and prevents smut.

Spring oats should be treated by all means, Koehler adds. Here again New Improved Ceresan is recommended. Treat now, or at least more than two weeks before sowing, with one-fourth ounce for each bushel. If you wait until shortly before sowing, use one-half ounce for each bushel.

Since we can't do much about controlling rust in oats by seed treatment, Koehler recommends the seeding of rust-resistant varieties such as Marion, Tama or Vicland. During the past three years in Illinois these varieties have shown an average increase of 14 bushels an acre over varieties which were less resistant to rust. With a decrease of nine per cent in oat acreage for Illinois called for this year, we're going to need those extra 14 bushels of oats for each acre.

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For release after Feb. 9, 1944)

(2:00) Farm crops are holding the spotlight today at the 43rd annual Farm and Home Week now in session at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. With considerable emphasis being placed on the soybean production in our 1944 food-for-freedom campaign, let's glance at what is being said on the adaptation and performance of soybean varieties by R. F. Fuelleman, assistant professor of crop production.

Fuelleman says that if every acre of beans in the state could be made to yield one extra bushel in 1944, the total yield for the state would be increased by approximately 4 million bushels. If every bushel contains 12 pounds of oil, the increased oil production alone would be about 48 million pounds--enough oil for paint to coat more than 12 hundred battleships. This in turn has large potentialities in the manufacture of food and munitions, too.

That's proof enough of the necessity for using a variety that's best adapted to our section of the country. Furthermore, it's proof that those beans should be grown on soil capable of yielding the largest quantity of beans for each acre.

In southern Illinois, Chief, Patoka, Mt. Carmel and Gibson have given good results. For central Illinois, Dunfield, Illini, Chief and Mt. Carmel have given good yields consistently. For northern Illinois, Richland, Mukden and Wisconsin #606 have been most uniform with respect to sustained yields.

It's always well to keep in mind the date of maturity when selecting a variety of soybeans for your locality. For instance, using a late maturing variety, such as the Chief, for northern Illinois involves considerable risk. On sandy land the Chief bean will mature a little earlier (in not too far northern sections of the state) than it will on heavier and more fertile soils. Likewise, Richland (an early maturing variety) can be used on a small part of the acreage in central and southern Illinois to facilitate continuous operation of machinery and the most efficient use of labor. That would work with a late maturing bean, too.

All in all, operators in central and south central Illinois will do well to have a considerable portion of their soybean cropland planted to Dunfield, Illini and Chief. Remember Richland for an early

maturing bean. For northern Illinois, Wisconsin #606, Mukden and Richland are probably the best bets. For further information on the best adapted variety of soybean for your locality, see your farm adviser or write this station.

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CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: And so ends another ILLINOIS FARM FLASH, a public service of _____, presented in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture and the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois.

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Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics: University of Illinois College of Agriculture and the United States Department of Agriculture cooperating. H. P. Rusk, Director
Acts approved by Congress May 8 and June 30, 1914

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ELEVENTH
ILLINOIS FARM FLASH

(From Extension Service in Agriculture
(and Home Economics, University of Illinois
(College of Agriculture, in cooperation with
(U. S. Department of Agriculture

Speaking time: 6 1/4 minutes

February 7, 1944

(FOR BROADCAST USE ONLY)

(ANNOUNCER: Here is today's ILLINOIS FARM FLASH, presented as a public service for your use as you see fit.)

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(1:00) Here's one of those "man bites dog" stories I picked up from J. E. Davis, extension forester and chairman of the Illinois wartime timber marketing association. Davis says that baby buggy manufacturers are being allowed more metal in order to conserve wood. If that isn't the seriousness of the wood situation in "black and white," then my name isn't _____.

There are no two ways about it, folks, Uncle Sam needs wood and he especially needs our hardwoods right here in the Middle West. We held our own in native lumber production here in this section a year ago, but we cleaned up every last bit of our surplus hardwood lumber stocks, too. So we'll need to roll out a few more logs to fill up the mill yards.

A little of the winter is still left and plenty of time to get out some logs before spring work starts. If you don't have a truck you can fix up to handle logs, Davis says, you might cut a few logs just the same and drag them out to the roadside where a mill truck can pick them up.

Just one warning! Be sure you have a market for logs before you do any cutting. Maybe the mill in your neighborhood has shut down. Better get in touch with your local project forester first. Your county farm adviser can give you his name or address, or just drop me a card here at the station.

****

(1:00) A fruit school for eastern Illinois growers will be held at Newton, in Jasper county, on February 14, according to V. W. Kelley, extension horticulturist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture. Seven Illinois counties will be represented, including Jasper, Richland, Clay, Lawrence, Crawford, Clark and Cumberland.

Growers will have an opportunity to hear about the 1943 experiments on consumer reaction to peaches picked at different stages of maturity, evidence of potassium deficiency in peach orchards in the southern part of the state and relation between maturity and quality in the apple. Fundamentals of good spraying, supplies and price ceilings will also be discussed.

Speakers include M. J. Dorsey, head of the department of horticulture at Illinois, Dwight Powell, R. V. Lott, Dillon S. Brown and Dr. Kelley, all of the department, L. L. Colvis, manager of a well-known southern Illinois fruit marketing agency and Carl Chaplin, superintendent of the University farm at Olney. Paul Walker, teacher of vocational agriculture at Newton High School, has arranged for a colored sound movie on pest control.

This school for fruit growers at Newton on February 14 is the first in a series which will be held throughout the state this spring, Kelley states.

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(1:30) There'll be about 12 pounds of butter for each of us this year. That's one-half pound less than a year ago. Also the point value of butter has gone up considerably since a year ago along with the point values of meat, oils, cheese and canned fish. So, with less butter on the market, and higher point values, we may be short on points to buy all the butter we need and want.

Now that being the case, let's look at some of the ways to make butter go further, with Harry Pyenson, of dairy manufactures,

University of Illinois College of Agriculture. One way is temperature of serving. For example, butter taken from the refrigerator and served at once is too firm. It has to be cut up, and in this way much more is used. Butter for the morning meal should be left out of the refrigerator in the evening so that it can be spread more easily on toast. It's a good idea to take a quarter of a pound of butter and leave it at room temperature until used up.

Another way to make your butter go further is whipping air into it to increase its volume. Allow one-half pound of butter to soften at room temperature. Then whip it with an electric beater or egg beater until the volume is increased one and one-half or one and three-fourths times. You can add salt and coloring and then place in the refrigerator to harden. Whipped butter is sold commercially in many sections of the East.

Finally, the third way to make our butter go further is the preparation of butter spreads. With butter selling at 47 to 48 cents a pound, these butter spreads can be made for a little more than one-half the cost. The ingredients required for one type of spread are one-half pound of butter, one-half can of evaporated milk and one-half teaspoonful of salt.

You'll find suggestions for the preparation of butter spreads in leaflet D-475 entitled "Wartime Dairy Spreads For Home Use." This leaflet is free for the asking. Just address your request to this station. The number again, D-4-7-5.

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(:45) Here again is the Illinois farm labor report designed to keep you informed on the availability of hired help you'll need to carry out your 1944 food production goals. This report is for the week ending January 28, as outlined by P. E. Johnston, state supervisor, emergency farm labor, University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

There were 820 openings for married men as year-round workers with only about one-fourth that number available---216. Openings for single men as year-round workers totaled 515 with only 54 available---roughly one-tenth the amount needed. There were 268 new orders for farm help for the week. The number of different farmers ordering for the first time totaled 178.

This "barometer" of 1944 farm labor indicates that farmers planning to use hired help will do well to "shop early."

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(:45) Here's a report on rubber that may cause farmers to take a careful look at their truck tires.

The War Production Board warns farmers that for some time to come the tire manufacturers can't make as many truck tires as we need. The Board expects the makers may run short about a million truck tires during the next six to nine months. The shortage is due to the huge demand for tires to supply the Army and to the lack of manpower, tire-making equipment and high-grade tire cord.

Not only will farmers find it hard to get new tires, but the ones they do get will not have as much wear in them as the tires now on the trucks.

So farmers are urged to keep a careful check on their truck tires. Have your tires re-capped before they get past the re-capping stage.

Re-capping is the main hope to keep farm and other trucks rolling during the coming spring and summer.

****

(1:15) We aren't going to get our 1944 crops planted and harvested without an increased amount of exchange and rental of machinery, in the opinion of R. H. Wilcox, agricultural economist, University of

Illinois College of Agriculture. While there's a patriotic urge this year for all who have machinery to share it with those who are confronted with a shortage of machinery, it's important to agree in advance as to the basis of sharing.

For instance, when machinery is being loaned, both parties should inspect the machine thoroughly before it leaves the farm and should have an understanding that the borrower will replace all parts that are broken while the machine is in his hands. Furthermore, if a machine is rented the rental cost for each hour or acre should also be agreed upon in advance.

Fair rental rates for operating power-drawn and power machines have been arranged in a mimeographed leaflet by Wilcox. The leaflet entitled "Cost of Operating Farm Machines" is available for free distribution. Address your request to this station. The leaflet includes the cost of operating tractor plows, disks, rotary hoes, corn planters, corn pickers, grain drills, seeders, binders, combines, mowers, rakes and so on.

If you're called on to loan a piece of farm machinery this year, keep in mind that loaning to a neighbor who finds himself in an emergency due to a breakdown, when the machine is badly needed by him, may save food that would otherwise be lost. And write for your free copy of the rental schedule for farm machinery.

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CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: And so ends another ILLINOIS FARM FLASH, a public service of _____, presented in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture and the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois.

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Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics:
University of Illinois College of Agriculture and the United States
Department of Agriculture cooperating. H. P. Rusk, Director
Acts approved by Congress May 8 and June 30, 1914

TNM:CG
2-7-44

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TWELFTH
ILLINOIS FARM FLASH

(From Extension Service in Agriculture
(and Home Economics, University of Illinois
(College of Agriculture, in cooperation with
(U. S. Department of Agriculture

Speaking time: 5 3/4 minutes February 10, 1944

(FOR BROADCAST USE ONLY)

(ANNOUNCER: Here is today's ILLINOIS FARM FLASH, presented as a public service for your use as you see fit.)

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(1:15) Drying off cows prior to the beginning of a new lactation period can be a profitable practice for Illinois dairymen in 1944. According to W. W. Yapp, acting head of the dairy husbandry department, University of Illinois College of Agriculture, such a practice has become a paying proposition from the standpoint of increased production with dairy cows of the University herd.

The purpose of drying off dairy cattle prior to the beginning of a new lactation is to allow for a rest period. Yapp states that records indicate a progressive increase in annual production when a rest period up to 60 days is provided.

Drying off dairy cows consists in first cleansing the udder thoroughly with a chlorine disinfectant or soap and water. The udder is then milked completely dry. After milking, the end of each teat is thoroughly disinfected with tincture of iodine solution of at least ten per cent strength. After the iodine has dried, collodion is put over the end of the teat in order to seal the opening.

It's recommended that cows be kept in the barn in order to avoid breaking the seal. The udder is carefully watched to be sure that no teat leaks milk and that all seals are unbroken. If a seal breaks, the entire process should be repeated. In a week the udder will in most cases have essentially the normal consistency of a dry udder.

Further information on drying off dairy cows has been prepared in mimeograph form which is available for free distribution. If you'd like a copy, address your request to this station. You may call for it by number, D505. I'll repeat, D-5-0-5.

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(1:00) Let's glance at some of the varieties of small fruits we might well include in our 1944 victory garden, according to A. S. Colby, chief in small fruit culture, University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Of course, this matter of recommending a certain variety of small fruit is a risky business, since personal preferences, climate, location and type of soil are important factors in making a choice, Colby points out. But we can go this far:

If you haven't tried purple raspberries--not red ones or black ones but purple ones--you'll like purple raspberries. They're "tops" for quick freezing, jellies and jams. So if you're including a few bushes of purple raspberries in your 1944 plantings, remember Sodus. That's spelled S-o-d-u-s.

As for blackberries, try the old stand-by, Eldorado. It's the most promising one when it comes to orange rust resistance. Currants remember Red Lake. Gooseberries, Poorman and Chautauqua. And as for strawberries, try some Dorsetts and Red Star for late fruits.

Your nurseryman's catalogue will give you some good suggestions on small fruit varieties. If you want more. write this station. But a lot of 1944 victory gardens this year are going to include Sodus raspberries, Eldorado blackberries, Red Lake currants, Poorman gooseberries and Dorsett strawberries.

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(1:30) Do you remember away back when peppers were peppers and spinach was spinach? But after one year's experience in the victory

garden, many of us have come to appreciate the fact that there are definite varieties of vegetables and that the selection of these varieties might mean the difference between success and failure.

I thought all the vegetable varieties in the world were listed in Circular 522---that garden circular from the University of Illinois College of Agriculture that made history a year ago? Made us a pretty fair garden, too. Remember?

Well, I've just found out that I didn't know the half of it when it comes to varieties. You see, while there's no general shortage of vegetable seed this year, the supplies of some of the more common or popular varieties may be inadequate. In addition, the supply of seed available locally may not include all varieties listed in Circular 522. In such instances we'll want to choose an appropriate alternate.

Now these appropriate alternates have been listed in a four-page mimeographed leaflet, number H 3-5-6. The list was compiled by B. L. Weaver, horticulturist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture, who knows the names of more different varieties of vegetables than you or I know people. Based on years of research in vegetable trials, Weaver can "spot" you the best popcorn, peas, head lettuce or what have you in "nothing flat."

Well, to get back to this mimeograph leaflet H-3-5-6 (which is free for the asking, by the way,) you'll find 139 different varieties of 34 different vegetables listed. I'd suggest you write for your free copy, because if you have any trouble in getting the variety of vegetables you want this spring, you can't go wrong in choosing from leaflet H-3-5-6. Remember, the varieties recommended in Circular 522, which you received a year ago, are still O.K. But if you can't purchase those varieties, remember to write for your free copy of H-3-5-6.

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(1:00) Whether you have tires to carry you through the summer may depend on how far you stretch the rubber in the tires you now have. With the big demand for rubber for military operations, you can't depend too much on new ones.

So here's a pointer or two on the care of tires from farm engineers of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois. The engineers again remind us that one of the big enemies of rubber tires is wrong air pressure. You let the tires get a little soft--and the sidewalls buckle and eventually break the cord. Or, you run over a rock and bruise or cut the rubber.

Again, you put too much air in the tires. The tires slip and wear down the tread. Or, in time, they "check" and crack; the tread pulls loose from the sidewalls.

As you check the pressure of the tires, look for any stones, glass or metal that may have worked into the tire. And wipe off any grease or oil. Watch for--and straighten out--any dents in the rim too.

Checking your tires carefully is just plain common sense. It may make the difference between having--and not having--tires for farm work this summer.

And then don't let your tires wear through the fabrics. Recap and save that carcass.

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(1:00) Farmers who need to purchase seed oats will do well to contract for them right away, cautions G. H. Dungan, professor of crop production, University of Illinois College of Agriculture. Some of the oats coming on the market are good enough for seed, but they're being mixed with low-quality oats and shipped out for feed, he states. If this is practised extensively, a serious seed shortage may develop.

It is best to use certified seed as far as it will go, Dungan points out. But when the supplies of such seed are exhausted other seed of high quality may be substituted.

Based on experimental trials, Vicland, Boone, Tama and Marion are desirable varieties. If none of these can be obtained, Columbia may be used. Late-maturing, rust-susceptible varieties from Canada should be avoided.

Since the acreage of oats in Illinois is to be reduced about nine per cent this year, it's all the more important, Dungan states, that every acre be seeded with the best adapted variety that can be obtained.

If you need any seed oats, locate them now.

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CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: And so ends another ILLINOIS FARM FLASH, a public service of _____, presented in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture and the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois.

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Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics:
University of Illinois College of Agriculture and the United States
Department of Agriculture cooperating. H. P. Rusk, Director
Acts approved by Congress May 8 and June 30, 1914

TNM:CG
2-10-44

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THIRTEENTH
ILLINOIS FARM FLASH

(From Extension Service in Agriculture
(and Home Economics, University of Illinois
(College of Agriculture, in cooperation with
(U. S. Department of Agriculture

Speaking time: 2 3/4 minutes

February 14, 1944

(FOR BROADCAST USE ONLY)

(ANNOUNCER: Here is today's ILLINOIS FARM FLASH, presented as a public service for your use as you see fit.)

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(:45) Results of Illinois hybrid corn tests in 1943 involving 208 hybrids have just been released in Illinois Bulletin number 500, by the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, Soils of two levels of productivity were involved in the tests.

The bulletin describes the soil characteristics of fields, method of planting, seasonal conditions and includes information on insects and diseases with respect to 1943 plantings.

The information included in Bulletin 500 should be helpful to Illinois farmers in making selections for their 1944 plantings. Copies are available for free distribution. Address your request to this station. Ask for Bulletin 500.

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(:30) Illinois farmers are now being contacted by community Triple-A committeemen for 1944 production plans. Farmers are being asked about their intentions with reference to crop and livestock production plans for 1944 as well as their soil-building practices which they plan to carry out in order to maintain soil productivity and prevent soil erosion.

It will be helpful if farmers have worked out rather definitel their production plans in line with food needs as indicated by 1944 goals. This information will be helpful in arriving at the distribution of machinery for production and harvesting, allotments for protein feed,

lend-lease and other important determinations of the War Food Administration and other federal agencies. These contacts also assist each individual farmer in determining his part in the whole food production program in light of specific needs.

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(:45) From the swampy jungles of New Guinea to the sandy beaches of sunny Italy, former Illinois 4-H Club members are battling in our fight for freedom. And their team mates here at home haven't let them down in this critical hour. For according to F. H. Mynard, associate in boys 4-H Club work, University of Illinois College of Agriculture, 35,000 Illinois 4-H Club members produced and conserved enough food in 1943 to feed 16,000 fighting men.

If there's any doubt about the variety of the diet for which these club members were responsible, let's listen to this:

Pork, 10 million pounds.

Beef, 3½ million pounds.

Milk, about 4 million pounds.

Poultry, 200,000 birds.

Victory gardens, 3,147.

Number of quarts of vegetables preserved, 134,000.

4-H Club members will mobilize for unified action again during 4-H Mobilization Week, March 4 to 12. On the basis of past records, they'll continue to "hold up more than their end of the bargain" in the program of food fights for freedom.

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(:20) February 29 is the final date for accepting applications represented by 1943 dairy products sales slips. So let's keep in mind that county Triple-A committees are authorized to approve applications

for October, November and December 1943 production and sales filed not later than that date---February 29. Applications represented by sales slips referring to dairy products sold during the month of January 1944 should be filed by February 29 also.

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(:25) Members of the Illinois Holstein-Friesian Association will hold their state meeting in Kankakee on February 23.

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America will hold its 58th annual meeting at Columbus, Ohio, June 5, 6 and 7. Illinois is entitled to send six representatives.

Incidentally, this association is the largest recording association for purebred cattle in the world. Every state in the Union is represented, with a total membership of more than 33,000.

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CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: And so ends another ILLINOIS FARM FLASH, a public service of _____, presented in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture and the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois.

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Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics:
University of Illinois College of Agriculture and the United States
Department of Agriculture cooperating. H. P. Rusk, Director
Acts approved by Congress May 8 and June 30, 1914

TNM:OM
2/14/44

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FOURTEENTH
ILLINOIS FARM FLASH

(From Extension Service in Agriculture
(and Home Economics, University of Illinois
(College of Agriculture, in cooperation with
(U. S. Department of Agriculture

Speaking time: 3 3/4 minutes

February 17, 1944

(FOR BROADCAST USE ONLY)

(ANNOUNCER: Here is today's ILLINOIS FARM FLASH, presented as a public service for your use as you see fit.)

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(:30) Members of the Eastern Illinois Fruit Growers Association will hold their twenty-third annual meeting in the American Legion Home, Mt. Vernon, on February 25. Subjects for discussion include apple ceilings, potassium deficiency in soils, relation between maturity and quality in apples, strawberries, spraying and labor. Scheduled speakers for the session are V. W. Kelley, Dillon S. Brown, R. V. Lott, Dwight Powell and A. S. Colby of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture and S. C. Chandler of the Illinois State Natural History Survey.

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(1:15) If we expect to get large sized, delicious grapes this year, we must prune those grapevines this winter, says A. S. Colby, chief in small fruit culture, University of Illinois College of Agriculture. Any time now, before April, when the temperature is above freezing is a good time to do the job.

Before we can do a satisfactory job of pruning we must know something about the growth and fruiting habits of the grapevine, Colby states. If we pruned all of them to the same number of buds we would get either too little fruit or too much fruit of poor quality. In Illinois Circular 468, which is free for the asking, it describes how to do a better job of pruning the various varieties of grapes.

Grape buds on the branches which are nearest the trunk of the vine do not, as a general rule, bear any blossoms or any fruits. The buds farther out--say from bud number three to bud number 12 or 15--are

the ones that grow into productive fruiting shoots. Therefore, when pruning, it's recommended that we leave a few long one-year-old canes, rather than cut back to a large number of short spurs. These canes should be of medium size and well-ripened out to the end. You can cut off all but about six canes, if the vine is vigorous and healthy and the ground is rich. On weaker vines, four canes are enough. In addition, we leave several short canes along the trunk at pruning which we have cut back, or spurred, to two or three buds each. From these spurs some long, vigorous canes will grow this year. Next year we choose our fruit canes from them.

It isn't easy to tell just how to handle these vines. But you can check the suggestions I've given you in circular 4-6-8 entitled "Grape Pruning in Illinois." Address your request to this station for circular 4-6-8.

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(1:00) Success or failure in hog production for 1944 rests on the kind of job you do at farrowing time, says Damon Catron of the swine division, University of Illinois College of Agriculture. His statement is based on the fact that more than one-fourth of the pigs farrowed die in the first two days, which represents a loss of 140 pounds of feed for each pig lost.

This loss of baby pigs can be reduced by installing guard rails, reducing the amount of feed fed to the sow three days before and after farrowing, avoiding too large and too fat sows, bedding lightly and using hovers. Feeding well-balanced rations during gestation, testing sows before breeding for contagious abortion and eliminating reactors protecting sows from injury by other livestock and repairing the farrowing houses are additional ways in which we can reduce baby pig losses.

In addition to more than one-fourth of the pigs farrowed which die in the first two days, Catron says about nine per cent die before

weaning. This loss may be due to such things as vitamin deficiencies, starvation, eaten by sow, scours, sore mouth, thumps, worms, unsanitary conditions or nutritional anemia. Nutritional anemia often shows up in pigs which are kept inside too long. Weather permitting, pigs should be moved out on clean ground within ten days to two weeks. If this cannot be done, clean sod can be placed in the pen or the sow's udder may be painted with an iron solution two or three times weekly.

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(1:00) Farmers will need to be on their guard this spring to avoid infesting their cropland with weeds that may plague them for years after the war is over.

In one neighborhood last year, the winter wheat killed out. The farmers didn't have any good spring wheat seed, so they grabbed up some wheat from a nearby county. When it came up, they found they had their fields full of BINDWEED.

Another source of danger is grain brought onto the farm for livestock feed. In meeting emergency needs, farmers are often forced to take whatever feed grain they can get for their stock. If it contains a lot of noxious weed seed, some of the seed eventually finds its way onto cropland.

Because of wartime conditions, some of this spreading of weed seed is unavoidable. But weed specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, offer two suggestions to prevent infesting fields with weeds:

First, if you find that planting stock contains a lot of weed seed, don't take a chance on planting it as is. A couple of hours or a half day spent running it through a fanning mill may save many days on weed control later on.

Second, if at all practical, heat any grain heavily infested with weed seed to at least 210 degrees or have it ground in a hammer mill before feeding it to livestock.

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CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: And so ends another ILLINOIS FARM FLASH, a public service of _____, presented in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture and the College of Agriculture, University of Illinoi

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Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics: University of Illinois College of Agriculture and the United States Department of Agriculture cooperating. H. P. Rusk, Director
Acts approved by Congress May 8 and June 30, 1914

TNM:CG 2-17-44

FIFTEENTH
ILLINOIS FARM FLASH

(From Extension Service in Agriculture
(and Home Economics, University of Illinois
(College of Agriculture, in cooperation with
(U. S. Department of Agriculture

Speaking time: 4 1/4 minutes

February 21, 1944

(FOR BROADCAST USE ONLY)

(ANNOUNCER: Here is today's ILLINOIS FARM FLASH, presented as a public service for your use as you see fit.)

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(1:15) Stretching the forage seed supply is imperative if we are to meet 1944 feed production goals, in the opinion of J. C. Hackleman, professor of crops extension, University of Illinois College of Agriculture. The seed supply is low as a result of poor yields and excessive shrinks in processing in 1943 coupled with the reluctance of some farmers to market any surplus seed above their 1944 needs.

Hackleman states the most serious shortage is that of legume seeds such as alfalfa, red clover and sweet clover. The supply of grass seed, especially timothy, brome and Kentucky bluegrass, is somewhat better.

This is one year above all others when we can't afford to seed alfalfa, red clover or sweet clover where it won't grow---that is, on soils which are acid or which are too deficient in phosphorus. Any farmer who is not certain about his soil tests should see his farm adviser. Alfalfa growers can assist in balancing seed supplies by using more central west seed from Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma---that is, Oklahoma approved--rather than northern or northwestern grown seed which is so scarce. Furthermore, on a well-prepared seed bed, you can get a good stand of alfalfa with 10 to 12 pounds an acre instead of using 15 or 20. The supply of alfalfa seed can be stretched further by seeding timothy or brome grass with it. In southern Illinois lespedeza can be substituted for a portion of the sweet clover seed, especially where the crop is to be pastured.

Inoculation should not be overlooked in seeding legumes this year, Hackleman points out. It's just good insurance for a crop in 1944.

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(1:15) Here's a note on plow sole fertilization, from A. L. Lang, associate chief, soil experiment fields, University of Illinois College of Agriculture. Incidentally, plow sole fertilization means placing fertilizer materials or plant food down in the bottom of the plow furrow at the time of plowing.

Well, you hear a lot of talk about whether or not this business of plow sole fertilization pays. However, Lang says that when all work including experiments at the Illinois station are summarized, increases in yields have just about paid for the heavy application on common farm crops such as corn and soybeans. It's just a matter of trading dollars.

Unfortunately many Illinois farmers have already purchased plow attachments and are now unable to buy fertilizers. On the other hand, many have the machines and fertilizer, but have very little guiding information for proper utilization of what they have. For those people, here are a few things that can be suggested.

Small applications such as 100 or 200 pounds an acre of fertilizers such as 2-12-6 applied on the plow sole have very little effect on crops like corn and soybeans. Heavy applications such as 500 or 1,000 pounds an acre placed on the plow sole need to be supplemented by hill or surface applications in order to take care of the plant until roots reach the lower depths. Fertilizer grades usually recommended for plowing under--for example, 8-8-8--aren't balanced with the needs of the soil. We can keep in mind that lack of nitrogen is likely to be the first limiting factor in crop production on most Illinois soils.

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(1:00) For the past few months, we have had so many hogs go to market packers couldn't get them dressed as fast as they came in.

Officials of the War Food Administration saw this trouble coming last fall. So on November 17 they suspended for 90 days the requirement for farm slaughter permits as they applied to hogs. That suspension was to help get more hogs dressed on the farm.

Now they have a more accurate idea of the exact number of hogs to go to market this season. Likewise they know how fast our slaughtering facilities can take care of the hogs. With these two facts in mind, they figure we are going to need more time than those original 90 days to get the hog crop dressed.

So to make it as easy as possible for farmers to continue to help in processing our record hog crop they extended the suspension of the licensing regulations on farm pork slaughter to March 17.

That is the situation now and as it will continue to March 17. Farmers don't need a permit to slaughter hogs, no matter what use they are going to make of the dressed meat. But when they sell or give away meat they will collect ration points the same as always.

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(:30) One of the important foods Uncle Sam is trying to use wisely is evaporated milk.

Here is the way he plans to divide the 3 billion 302 million pounds of evaporated milk we will probably have this year.

Out of every hundred pounds of evaporated milk 53 pounds will go to civilians here at home...that's about the same share civilians have been getting since evaporated milk rationing began. Twenty-eight pounds will go to the U. S. Military Service; 14 pounds will go to British overseas services, friendly nations that depend on us for this class of food, liberated areas, our own territories and the Red Cross; 5 pounds will be set aside as a reserve to meet any emergency need that may come up.

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CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: And so ends another ILLINOIS FARM FLASH, a public service of _____, presented in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture and the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois.

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Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics: University of Illinois College of Agriculture and the United States Department of Agriculture cooperating. H. P. Rusk, Director
Acts approved by Congress May 8 and June 30, 1914

THM:CG 2-21-44

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SIXTEENTH
ILLINOIS FARM FLASH

(From Extension Service in Agriculture
(and Home Economics, University of Illinois
(College of Agriculture, in cooperation with
(U. S. Department of Agriculture

Speaking time: 5 minutes

February 24, 1944

(FOR BROADCAST USE ONLY)

(ANNOUNCER: Here is today's ILLINOIS FARM FLASH, presented as a public service for your use as you see fit.)

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(1:00) A state drainage conference will be held at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture on Friday, March 9, according to R. C. Hay, agricultural engineer. The meeting held in cooperation with the U. S. Soil Conservation Service is open to all men interested in drainage work including engineers, contractors, drainage commissioners, landowners and manufacturers of drainage equipment as well as representatives of government, state and local agencies.

Land drainage on upland and tributary river valleys will be of chief concern at the meeting, since this situation was especially acute in 1943. Hay points out that drainage maintenance and improvement are practices that can be applied immediately to increase production on some of the potentially most productive Illinois soils. Poor drainage, due to failure of old drainage systems, inadequate and poor design, has reduced production in many sections throughout the state.

The necessity of increased production and the better farm financial conditions this year will enable many landowners to make permanent drainage improvements for the first time in ten years. Without proper surveys and design of such improvements, considerable money and time might be wasted. It is, therefore, urgent that those involved with farm drainage work this year have a clear perspective of the important things to consider.

Hay urges all those interested in farm drainage in 1944 to attend the conference on March 9 at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

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(1:00) Soil specialists of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture and the U. S. Department of Agriculture point out that ammonium nitrate, now on the market for fertilizer, really combines the good features of two fertilizers that farmers have been using. It contains as much nitrate nitrogen as sodium nitrate, and almost as much ammonia nitrogen as ammonium sulfate. This new ammonium nitrate acts quickly and also continues to dissolve and feed the crops over a considerable time.

Ammonium nitrate has been tried out and it works just as well on corn, cotton, potatoes, tobacco, apples, and truck crops as does the more common nitrogen fertilizer. It is a good all-purpose source of nitrogen, with the further advantage of being probably the cheapest source of nitrogen fertilizer on the market. True, it costs more a ton. But when we figure out the actual cost of the amount of nitrogen you get in the new combination, it actually is cheaper than some of the less concentrated materials. Besides the economy to the farmer who is buying it, the use of the high analysis ammonium nitrate saves bags, saves freight, and saves labor in handling.

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(:45) Here are a few pointers on how to apply the new type of ammonium nitrate that many farmers will use for the first time this spring.

Fertilizer specialists of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture and the U. S. Department of Agriculture explain that you can apply ammonium nitrate either by hand or with a fertilizer distributor.

In general, you handle this new type of ammonium nitrate about the same way as you do ammonium sulfate or sodium nitrate. But remember that ammonium nitrate is a concentrated fertilizer. It contains twice as much nitrogen as sodium nitrate, and 60 per cent more than ammonium

sulfate. So you apply only 100 pounds of ammonium nitrate where you would use 200 pounds of sodium nitrate; and only 120 pounds of ammonium nitrate instead of 200 pounds of ammonium sulfate.

For specific suggestions on applying ammonium nitrate to various crops, get in touch with your farm adviser.

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(1:00) Last year 75 thousand school boys and girls spent part of their summer vacations in farm homes helping with farm work.

A great many farmers felt about these volunteers as did the man who said, "I don't know what I would have done without them. They saved my crops." In Illinois four out of five of these "live-in" volunteers proved satisfactory.

Farmers will need even more help this year. And labor specialists of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture and the U. S. Department of Agriculture say they can supply as many boys and girls to live in the farm home as farmers need, if farmers put in their orders early. They can't make any guarantees if farmers delay their orders until, say, the first of June.

If as many as 20 farmers in a community want boys and girls to live in the farm home, the county farm advisers will try to arrange with the schools to give special instruction to the youngsters before vacation time. To do that, they will have to know in March how many of these volunteers farmers will need.

So, if you want a boy or girl to live in the farm home this summer, get in touch with your county farm adviser right away.

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(1:15) Several hundred women are in the Women's Land Army doing year-round farm work. Many of them, especially in the eastern states, have taken special short farm training courses.

These women farm workers are taking over such jobs on the farm as: milking, handling and delivering milk; feeding cows and poultry; driving trucks and tractors, and helping in the woodlot. Farmers find them very satisfactory, except that they aren't physically strong enough to do the heavier lifting.

A dairyman who used to have three hired men now has only one woman helper. Through working harder himself, rearranging his work, and letting some farm work slide for the time being, he and the girl handle as many cows as his three hired men did.

In one county, dairymen say they would like to have eight or ten times as many women volunteers as they can get.

In the face of strong competition for women for the WAVES and WACS, and industrial jobs, farm labor specialists of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture are trying to recruit more women for year-round work in those counties where farmers have signified their willingness to take them. They suggest a few things that farm families can do to help women farm workers succeed:

Be willing to teach the new worker how you want the job done.

Remember that farm work is new to her. Be patient with her inexperience.

Include her in community social affairs.

Work out ways for her to get to town occasionally.

Make it possible for her to attend church.

If possible, get two or more of your neighbors to hire members of the Women's Land Army so that the women will be company for each other.

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CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: And so ends another ILLINOIS FARM FLASH, a public service of _____, presented in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture and the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois

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Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics:
University of Illinois College of Agriculture and the United States
Department of Agriculture cooperating. H. P. Rusk, Director
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2-24-44

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SEVENTEENTH
ILLINOIS FARM FLASH

(From Extension Service in Agriculture
(and Home Economics, University of Illinois
(College of Agriculture, in cooperation with
(U. S. Department of Agriculture

Speaking time: 6 minutes

February 28, 1944

(FOR BROADCAST USE ONLY)

(ANNOUNCER: Here is today's ILLINOIS FARM FLASH, presented as a public service for your use as you see fit.)

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(1:00) Three kinds of parasites will be released in Illinois next year to prey upon the European corn borer, according to J. M. Wright, assistant entomologist, Illinois State Natural History Survey. In light of this information we may expect some help in fighting the European corn borer within the next few years.

It is not known at the present time just how many parasites Illinois will get nor where they will be released in the state. However, the number and location of release points will be determined by the number of parasites available and the development of corn borer infestation.

The practice of parasitization of this nature has been quite effective in eastern sections of the country. If it is not too hot or too cold, too wet, or too dry, parasites of the European corn borer will establish themselves and multiply rapidly.

If the parasites establish themselves in Illinois next summer, we can expect them to be a big help in combatting the corn borer within the next few years. However, Wright cautions that in the meantime we must not neglect the recommended practices of clean plowing, delayed planting and use of resistant adapted hybrids in corn borer control.

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(:30) Succession of the same family on the same farm for generations is good for the individual, good for the farm, good for the community and good for the nation, in the opinion of H. C. M. Case, head of the department of agricultural economics, University of Illinois College

of Agriculture. This can be emphasized because many fathers who give sons a good start in 4-H club work do not have such a satisfactory arrangement with that same son beyond the 4-H club stage.

Case cites examples where some boys may make a good start with a dairy herd or a herd of hogs. Unless dad has some good arrangements worked out with the son, it is not long until a good deal of dad's feed will be fed to the son's large herd, making some adjustments necessary. In other cases after a son quits 4-H, dad forgets to allow the son something in the place of the 4-H income.

A satisfactory father-son business arrangement is for the son to have a share in the entire farm business, according to Case. If this is the plan, the son is just as much interested in milking cows as he is in plowing corn. He is also interested in keeping cost down so there will be more money to be divided at the end of the year.

The farm business should be large enough to give full employment to both the father and the son, assuming the father is not ready to retire. Share net earnings on the basis of the contribution of each to the farming business. Divisions of profits and losses should be on the basis of a well kept record. The son should receive a guaranteed monthly wage, and if his share of the income exceeds the monthly wage at the end of the year, he should receive the additional amount at that time. Finally, good living arrangements should be provided.

For further information on father-son business arrangements, address your request to this station.

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(1:00) Farmers find college girls, teachers and office workers a big help in farm work during the growing and harvesting season.

Some fruit farmers say women handle fruit more carefully and with less bruising than men do.

Likewise, in packing and grading, women are quicker with their hands and take more pains.

Of course, these vacation-time volunteers can do a wide variety of other jobs, such as harvesting truck crops. They can relieve farmers of farm chores while farmers do some of the heavier work.

So farm labor specialists of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture are now trying to line up college girls, teachers and other vacation help for this summer. They suggest that farmers who want such help would do well to put in their orders right away. Tell how many workers you want, and especially important, say when you will need these volunteers, so the office and factory workers can arrange their vacations to meet your needs.

Turn your orders for this vacation help in to your farm adviser.

****

(1:30) This year farmers will get a new type of ammonium nitrate fertilizer that is a big improvement over the type they have used in the past.

State and federal fertilizer specialists point out that this new type of ammonium nitrate is put up in the form of pellets nearly as big as buck-shot. These pellets have a coating of wax-like material and fine clay-like dust to help keep them from sticking together. So, this new type of ammonium nitrate is much less likely to cake than the type farmers used to get, and is easier to distribute in fertilizer drills or by hand.

To further insure that the ammonium nitrate reaches the farm in good condition, the manufacturers are putting it up in 100-pound moisture-resistant bags.

Of course, after the ammonium nitrate reaches the farm, a farmer still needs to handle it carefully just as he does any other

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

fertilizer. The fertilizer specialists recommend storing ammonium nitrate in a dry barn or shed and away from materials that burn readily. If the floor tends to be damp, store the bags on a platform six to twelve inches above the floor. If you expect to store it for any length of time, avoid piling it more than eight or ten bags high. The higher the bags are piled, the more likely it is to cake.

If, in spite of the improvements in the new ammonium nitrate and the various precautions in handling just recommended, a farmer still has some bags that go hard...well, he can drop the bags four or five times, or empty out the ammonium nitrate and tamp it. But with proper care, farmers are not likely to have much trouble with the new type of ammonium nitrate now on the market.

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(1:00) Last year and the year before, Old Man Weather did an unusually good job helping most farmers get record yields to the acre. This year, in some parts of the country, he probably won't give as much help, but of course it's too early to say for certain.

But weather aside, economists of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture and the U. S. Department of Agriculture foresee other things that can help farmers boost yields, even above those of last year.

First, we have more fertilizer than ever before. In parts of the country where fertilizers are important, especially in the coastal states from Maine to Mississippi, wider use of fertilizer will tend to raide crop yields.

Second, wider use of new and improved varieties may boost crop yields, too. Hybrid corn, rust-resistant wheat, and improved varieties of oats, flax, potatoes, cotton, sugar cane, sugar beets, alfalfa, beans and soybeans have raised yields for many farmers in recent years. It is believed that this year nearly all farmers can buy improved

seed of locally adapted varieties and further increase yields of these crops.

It is also noted that favorable prices stimulate better farm practices, less waste of crops, wider use of lime, fertilizer, and spray materials, greater use of equipment and more intensive use of the most productive land.

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CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: And so ends another ILLINOIS FARM FLASH, a public service of _____, presented in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture and the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois.

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Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics:
University of Illinois College of Agriculture and the United States
Department of Agriculture cooperating. H. P. Rusk, Director
Acts approved by Congress May 8 and June 30, 1914

TNM:CG
2-28-44

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EIGHTEENTH
ILLINOIS FARM FLASH
7

(From Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics,
(University of Illinois College of Agriculture, in coopera-
(tion with U. S. Department of Agriculture

Speaking time: 3 3/4 minutes

March 2, 1944

(FOR BROADCAST USE ONLY)

(ANNOUNCER: Here is today's ILLINOIS FARM FLASH, presented as a public service for your use as you see fit.)

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(2:00) This is 4-H Mobilization Week. As you probably know, a nation-wide drive is on to enlist more rural boys and girls in 4-H club work. So today we're going to give you a brief "4-H roundup" to pointout some of the things Illinois 4-H club members have done and are doing in the war effort. Perhaps some more of you mothers and fathers may then urge your boy or girl to join a 4-H club this week.

Somewhere behind the fighting lines in some distant land there's a Red Cross ambulance that was purchased and paid for in 1943 by Illinois 4-H club members. This year there are to be two more. One is already paid for and the second one well on the way. Incidentally, the largest donation sent in so far on the second ambulance drive comes from the Congerville Club of Woodford county. The club, led by Elmer Sharp, conducted a scrap drive recently which netted $50.87. The entire proceeds were turned over to the ambulance fund.

Cook county won the plaque in the national 4-H safety contest for 1943. The plaque is awarded to the county in the state which has done the best job in promoting safety work through 4-H clubs. Charles Glover, assistant farm adviser in Cook county, reports that one club in the county made a complete survey of all buildings in their community to discover accident hazards. This resulted in the elimination of many of these hazards in this community.

Thirty-four thousand Illinois 4-H club members fed 16,000 fighting men in 1943 in their 4-H projects on food production and conservation. Some clubs are setting as their goal for this year the production of enough food to feed the men and women from their own community now in service.

Illinois 4-H club members have chosen as their slogan this year: "Back a Fighter in '44, Produce, Conserve and Do Lots More."

This week, 4-H Mobilization Week, every 4-H club member is urged to enlist new members to help win the war through serving in the home, on the farm and in the community.

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(:15) A conference for lumber and materials dealers has been scheduled for March 9 at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. A feature of the program is a presentation of the various services in relation to farm buildings offered by the College. Wartime regulations, restrictions, shortages and farm building needs; grain storage problems; building needs for livestock; rural housing needs and opportunities; and resources for making farm improvements are among the topics for discussion. The conference is planned for lumber dealers who serve farmers.

****

(:30) Here is the Illinois farm labor report for the week ending February 25, courtesy of P. E. Johnston, state supervisor, emergency farm labor, University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Openings for married men for year-round work total 861 with only 223 available. That's about one-fourth enough married men available for year-round work. Openings for single men totaled 645 with 76 available, only about one-tenth the number needed. New orders received during the week totaled 257.

Reports continue to come in from farmers that they need help. However, such farmers have not placed their orders for workers with their farm advisers. Johnston urges all farmers who plan to use a hired man this summer to contact their farm adviser for available labor.

****

(1:00) Here's a note on the lowly cockroach from B. G. Berger, assistant entomologist of the Illinois State Natural History Survey. He cautions housewives to watch all boxes and baskets delivered to the house for the presence of roaches. Roaches hide between folds of clean clothes, between packages and in the folds of the box or the basket itself. At the present time many of these chance infestations are due to manpower shortages. Many firms can't find time to control their infestations of roaches.

Berger recommends that sodium fluoride be dusted into all cracks of the furniture and the room itself if a control program is to be effective. Sodium fluoride is poisonous, but if handled with care, no harm will result. He also advises the purchase of a small hand duster so that the powder may be easily put into all of the cracks.

If you are troubled with either a large black or brown roach measuring over an inch in length in the adult stage, use a phosphorus paste smeared on small squares of cardboard and placed in places out of the reach of all pets because it, too, is poisonous.

A mimeographed leaflet entitled "Cockroaches" and numbered NH158 is free for the asking. Address your request to this station.

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CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: And so ends another ILLINOIS FARM FLASH, a public service of _____, presented in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture and the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois.

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Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics:
University of Illinois College of Agriculture and the United States
Department of Agriculture cooperating. H. P. Rusk, Director
Acts approved by Congress May 8 and June 30, 1914

TNM:dh
3-2-44

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NINETEENTH
ILLINOIS FARM FLASH
p. 7

(From Extension Service in Agriculture
(and Home Economics, University of Illinois
(College of Agriculture, in cooperation with
(U. S. Department of Agriculture

Speaking time: 5½ minutes

March 6, 1944

FOR BROADCAST USE ONLY)

(ANNOUNCER: Here is today's ILLINOIS FARM FLASH, presented as a public service for your use as you see fit.)

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(1:00) SWINE SANITATION BRINGS GOOD LUCK TO PORK PRODUCER.

You pay for sanitation whether you practice it or not in swine production, says E. T. Robbins, livestock extension specialist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture. Sanitation pays in dollars and cents if you practice it, and in dead pigs and runts if you don't.

Scrubbing the farrowing pens with hot lye water, washing the sows all over with soap and water, hauling sows and pigs to the field and raising pigs on rotation pasture where no hogs have been the year before are among the sanitation practices carried out by the better swine growers in Illinois. While young pigs are confined, Robbins says that many growers feed each litter some roadside sod in order to prevent anemia.

Good luck with pigs just doesn't happen. It depends very much upon doing only about the usual amount of work upon the hogs, but doing the right things at the right time, Robbins points out. The large-scale hog raisers who are regularly and continuously successful are very careful to follow the four steps of the McLean county system of swine sanitation. Any man invites disaster if he neglects this simple plan for keeping pigs free from worms.

****

(1:15) FARMERS TO SAVE LABOR BY MAKING IT COUNT IN 1944

Ways to make labor count in 1944 food production have been outlined by P. E. Johnston, state supervisor, emergency farm labor,

University of Illinois College of Agriculture. Making one operation do for two, trying some substitutes, using more labor-saving equipment, studying placing of feed bins and equipment, cutting down peak labor loads and concentrating on essentials comprise his six-point program for making labor count.

Fuel and labor can be saved by hitching a tandem disk and grain drill behind one tractor, Johnston points out in explaining how one operation can do for two. Substitutes recommended include disking instead of plowing, drilling corn instead of checking, using a harrow or rotary hoe in place of cultivating corn and soybeans, and hogging down instead of husking by hand.

Steps may be saved by moving feed bins closer to the animals being fed, by storing equipment in a more convenient place or by changing the location of a gate or a hay or grain chute. Better planning of cropping systems and livestock programs will keep work from piling up in rush periods. If some jobs must be neglected, Johnston urges that it not be those that will interfere with production.

These ways to make labor count are listed in a leaflet entitled "More Food With Less Labor." A copy is free for the asking. Address your request to this station or see your farm adviser.

****

(1:00) TOWN YOUTH WILL JOIN AS VICTORY FARM VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. Farmer, can you use this boy? Personally I'd like to take more than one if they were all like the picture of the boy on the cover of this leaflet I'm looking at right now. It's Illinois circular 571 I'm referring to, courtesy of P. E. Johnston, state supervisor, emergency farm labor, University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Circular 5-7-1 is filled from cover to cover with ways in which Victory Farm Volunteers can help you in your all-out effort for

food production. These VFV's are the fourteen- to eighteen-year-old boys from cities and towns who won their way into the hearts of every Illinois farmer by helping food fight for freedom in 1943.

Their qualifications are "tops," they can replace experienced help, they'll learn quickly and they can be selected to fit your needs. They want to work by the month and live with your family. They're even willing to come for a week-end trial.

So, Mr. Farmer, we'd like to suggest that you write for your free copy of Illinois circular 5-7-1 for more information on the Victory Farm Volunteers. Ask your farm adviser for a copy or address your request to this station.

****

(1:00) In spite of our killing more animals in this country the past year than during any other year in our history, agricultural economists report we began this year with more livestock on farms than ever before.

This may sound something like eating your cake and having it too. But what really happened is that farmers have been building up their herds for several years. The record number of livestock followed the accumulation of record feed supplies during six years of abundant feed production. During the past two of these years, the government programs to increase production of livestock products to meet war needs further encouraged farmers to raise more livestock. With continued good markets and plenty of feed, farmers raised more and more cattle and hogs.

A year ago farmers had more feed for each animal than they had during the past 20 years. But in 1943, livestock numbers finally overtook feed supplies, and much of the large accumulation of feed grains was used up. And the first of this year, farmers had the smallest supply of feed for each animal that they have had in seven years. Hay supplies are down too. With feed supplies down the number of livestock will go

down and the number on farms the first of this year may stand as an all-time record.

****

(1:15) Now a word about the plans of turkey growers, as reported to the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois.

These reports indicate that growers in the West North Central States who raised nearly a third of the turkeys grown in this country a year ago, plan to raise a few more this year. On the other hand, growers in the West, who produced almost another third of the turkeys in 1943, don't expect to raise quite so many. But growers in other parts of the country particularly in the East North Central states, including Illinois, say they will raise more. It looks as if the total crop may top the 1943 crop a little and may nearly equal the all-time record crop of 1940.

True, growers don't usually carry out their early plans in full. A lot depends on the price of eggs, and poults, and the price and availability of high protein feed.

But remember, in 1943 turkey hens started to lay later than usual, eggs didn't hatch well, and poult losses were the biggest in the past seven years.

Texas, California, Minnesota, Oregon and Missouri produce millions of turkey eggs for shipment to hatcheries all over the United States. This year these five states have ten to twenty-five per cent more breeder hens than a year ago. No trouble in sight in getting enough eggs.

So, if growers can get enough protein feed and poult prices don't go too high, growers may raise as many turkeys this year as they now intend to raise.

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CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: And so ends another ILLINOIS FARM FLASH, a public service of _____, presented in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture and the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois.

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Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics:
University of Illinois College of Agriculture and the United States
Department of Agriculture cooperating. H. P. Rusk, Director
Acts approved by Congress May 8 and June 30, 1914

TNM:CG
3-6-44

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TWENTIETH
ILLINOIS FARM FLASH

(From Extension Service in Agriculture
(and Home Economics, University of Illinois
(College of Agriculture, in cooperation with
(U. S. Department of Agriculture

Speaking time: 3½ minutes

(FOR BROADCAST USE ONLY)

(ANNOUNCER: Here is today's ILLINOIS FARM FLASH, arranged as a public service for your use as you see fit.)

****

ILLINOIS FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA WILL HOLD THEIR SIXTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION APRIL 7 AND 8 ON THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS CAMPUS. FFA IS AN ORGANIZATION OF BOYS OF HIGH SCHOOL AGE WHO PRACTICE BROTHERHOOD, HONOR RURAL OPPORTUNITIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES AND DEVELOP THOSE QUALITIES OF LEADERSHIP WHICH A FUTURE FARMER SHOULD POSSESS.

****

A SCHOOL FOR PIKE COUNTY FRUIT GROWERS HAS BEEN SCHEDULED FOR MARCH 14 AT PITTSFIELD, ILLINOIS. V. W. KELLEY, EXTENSION HORTICULTURIST, HAS OUTLINED FOR DISCUSSION THE APPLE OUTLOOK, PRICE CEILINGS, AVAILABILITY OF EQUIPMENT, MATERIAL AND LABOR AND BETTER SPRAYING PRACTICES. SIMILAR SCHOOLS HAVE BEEN SCHEDULED FOR CALHOUN COUNTY FRUIT GROWERS ON MARCH 15 AT HARDIN AND JERSEY COUNTY GROWERS ON MARCH 16 AT JERSEYVILLE. THE JERSEYVILLE MEETING IS OPEN TO FRUIT GROWERS FROM MADISON, GREENE, MACOUPIN, MONTGOMERY AND BOND COUNTIES.

****

ONE HUNDRED MILLION POUNDS OF MILK COULD BE SAVED BY INTELLIGENTLY CULLING ONE-HALF THE HEIFER CALVES NOW KEPT FOR REPLACEMENT IN ILLINOIS HERDS, SAYS M. H. ALEXANDER, DAIRY ASSOCIATE, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. A FURTHER CONSERVATION IN TERMS OF FEED WOULD RESULT IF THE REMAINING HEIFER CALVES WERE FED BALANCED RATIONS. BY FOLLOWING THESE SUGGESTIONS, ALEXANDER SAID THAT ILLINOIS DAIRYMEN WOULD HELP MEET THEIR SHARE OF THE NATIONAL GOAL FOR MILK PRODUCTION IN 1944.

****

WANTED: 22 MILLION VICTORY GARDENS. THIS REQUEST FULFILLED WOULD MEAN MORE FOOD RELEASED FOR OUR BOYS AND FRIENDS ABROAD TOGETHER WITH A SAVING IN TRANSPORTATION, CONTAINERS AND LABOR NEEDED FOR OTHER WAR JOBS. VETERAN VICTORY GARDENERS OF THE CAMPAIGN A YEAR AGO ALONG WITH NEW RECRUITS THIS YEAR ARE URGED TO ADOPT THE WATCHWORD HANDED DOWN BY WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATOR JONES, "GROW MORE IN '44."

****

ONE-FOURTH OF THE DAIRY CATTLE IN ILLINOIS ARE AFFECTED WITH CHRONIC MASTITIS. THIS ACCOUNTS FOR AN ANNUAL LOSS IN MILK PRODUCTION OF 345 MILLION POUNDS. ANIMAL PATHOLOGISTS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE SAY THIS LOSS CAN BE CHECKED BY AN EFFECTIVE MASTITIS CONTROL PROGRAM THROUGH THE VOLUNTARY COOPERATION OF HERD OWNERS LOCAL VETERINARIANS AND THE PATHOLOGISTS' LABORATORY.

****

"BETTER BUY BASKETS" IS A GOOD SLOGAN FOR FRUIT GROWERS RIGHT NOW, SAYS J. E. DAVIS, EXTENSION FORESTER AND CHAIRMAN OF THE ILLINOIS WARTIME TIMBER MARKETING COMMITTEE. DAVIS ANTICIPATES A SERIOUS CONTAINER SHORTAGE IN 1944 IF A NORMAL FRUIT CROP DEVELOPS. MANY CONTAINER MANUFACTURERS HAVE SHUT DOWN AS A RESULT OF LABOR SHORTAGES. OTHERS HAVE BEEN RUNNING TO FULL CAPACITY ALL WINTER FOR THE FIRST TIME. GROWERS CAN RELIEVE CONGESTED STORING FACILITIES OF THE MANUFACTURER BY BUYING BASKETS NOW AND STORING THEM ON THE FARM. AT THE SAME TIME GROWERS WILL HAVE ADDED ASSURANCE OF CONTAINERS FOR THEIR 1944 HARVEST.

****

IT WILL BE BOTH PROFITABLE AND PATRIOTIC TO HIRE ALL THE LABOR YOU NEED IN 1944, ACCORDING TO P. E. JOHNSTON, STATE SUPERVISOR, EMERGENCY FARM LABOR, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. WHILE FARM WAGES WENT UP FASTER THAN FARM PRICES A YEAR AGO, LABOR COSTS ARE LIKELY TO TAKE LESS THAN A NORMAL PART OF THE FARM INCOME THIS YEAR.

****

RECENT EXPERIMENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE INDICATE SOYBEAN MEAL CAN BE USED ALONE SUCCESSFULLY TO BALANCE FARM GRAIN RATIONS FOR WEANED PIGS, IF THE PIGS ARE BEING FED ON PASTURE OR HAVE ACCESS TO PASTURE BEFORE WEANING AND THEN HAVE BEEN CHANGED TO DRY LOT. HOWEVER, THE DRYLOT RATION SHOULD CONTAIN ABOUT 10 PER CENT GOOD ALFALFA MEAL.

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TNM:CG
3-11-44

Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics:
University of Illinois College of Agriculture and the United States
Department of Agriculture cooperating. H. P. Rusk, Director
Acts approved by Congress May 8 and June 30, 1914

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TWENTY-FIRST
ILLINOIS FARM FLASH

(From Extension Service in Agriculture
(and Home Economics, University of Illinois
(College of Agriculture, in cooperation with
(U. S. Department of Agriculture

Speaking time: 4½ minutes

(FOR BROADCAST USE ONLY)

THREE PUREBRED CATTLE ASSOCIATION SALES ARE LISTED AMONG COMING EVENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. MARCH 22 IS THE DATE FOR THE RED POLLED CATTLE SALE, MARCH 31 FOR ABERDEEN ANGUS AND APRIL 4 FOR SHORTHORN.

****

ILLINOIS FARMERS PLANNING TO INCLUDE BROMEGRASS IN PASTURE SEEDINGS ARE URGED TO USE ADAPTED STRAINS. ACCORDING TO R. F. FUELLEMAN, AGRONOMIST, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, NORTHERN-GROWN SEED FROM MINNESOTA, MONTANA, WISCONSIN OR CANADA IS SUITABLE FOR NORTHERN AND NORTH CENTRAL ILLINOIS, BUT LACKS RESISTANCE TO HEAT COMMON TO THE SOUTH CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN PARTS OF THE STATE. SOUTHERN-GROWN BROMEGRASS OR DOMESTIC SEED OF SOUTHERN ORIGIN IS SUITABLE TO ALL PARTS OF THE STATE.

****

"MARES EAT OATS AND DOES EAT OATS, BUT LITTLE LAMBS EAT" PHENOTHIAZINE (FEE-NO-THY-AH-ZEEN) FOR INTERNAL PARASITE CONTROL. BEST RESULTS ARE OBTAINED WHEN SHEEP ARE DRENCHED INDIVIDUALLY WITH ONE OUNCE OF PHENO-THIAZINE AND THEN GIVEN ACCESS TO A MIXTURE OF PHENOTHIAZINE AND SALT AT A RATIO OF ONE TO FOURTEEN THROUGHOUT THE GRAZING SEASON. IN RECENT EXPERIMENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, DIXON SPRINGS STATION LAMBS FED THE "DOPED" SALT KEPT REMARKABLY THRIFTY, GREW MORE RAPIDLY THAN LAMBS RECEIVING PLAIN SALT, WEIGHED 20 POUNDS MORE IN THE FALL AND GRADED CHOICE CARCASSES.

****

MASTITIS SHORTENS THE LACTATING LIFE OF DAIRY COWS, REDUCES THE QUALITY OF MILK AND SHORTCHANGES THE FARMER IN HIS MILK CHECK BY LOWERING THE MONTHLY FAT TEST. MOST OF THESE LOSSES COULD BE AVOIDED BY AN EFFECTIVE MASTITIS CONTROL PROGRAM THROUGH THE VOLUNTARY COOPERATION OF THE HERD OWNER, LOCAL VETERINARIAN AND THE ANIMAL PATHOLOGY AND HYGIENE LABORATORY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

****

THE ILLINOIS FARM LABOR REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 3 SHOWS 900 OPENINGS FOR MARRIED MEN FOR YEAR-ROUND WORK, WITH ONLY 205 MARRIED MEN AVAILABLE. OPENINGS FOR SINGLE MEN TOTALED 737, WITH ONLY 87 AVAILABLE. FOUR HUNDRED NINE NEW ORDERS WERE PLACED DURING THE WEEK.

****

_____ WILL BRING YOU THE FIRST IN THE SERIES OF WEEKLY REPORTS OF
(station)
THE ORCHARD INSECT AND DISEASE SITUATION ON _____ AT _____. THESE
(day) (hour)
REPORTS, ARRANGED IN COOPERATION WITH FEDERAL AND STATE AGENCIES AND A NUMBER OF GROWERS, ARE DESIGNED TO KEEP ALL FRUIT GROWERS INFORMED ON DEVELOPMENTS IN THE DISEASE AND INSECT SITUATION SO THAT A SPRAY CONTROL PROGRAM WILL BE MORE EFFECTIVE.

****

SMALL VICTORY GARDENS ARE NOT ADAPTED TO GROWING POTATOES, IN THE OPINION OF LEE SOMERS, ASSOCIATE IN VEGETABLE GARDENING EXTENSION, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. PLANTINGS IN SUCH AREAS CAN BEST BE LIMITED TO GREENS, ONIONS, BEETS, CARROTS, CABBAGE, BEANS AND TOMATOES WHICH YIELD A LARGE AMOUNT OF FOOD FOR A GIVEN SPACE.

****

A TROWEL LYING ON THE GROUND, A RUSTY HOE LEANING ON A FENCE OR A RUSTY RAKE HANGING IN A TREE ARE SIGNS OF A CARELESS GARDENER. CLEAN YOUR TOOLS, APPLY A LIGHT COAT OF GREASE OR OIL TO THOSE PARTS THAT MIGHT RUST AND THEN HANG THEM UP IN A PLACE READY TO BE USED AGAIN.

****

ILLINOIS FARMERS' BEST AVAILABLE SOURCE OF PLANS AND PLANNING RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FARM BUILDINGS IS THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. ITS AIM IS TO HELP PLAN MOST OF THE NEW FARM BUILDINGS IN ILLINOIS BY WAY OF FARM AND HOME ADVISERS, LUMBER OR MATERIAL DEALERS AND OTHER SERVICE GROUPS.

****

UNCLE SAM IS CALLING ON ILLINOIS FARMERS FOR 16 PER CENT MORE ACRES OF SOYBEANS IN 1944. THE INCREASE WILL SUPPLY AN EXTRA 300 MILLION POUNDS OF OIL FOR UNDERFED MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN AMONG LIBERATED PEOPLES OF EUROPE. CARRYING OUT OUR SOYBEAN PRODUCTION GOALS THIS YEAR IS THE ONLY WAY WE CAN GET THE EXTRA AMOUNT OF OIL NEEDED AND GET IT IN TIME.

****

ILLINOIS DAIRYMEN ARE BEING COUNTED ON TO SUPPLY 5½ BILLION POUNDS OF THE 121 BILLION POUNDS OF MILK NEEDED IN 1944. FOLKS ON THE HOME FRONT ARE USING ONE-FOURTH AGAIN AS MUCH MILK AS THEY DID BEFORE THE WAR. IT TAKES THE PRODUCTION OF ONE COW TO SUPPLY FOUR SOLDIERS WITH THEIR DAILY RATION OF MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS. SHIPMENTS OF MILK PRODUCTS TO RUSSIA DOUBLED IN 1943. ALL OF THESE FACTORS ADD UP TO AN ALL-OUT JOB FOR EVERY ILLINOIS DAIRYMAN FOR MORE MILK IN '44.

****

IT'S AN UNWISE POLICY TO OVERDRAW ON YOUR SOIL BANK DURING WARTIME PRODUCTION. FERTILITY MUST BE MAINTAINED AND EROSION CHECKED. THAT MEANS GROWING LEGUMES AND GRASSES AT A TIME WHEN LEGUME AND GRASS SEEDS ARE NONE TOO PLENTIFUL. PAYMENTS WILL BE MADE UNDER THE 1944 AAA PROGRAM FOR HARVESTING SEED. LET'S HARVEST MORE IN '44.

****

Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics:
University of Illinois College of Agriculture and the United States
Department of Agriculture cooperating. H. P. Rusk, Director
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TNM:dh
3-15-44

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TWENTY-SECOND
ILLINOIS FARM FLASH

(From Extension Service in Agriculture
(and Home Economics, University of Illinois
(College of Agriculture, in cooperation with
(U. S. Department of Agriculture

Speaking time: 5 1/2 minutes

(FOR BROADCAST USE ONLY)

(ANNOUNCER: Here is today's ILLINOIS FARM FLASH, presented as a public service for your use as you see fit.)

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NEIGHBORHOOD COOPERATION GETS THINGS DONE, SAYS P. E. JOHNSTON, STATE SUPERVISOR, EMERGENCY FARM LABOR, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. HE ADDS THAT IF THE FARM FRONT IS TO BACK UP THE FIGHTING FRONT TO THE FULLEST EXTENT IN 1944, MORE NEIGHBORHOOD COOPERATION IS NEEDED.

ONE OF THE WAYS IN WHICH MORE NEIGHBORHOOD COOPERATION CAN BE BROUGHT ABOUT IS BY AN INCREASE IN THE EXCHANGE OF LABOR FOR MACHINERY. FOR EXAMPLE, AN OWNER OF A COMBINE OR CORN PICKER MAY BE GLAD TO DO CUSTOM WORK FOR YOU IF YOU WILL WORK ON HIS FARM WHILE HE IS AWAY. OTHER WAYS IN WHICH MORE NEIGHBORHOOD COOPERATION CAN BE ENCOURAGED ARE THROUGH MACHINERY EXCHANGE, COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION, LABOR RINGS AND JOINT OWNERSHIP.

MANY FARMERS WHO OWN TRUCKS WILL HAUL CROPS TO MARKET IN EXCHANGE FOR THE USE OF HARVESTING MACHINERY. IF YOUR COMMUNITY PRODUCES CROPS REQUIRING MANY SEASONAL WORKERS, YOU CAN ORGANIZE TO RECRUIT EVERY AVAILABLE PERSON IN THE COMMUNITY. YOU CAN ALSO PLAN NOW FOR YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD RING TO PLANT AND HARVEST 1944 CROPS. KEEP IN MIND THAT PRIORITY RATINGS ON COMBINES, CORN PICKERS OR PICK-UP BALERS ARE EASIER TO GET IF MACHINES ARE TO BE USED BY A GROUP OF FARMERS.

THROUGH INCREASED NEIGHBORHOOD COOPERATION, ILLINOIS FARMERS NOT ONLY WILL BE ABLE TO "PRODUCE MORE IN '44" BUT WILL BE ABLE TO HARVEST MORE AS WELL.

****

LAND PRICES ARE REACHING A DANGER LEVEL, IN THE OPINION OF H. C. M. CASE, HEAD OF THE AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. HE POINTS OUT WE ARE FOLLOWING TOO CLOSELY THE DISASTROUS TRENDS THAT OCCURRED IN LAND PURCHASES DURING WORLD WAR ONE.

PURCHASING A FARM IS THE MOST IMPORTANT BUSINESS VENTURE FOR THE AVERAGE FARMER, CASE SAYS. BUYING A FARM AT THE RIGHT PRICE IS JUST AS IMPORTANT AS OPERATING IT EFFICIENTLY.

TOO MANY CITY DWELLERS ARE BUYING FARMS WITHOUT A KNOWLEDGE OF FARMING AND PAYING TOO HIGH PRICES. FARM EARNINGS OF THE PAST 20 YEARS DO NOT JUSTIFY THE PRICES BEING ASKED FOR MANY FARMS IN ILLINOIS. PRICES PAID FOR FARMS SHOULD BE BASED ON EARNINGS OVER THE AVERAGE OF MANY YEARS. WARTIME PRICES CANNOT CONTINUE MANY YEARS. ANYONE WHO OVER-PAYS FOR A FARM MUST SELL AT A LOSS OR ACCEPT A LOW RETURN FROM HIS IN-VESTMENT IN YEARS AHEAD.

THIS IS A TIME TO GET DEBTS IN ORDER. THE PERSON WHO HAS CASH AVAILABLE TO PAY THE PURCHASE PRICE FOR FARMLAND, OR A LARGE PART OF THE PURCHASE PRICE, IS NOT TAKING AS MUCH OF A CHANCE AS A MAN WHO GOES HEAVILY IN DEBT. THE FUTURE IS TOO UNCERTAIN, CASE ADDS, FOR THE PUR-CHASER TO TAKE A RISK OF BUYING A FARM IN THOSE AREAS WHERE LAND PRICES HAVE ADVANCED MOST RAPIDLY, ESPECIALLY WHEN A HEAVY MORTGAGE MUST BE ASSUMED.

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THE EXPERIENCE OF SOME FARMERS GETTING FALSELY LABELED SEED HAS PROMPTED THE OFFICE OF DISTRIBUTION OF THE WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF BOTH BUYERS AND SELLERS OF SEED TO SOME OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE FEDERAL SEED ACT. THIS ACT REQUIRES EVERYONE WHO SHIPS SEED IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE TO LABEL IT TRUTHFULLY. IT MUST BE CALLED BY ITS RIGHT NAME BOTH AS TO THE KIND OF SEED AND VARIETY. LIKEWISE THE GERMINATION MUST BE GIVEN AND THE AMOUNT OF DANGEROUS WEED SEED.

AS A FURTHER PRECAUTION THE WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION SUGGESTS TO PROSPECTIVE BUYERS THAT THEY GET THEIR SEED FROM RELIABLE SOURCES. EVEN THOUGH A DISHONEST DEALER MAY BE FINED, AS SOME HAVE BEEN, THAT DOES NOT HELP THE FARMER OR GARDENER WHO HAS LOST HIS MONEY, USE OF HIS LAND, HIS GOOD GROWING SEASON, BECAUSE HE WAS SOLD AND USED WORTHLESS SEED.

PERSONS WHO DON'T KNOW WHAT VARIETY OF CROP OR VEGETABLE TO GROW CAN GET THE BENEFIT OF EXPERIMENTS OF THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE BY CONSULTING THEIR FARM ADVISER.

IN BRIEF, CALL FOR THE BEST ADAPTED VARIETIES AND MAKE SURE YOU GET THEM BY TRADING WITH A RELIABLE GROWER OR DEALER.

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LET'S LOOK FORWARD NOW, AS WELL AS WE CAN, TO LIVESTOCK FEED PROSPECTS IN THE MONTHS AHEAD.

HOW MUCH FEED WE'LL NEED, OF COURSE, DEPENDS ON THE NUMBER OF ANIMALS FARMERS HAVE TO FEED. HOW MUCH FEED WE'LL GET DEPENDS A GOOD DEAL ON THE WEATHER.

TRUE, IF FARMERS HARVEST MORE SOYBEANS, WE MAY GET BIGGER OIL CROPS AND SOME MORE HIGH-PROTEIN CAKE AND MEAL. BUT GRANTING YIELDS OF FEED GRAIN CROPS ARE NO BETTER NOR WORSE THAN AVERAGE, AGRICULTURAL ECONOMISTS OF THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, FIGURE THE ACREAGE PLANNED FOR CORN AND OATS AND BARLEY AND SORGHUMS WILL GIVE US A TOTAL OUTPUT OF FEED GRAINS A LITTLE SMALLER THAN A YEAR AGO---TOTAL SUPPLY ABOUT TEN PER CENT LESS FEED GRAIN, WHEN YOU COUNT IN THE SMALLER AMOUNT LEFT IN THE BIN THIS YEAR COMPARED TO LAST.

ON THE OTHER HAND, LIVESTOCK GOALS CALL FOR THE RAISING IN '44 OF FEWER PIGS AND BEEF CATTLE AND FEWER CHICKENS AND TURKEYS---BUT FOR MORE MILK AND EGGS. FARMERS ARE STARTING THIS YEAR WITH RECORD NUMBERS

OF LIVESTOCK. IF PASTURES AND RANGE CONDITIONS ALLOW IT AND CATTLE PRICES CONTINUE FAVORABLE, CATTLEMEN MAY EVEN MAINTAIN CATTLE NUMBERS NEAR THEIR PRESENT HIGH LEVEL. NEVERTHELESS, IF FARMERS GENERALLY CARRY OUT THEIR PRESENT PLANS, AT THE END OF THIS YEAR THEY'LL HAVE FEWER ANIMALS TO FEED---PARTICULARLY FEWER HOGS AND CHICKENS. SO, IN GENERAL, WHILE FARMERS WILL HAVE LESS LIVESTOCK FEED THE LAST HALF OF THIS YEAR THAN THEY FED THE LATTER PART OF LAST YEAR, THEY WILL NEED LESS FEED.

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NOW A LOOK AT ALL THE LIVESTOCK ON ALL THE FARMS IN THE COUNTRY.

FARMERS NOW HAVE MORE CATTLE AND CALVES, HOGS AND CHICKENS THAN EVER BEFORE. BUT FEWER SHEEP AND HORSES AND MULES.

EACH YEAR SINCE THE LAST WAR, TRUCKS AND TRACTORS HAVE DRIVEN MORE HORSES AND MULES OFF THE FARM. FARMERS NOW HAVE LESS THAN HALF AS MANY HORSES AND MULES AS THEY HAD IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR. BUT THE FEWER HORSES AND MULES TO EAT GRAIN MADE IT POSSIBLE FOR FARMERS TO RAISE MORE MEAT ANIMALS DURING THIS WAR.

IN THE YEAR AHEAD, FEWER OF THOSE MEAT ANIMALS WILL BE SHEEP AND LAMBS. THE SHEEP ON FARMS AND RANCHES REACHED THEIR RECORD NUMBER A COUPLE OF YEARS BACK. SINCE THEN SHEEP NUMBERS HAVE DRIFTED DOWN HILL, AND THE PROSPECT IS FOR EVEN FEWER SHEEP THIS YEAR.

ON THE OTHER HAND, HOG NUMBERS TOUCHED WHAT PROBABLY MAY AMOUNT TO THEIR ALL-TIME HIGH THE FIRST OF THIS YEAR. FARMERS REPORT SMALLER SPRING AND FALL PIG CROPS IN PROSPECT THIS YEAR THAN LAST. SO IT IS ALMOST CERTAIN THAT BY THE END OF THIS YEAR FARMERS WILL HAVE CONSIDERABLY FEWER HOGS.

AS FOR CATTLE, CATTLEMEN REPORT THREE MILLION MORE HEAD NOW THAN AT THIS TIME LAST YEAR. IN FACT, AGRICULTURAL ECONOMISTS OF THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, SAY FARMERS HAVE SO MANY BEEF CATTLE THEY MIGHT WELL CONSIDER GRADUAL REDUCTIONS IN NUMBERS.

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Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics: University of Illinois College of Agriculture and the United States Department of Agriculture cooperating. H. P. Rusk, Director
Acts approved by Congress May 8 and June 30, 1914

NM:CG
-16-44

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TWENTY-THIRD
ILLINOIS FARM FLASH

(From Extension Service in Agriculture
(and Home Economics, University of Illinois
(College of Agriculture, in cooperation with
(U. S. Department of Agriculture

Speaking time: 3 minutes

(FOR BROADCAST USE ONLY)

(ANNOUNCER: Here is today's ILLINOIS FARM FLASH, arranged as a public service for your use as you see fit.)

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SPARE THE QUALITY AND SPOIL THE PAY CHECK FOR MILK PRODUCED CAN FOCUS THE ATTENTION OF ILLINOIS DAIRYMEN IN 1944. DAIRYMEN WHO SELL MILK OF GOOD QUALITY GROSS HIGHER INCOMES THAN THOSE WHO SELL MILK OF LOW QUALITY FROM MASTITIS-INFECTED HERDS. IN A RECENT SURVEY INCLUDING MORE THAN 200 DAIRIES IN 11 COUNTIES THROUGHOUT THE STATE, PATHOLOGISTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE FOUND THAT THE QUANTITY OF HIGH QUALITY MILK COULD BE INCREASED IF MILK PRODUCED BY COWS AFFECTED WITH MASTITIS WERE FED TO CHICKENS, PIGS OR CALVES.

APPROVED MANAGEMENT METHODS OF COWS AFFECTED WITH MASTITIS REDUCES THE HAZARDS OF SPREADING THE DISEASE AND CONSERVES FEED, THE PATHOLOGISTS STATE. PROMPT DIAGNOSIS OF MASTITIS TO PROLONG THE PRODUCTION OF AFFECTED COWS HAS BEEN SHOWN PRACTICABLE BY TREATING ANIMALS IN THE EARLY STAGES OF THE DISEASE. VETERINARIANS HAVE FOUND THAT COWS IN THE EARLY STAGES OF THE DISEASE OFTEN RESPOND TO TREATMENT AND THAT BEST RESULTS MAY BE EXPERIENCED BY TREATING COWS AT THE END OF THE LACTATION PERIOD, OR WHILE THE ANIMALS ARE DRY. DAIRYMEN ARE ADVISED TO CONSULT THEIR LOCAL VETERINARIANS FOR DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT.

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BECAUSE OUR MILITARY FORCES IN ITALY AND THE PACIFIC NEED MOST OF THE SUPPLY OF PYRETHRUM TO PROTECT THEM FROM MALARIA-BEARING MOSQUITOES. WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION OFFICIALS SAY FARMERS AND GARDENERS WILL HAVE ONLY ABOUT ONE-TWELFTH AS MUCH PYRETHRUM FOR CROP USE THIS YEAR AS LAST.

THE PYRETHRUM LEFT AFTER MILITARY NEEDS ARE TAKEN CARE OF IS RESERVED FOR PESTS WHICH CANNOT BE CONTROLLED WITH OTHER MATERIALS. HOWEVER, THE AMOUNT LEFT WILL BE SMALL.

OFFICIALS OF THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE WILL ALLOT SOME OF THE PYRETHRUM TO CONTROL INSECTS IN FOOD PROCESSING PLANTS WHERE IT IS NOT SAFE TO USE INSECTICIDES, WHICH ARE KNOWN TO BE HARMFUL TO HUMAN BEINGS. SOME WILL GO TO CONTROL LEAF HOPPERS ON RAISIN GRAPES DRIED FOR THE ARMED FORCES -- AND TO CONTROL BEETLES ON RIPENING FRUITS SUCH AS PEACHES, NECTARINES, AND APRICOTS. SOME OF THE PYRETHRUM WILL BE USED TO CONTROL PLANT BUGS ON SUGAR BEETS AND OTHER SEED CROPS. FOR THOSE AND CERTAIN OTHER USES THERE ARE NO SATISFACTORY SUBSTITUTES FOR PYRETHRUM. EVEN THE GROWERS OF THOSE CROPS MAY NOT GET MORE THAN A FOURTH AS MUCH PYRETHRUM AS THEY NEED, BUT THEY'LL GET FIRST CALL.

ON SOME CROPS, GROWERS CAN USE ROTENONE IN PLACE OF PYRETHRUM -- OR THEY CAN USE NICOTINE. OR THEY MAY SUBSTITUTE CRYOLITE, WHICH IS NOT NEARLY AS HARMFUL TO HUMAN BEINGS AS THE ARSENICALS.

BUT YOUR COUNTY FARM ADVISER OR THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE CAN GIVE YOU SPECIFIC TIPS ON SUBSTITUTES FOR PYRETHRUM FOR VARIOUS CROPS.

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A GOOD LAYING HEN IS A VERY VALUABLE BIRD -- POULTRY MEN KNOW IT, AND THE FIGURES REPORTED TO AGRICULTURAL ECONOMISTS AND THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PROVE IT.

AFTER COUNTING THE PRICE OF FEED AGAINST THE PRICE OF CHICKEN MEAT AND THE VALUE OF ALL THE EGGS LAID BY ALL THEIR HENS IN A YEAR'S TIME, FARMERS REPORTED A VALUE FOR HENS AND PULLETS AT THE BEGINNING OF THIS YEAR WHICH AVERAGES HIGHER THAN AT ANY TIME DURING THE OTHER WORLD WAR OR SINCE.

THEY GIVE THE AVERAGE AMERICAN HEN THIS HIGH FINANCIAL RATING BECAUSE SHE ACTUALLY LAID MORE EGGS PER HEN AND THOSE EGGS BROUGHT

FAVORABLE PRICES COMPARED TO THE COST OF FEED. NOW, OF COURSE, FEED SUPPLIES ARE SHORTER AND FEED PRICES LESS FAVORABLE THAN LAST YEAR. ON THE OTHER HAND, THIS YEAR A BIGGER PROPORTION OF THE LAYING FLOCK IS PULLETS AND THE AVERAGE LAYER IS A BETTER QUALITY BIRD.

WITHOUT ALLOWING FOR ANY GOOD OR BAD EFFECTS OF WEATHER, BETTER LAYERS THIS YEAR WILL TEND TO OFFSET THE EFFECTS OF THE LESS FAVORABLE FEED SUPPLY. FARMERS ARE CULLING THEIR FLOCKS CAREFULLY AND GETTING RID OF THE LOAFERS, TO MAKE THE BEST USE OF ALL THEIR FEED. SO, MONTH BY MONTH THE LAYING HENS AND PULLETS IN FARM FLOCKS THIS YEAR WILL PROBABLY LAY AS MANY EGGS PER LAYER AS DID THE LAYERS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE RECORD-BREAKING EGG SUPPLY LAST YEAR.

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THIS SPRING, FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE WAR STARTED, FARMERS AND VICTORY GARDENERS CAN GET SMALL LOTS OF ROTENONE WEIGHED OUT FOR THEM.

THEY CAN BUY THREE, OR FOUR, OR FIVE POUNDS OF ROTENONE FROM THEIR REGULAR DEALER, OR FROM MEN WHO GO THROUGH THE COUNTRY WITH WAGONS OR TRUCKS SELLING ODD AMOUNTS OF ROTENONE OUT OF 50 OR 100 POUND BAGS. THIS CHANGE ENABLES DEALERS TO SELL ROTENONE IN USED CONTAINERS AND SO SAVE PAPER AND PRINTING FOR PACKAGING THE SMALL LOTS. THE SAVING MAY MEAN SOMEWHAT LOWER PRICES FOR INSECTICIDES.

AS A PROTECTION TO GROWERS IN BUYING ROTENONE FROM "BROKEN" BAGS, THE WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION POINTS OUT THAT THE FEDERAL INSECTICIDE ACT REQUIRES EVEN THESE SMALL LOTS OF ROTENONE TO BE PROPERLY LABELED OR TAGGED. THE TAG MUST ALSO INDICATE THE PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION PERMITS THE USE OF THIS SCARCE INSECTICIDE.

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Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics:
University of Illinois College of Agriculture and the United States
Department of Agriculture cooperating. H. P. Rusk, Director
Acts approved by Congress May 8 and June 30, 1914

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TWENTY-FOURTH
ILLINOIS FARM FLASH

(From Extension Service in Agriculture
(and Home Economics, University of Illinois
(College of Agriculture, in cooperation with
(U. S. Department of Agriculture

Speaking time: 4¼ minutes

(FOR BROADCAST USE ONLY)

(ANNOUNCER: Here is today's ILLINOIS FARM FLASH, presented as a public service for your use as you see fit.)

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ILLINOIS FARMERS HAVE BEEN ENCOURAGED TO INCREASE THEIR SOYBEAN ACREAGE TO MEET WARTIME NEEDS BY TWO RECENT IMPORTANT ADJUSTMENTS. THE SUPPORT PRICE FOR NUMBER TWO BEANS HAS BEEN INCREASED FROM $1.94 to $2.04. IN ADDITION, THE SELECTIVE SERVICE UNIT VALUE OF AN ACRE OF CORN WAS REDUCED FROM .20 TO .18 WHILE THE UNIT VALUE OF AN ACRE OF SOYBEANS WAS INCREASED FROM .08 TO .12.

****

NOW WE COME TO THE TWO STRONG POINTS OF OUR DISCUSSION THIS MORNING---WILD ONIONS AND GARLIC. THEY'RE TWO EXPENSIVE WEEDS THAT CAUSE AN ANNUAL LOSS OF A HALF MILLION DOLLARS TO ILLINOIS FARMERS.

DAIRY PRODUCTS FROM MILK COWS ALLOWED TO GRAZE GARLIC AND ONIONS MAY BE UNSALABLE, ANIMALS THAT HAVE EATEN ONIONS OR GARLIC IMMEDIATELY BEFORE SLAUGHTER ARE OFTEN UNMARKETABLE AND GRAIN CONTAMINATED WITH THE BULBLETS IS DOCKED SEVERELY.

CULTURAL CONTROL IS MOST EFFECTIVE. THIS INCLUDES SEEDING ONLY GARLIC-FREE AND ONION-FREE SEEDS, FOLLOWING A CROPPING SYSTEM THAT WILL KILL UNDERGROUND BULBS, GETTING RID OF THESE WEEDS ON HIGHER FIELDS FIRST, AVOIDING THE USE OF CONTAMINATED BARNYARD MANURE ON OR NEAR CLEAN SOIL, CLEANING THE THRESHING MACHINE, FENCE ROWS AND WASTE PLACES.

WILD ONION AND WILD GARLIC CONTROL IS DESCRIBED IN CIRCULAR 5-7-2, WHICH IS JUST OFF THE PRESS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. COPIES ARE AVAILABLE FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION BY ADDRESSING YOUR REQUEST TO THIS STATION. YOU MAY CALL FOR IT BY NAME OR NUMBER, "WILD ONION AND GARLIC CONTROL," CIRCULAR 5-7-2.

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ALL ROADS LEAD TO THE CAMPUS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE ON TUESDAY, APRIL 4, WHEN THE ILLINOIS SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION OFFERS ITS FOURTH CONSIGNMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE CATTLE FROM HERDS THROUGHOUT THE STATE. SEVENTY-FIVE ANIMALS, 42 OUTSTANDING BULLS AND 33 BRED FEMALES, HAVE LITERALLY BEEN DRAFTED FROM THE BEST HERDS FOR THIS SALE.

ACCORDING TO H. G. RUSSELL, SECRETARY-TREASURER FOR THE ASSOCIATION, RECORDS OF PAST SALES INDICATE THE CATTLE HAVE GONE AS SEED STOCK INTO SOME OF THE MOST PROMINENT SHORTHORN BREEDING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE MIDDLE WEST. WHILE PUREBRED CATTLE ARE MORE EXPENSIVE NOW THAN IN THE PAST, IN TERMS OF OTHER COMMODITIES FARMERS HAVE TO SELL, HE BELIEVES WISE INVESTMENTS IN THE ANIMALS OFFERED AT THIS SALE WILL NOT ONLY BE FINANCIALLY SOUND, BUT WILL PROVIDE THE RIGHT KIND OF FOUNDATION ANIMALS.

THE SALE WILL BE PRECEDED BY A SHOW AT 9:30 IN THE STOCK PAVILION ON THE UNIVERSITY CAMPUS IN WHICH ALL ENTRIES IN THE SALE WILL BE JUDGED. IF YOU'RE INTERESTED IN SHORTHORN CATTLE, YOU CAN PUT DOWN APRIL 4 ON YOUR "MUST ATTEND" LIST FOR FUTURE APPOINTMENTS.

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EIGHT PUREBRED HOLSTEINS OWNED BY A. E. BODMAN OF BEMENT RANKED FIRST AMONG LEADING PRODUCING HERDS OF THE STATE IN DAIRY HERD IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION WORK DURING THE PAST MONTH, ACCORDING TO J. G. CASH, DAIRY EXTENSION SPECIALIST, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. THE AVERAGE PRODUCTION OF EACH COW WAS 1,273 POUNDS OF MILK AND 52.7 POUNDS OF BUTTERFAT.

OTHER LEADING HERDS AMONG THE FIRST TEN WERE: 14 PUREBRED AND GRADE HOLSTEINS OF PAUL W. SWANLUND, LA MOILLE, 52.3 POUNDS OF BUTTERFAT; EIGHT PUREBRED JERSEYS OF W. F. FARRELL AND SON, LAKE CITY, 48.9; 14 PUREBRED HOLSTEINS OF OLIVER SPITZE, EDWARDSVILLE, 48.2; NINE

PUREBRED AND GRADE HOLSTEINS OF CHARLES LUGINBUHL, TRENTON, 47.9; EIGHT MIXED BREEDS OF ELMER NOFSINGER, WASHINGTON, 47.4; EIGHT PUREBRED HOLSTEINS OF A. C. KOLMER, WATERLOO, 46; 35 PUREBRED HOLSTEINS OF WILLIAM WITTMUS AND SON, HARVARD, 45.8; FIVE PUREBRED JERSEYS OF ALLEN ROUNTREE, DU QUOIN, 45.7; AND 11 PUREBRED HOLSTEINS OF GUY BOROP AND SON, WALNUT, 45.5 POUNDS.

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A VICTORY GARDEN WITHOUT A COMPOST PILE IS LIKE A COUNTRY WITHOUT A MAN, IN THE OPINION OF B. L. WEAVER, HORTICULTURIST, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. SINCE GOOD SOIL IS THE FIRST REQUISITE OF A GOOD GARDEN, MANY OF US IN TOWNS WHO HAVE NO ACCESS TO ANIMAL MANURES FOR FERTILIZER WILL FIND THE ANSWER TO A GARDENER'S PRAYER FOR BETTER SOIL IN AT LEAST ONE COMPOST PILE. MANY GARDENERS HAVE TWO OR THREE.

AS MOST OF YOU PROBABLY KNOW, COMPOST IS A MIXTURE OF SOIL AND DECAYED MATERIAL SUCH AS OLD LEAVES, WEEDS, LAWN CLIPPINGS, THE REMAINS OF CROPS HARVESTED AND SCRAPS FROM THE KITCHEN. ALTERNATE LAYERS OF SOIL AND DECAYED MATERIAL ARE USED. A COMPOST PILE CAN BE MADE NEATLY WITH VERTICAL SIDES AND A FLAT OR CONCAVE TOP. THIS HELPS CATCH AND HOLD RAIN WATER. IN ADDITION, WATER SHOULD BE APPLIED IF NECESSARY TO KEEP THE MATERIAL MOIST AND HASTEN DECAY. DECAY MAY ALSO BE HASTENED BY THE ADDITION OF NITROGEN, PHOSPHORUS AND LIME WHICH WILL ALSO ADD TO THE FERTILITY OF THE COMPOST.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE METHOD IN MAKING A COMPOST PILE, WHAT TO USE, HOW TO MAKE THE BEST USE OF THE COMPOST AND HOW IT IMPROVES THE SOIL IS GIVEN IN ILLINOIS LEAFLET H-3-0-2. IT'S FREE FOR THE ASKING BY ADDRESSING YOUR REQUEST TO THIS STATION. YOU MAY CALL FOR IT BY NUMBER--H-3-0-2.

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Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics:
University of Illinois College of Agriculture and the United States
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TWENTY-FIFTH
ILLINOIS FARM FLASH

(From Extension Service in Agriculture
(and Home Economics, University of Illinois
(College of Agriculture, in cooperation with
(U. S. Department of Agriculture

Speaking time: 4 1/4 minutes

(FOR BROADCAST USE ONLY)

(ANNOUNCER: Here is today's ILLINOIS FARM FLASH, presented as a public service for your use as you see fit.)

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THERE ARE SOME THREE MILLION ACRES OF BARE LAND IN ILLINOIS SUITED ONLY TO FOREST GROWTH, ACCORDING TO R. W. LORENZ, FORESTER, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. IF FOREST PLANTATIONS WERE ESTABLISHED ON THIS LAND, WE COULD PRODUCE 48 PER CENT OF THE PRESENT LUMBER CONSUMPTION INSTEAD OF THE MEAGER TWO PER CENT WE NOW PRODUCE.

****

"LOOK OUT FOR TERMITES," SAYS B. G. BERGER, ASSISTANT ENTOMOLOGIST, ILLINOIS STATE NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY. NOW IS THE TIME OF YEAR WHEN BLACK, SILVERY-WINGED FORMS FLY FROM TERMITE COLONIES THAT ARE PRESENT IN HOMES. THESE FLYING SWARMS ARE OFTEN THE FIRST INDICATION TO HOME OWNERS THAT TERMITES ARE PRESENT.

HOME OWNERS ARE CAUTIONED TO BE CAREFUL OF WHOM THEY EMPLOY TO EXTERMINATE TERMITES. THOSE WHO CLAIM THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS OR THE GOVERNMENT RECOMMENDS THEM OR THEIR PRODUCTS ARE TO BE DOUBTED. REMEMBER A DELAY OF A FEW WEEKS OR MONTHS WILL NOT BE SERIOUS. THAT'S THE TIME TO INVESTIGATE QUALIFICATIONS OF THE OPERATOR, BERGER POINTS OUT. A GUARANTEE OF FIVE OR TEN YEARS IS OF LITTLE VALUE ON PAPER, IF THE COMPANY DOESN'T HAVE THE REPUTATION FOR RELIABLE SERVICE.

EVERYONE INTERESTED IN TERMITE CONTROL IS URGED TO WRITE FOR CIRCULAR NUMBER 30 ENTITLED, "OUTWITTING TERMITES IN ILLINOIS." IT'S FREE FOR THE ASKING BY ADDRESSING YOUR REQUEST TO THIS STATION. YOU MAY CALL FOR IT BY NAME OR NUMBER, "OUTWITTING TERMITES IN ILLINOIS," CIRCULAR NUMBER 3-0.

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YOU'LL HAVE ONE HUNDRED FIFTEEN CHANCES TO PURCHASE PUREBRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE AT THE SALE MARCH 31 ON THE CAMPUS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. THE ILLINOIS ABERDEEN-ANGUS BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION WILL OFFER FOR SALE 34 BULLS AND 81 FEMALES RICH IN THE BLOOD OF CHAMPIONS.

ALL CATTLE TO BE SOLD WILL BE READY FOR INSPECTION A DAY PRIOR TO THE SALE. YOU'LL HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO LOOK OVER THE ONE, TWO OR THREE YOU MAY WANT TO BUY THE NEXT DAY. YOU'LL FIND SOME OF THE REALLY CHOICE ANIMALS FROM THE BEST ABERDEEN-ANGUS HERDS IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

REMEMBER THE DATE OF THE ILLINOIS ABERDEEN-ANGUS BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION SALE AND SHOW ON THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS CAMPUS--FRIDAY, MARCH 31.

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HOG PRODUCERS CAN SAVE UP TO 450 POUNDS OF FEED FOR EACH SOW AND LITTER BY CREEP-FEEDING DURING THE NURSING PERIOD, SAYS DAMON CATRON, ASSOCIATE IN ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

THREE YEARS OF CREEP-FEEDING TRIALS WITH BROOD SOWS AND LITTERS ON RYE PASTURE TO WEANING TIME SHOWED THAT IT TOOK 129 POUNDS LESS FEED TO MAKE 100 POUNDS OF PORK FOR SOWS AND LITTERS WHEN THE PIGS WERE CREEP-FED THAN FOR THOSE SOWS WHOSE PIGS WERE NOT CREEP-FED. BOTH GROUPS OF SOWS WERE SELF-FED DURING THESE TRIALS CARRIED OUT ON THE UNIVERSITY'S SWINE FARM.

BESIDES SAVING FEED, THE CREEP-FED PIGS GOT OFF TO A BETTER START, WERE HEAVIER AND MORE UNIFORM AT WEANING TIME, WERE WEANED WITH LESS SHOCK AND SUFFERED FEWER INJURIES. CREEP-FEEDING SUPPLEMENTS THE NATURAL DECREASING MILK FLOW OF SOWS WHICH USUALLY OCCURS THREE WEEKS AFTER FARROWING.

PIGS CREEP-FED ON SHELLED CORN AND ANY GOOD 35 PER CENT PROTEIN SUPPLEMENT WILL CONSUME BETWEEN ONE AND TWO POUNDS OF FEED A DAY TO WEANING TIME.

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MANY ILLINOIS VICTORY GARDENERS EXPERIENCED MISERABLE FAILURE IN GROWING IRISH POTATOES A YEAR AGO. AS A RESULT, THIS CROP MAY NOT BE INCLUDED IN THEIR PLANS FOR 1944. SO WHY NOT GROW SWEET POTATOES AS A SUBSTITUTE CROP? THEY'RE DROUTH RESISTANT, SUBJECT TO VERY FEW INSECTS AND DISEASES AND CAN BE STORED MORE READILY, BY THE AVERAGE HOME GARDENER, THAN IRISH POTATOES.

A SANDY LOAM SOIL IS PREFERABLE FOR GROWING SWEET POTATOES, SAYS J. P. McCOLLUM, HORTICULTURIST, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. HOWEVER, MOST ANY KIND OF SOIL IS SATISFACTORY IF IT'S WELL DRAINED. VERY FERTILE AND HEAVY CLAY SOILS TEND TO PRODUCE ROUGH AND IRREGULAR SHAPED ROOTS. A PLOW DEPTH OF SIX INCHES IS RECOMMENDED.

SWEET POTATOES ARE USUALLY GROWN ON RIDGES FOUR OR FIVE INCHES HIGH TO INCREASE DRAINAGE. WEEDS SHOULD BE CONTROLLED BY SHALLOW CULTIVATION UNTIL IT CAN NO LONGER BE DONE WITHOUT DISTURBING THE VINES. MOVING THE VINES IN ORDER TO CULTIVATE ISN'T A GOOD PRACTICE AND PRUNING BACK THE VINES ALWAYS REDUCES YIELDS.

HARVESTING SHOULD NOT BE DELAYED AFTER A HEAVY FROST. CAREFUL DIGGING AND HANDLING ARE NECESSARY TO PREVENT BRUISING, WHICH HASTENS DECAY. MOST ANY HEATED AND DRY BASEMENT IS SATISFACTORY FOR STORING.

YOU FOLKS WHO PLAN TO PURCHASE SWEET POTATO PLANTS FROM YOUR NEAREST DEALER MAY WANT TO CHECK ON VARIETIES. NANCY HALL AND PUERTO RICO ARE SWEET VARIETIES. NANCY HALL IS LESS STRINGY AND BETTER SHAPED OF THE TWO. YELLOW JERSEY AND BIG STEM JERSEY ARE VARIETIES OF THE DRY OR MEALY TYPE. ALL ARE ADAPTED TO ILLINOIS CONDITIONS.

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HM:JE
1-27-44

Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics: University of Illinois College of Agriculture and the United States Department of Agriculture cooperating. H. P. Rusk, Director
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TWENTY-SIXTH
ILLINOIS FARM FLASH

(From Extension Service in Agriculture
(and Home Economics, University of Illinois
(College of Agriculture, in cooperation with
(U. S. Department of Agriculture

Speaking time: 3 minutes

(FOR BROADCAST USE ONLY)

(The ILLINOIS FARM FLASH is arranged as a public service for your use as you see fit.)

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EMERGENCY FORAGE CROPS WILL HELP SOLVE THE PROBLEM OF LOW MILK PRODUCTION, IN THE OPINION OF W. B. NEVENS, PROFESSOR OF DAIRY CATTLE FEEDING, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. AS SUITABLE EMERGENCY PASTURE CROPS, NEVENS LISTS OATS ALONE OR SEEDED WITH PEAS OR SWEET CLOVER, RYE, SUDAN GRASS SEEDED ALONE OR WITH SOYBEANS AND SORGHUM SEEDED WITH SOYBEANS. RATES OF SEEDING FOR SOME OF THESE CROPS ARE EXPLAINED IN CIRCULAR 5-5-3, WHICH IS AVAILABLE FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION BY ADDRESSING YOUR REQUEST TO THIS STATION.

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AN AVERAGE FARM IN MANY SECTIONS OF ILLINOIS REQUIRES ABOUT 100 POSTS A YEAR TO KEEP FENCES IN GOOD ORDER. ON SOME OF THESE FARMS, EVERY POST NEEDED IS PURCHASED. R. W. LORENZ, FORESTER, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, POINTS OUT THAT AN ACRE OF HEDGE OR CATALPA PLANTATION WOULD FURNISH THESE POSTS EACH YEAR FOR ALMOST AN INDEFINITE PERIOD.

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ALL ILLINOIS COUNTIES SHOULD MAKE AS MANY FARM LABOR PLACEMENTS FOR YEAR-ROUND WORK IN THE NEXT TWO WEEKS AS THEY HAVE UNFILLED ORDERS, SAYS P. E. JOHNSTON, STATE SUPERVISOR, EMERGENCY FARM LABOR, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. SOME AGRICULTURAL REGISTRANTS WILL HAVE INSUFFICIENT UNITS FOR DEFERMENT AFTER APRIL 1, AND THESE MEN SHOULD BE USED TO FILL POSITIONS NOW OPEN.

AGRICULTURAL REGISTRANTS ARE TO FILL OUT AND FILE FORM A-Q-44 THE SAME IS TRUE FOR PRE-PEARL HARBOR FATHERS WHO RETURN TO AGRICULTURE FROM SOME NON-AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT. HOWEVER, LOCAL DRAFT BOARDS STILL DETERMINE WHETHER WORKERS ARE ESSENTIAL TO AGRICULTURE.

ACCORDING TO THE ILLINOIS FARM LABOR REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 24, THERE WERE 879 OPENINGS FOR MARRIED MEN AS YEAR-ROUND WORKERS, WITH ONLY 187 MEN AVAILABLE. OPENINGS FOR SINGLE MEN TOTALED 913, WITH ONLY 72 SINGLE MEN AVAILABLE. THERE WERE 332 NEW ORDERS PLACED DURING THE WEEK.

JOHNSTON URGES THAT EVERY AVAILABLE EFFORT BE MADE WITHIN THE NEXT TWO WEEKS TO FILL ALL OPENINGS WHICH NOW EXIST. NOW THAT THE WAR UNIT OBJECTIVE HAS BEEN RAISED, THE "ZERO" HOUR HAS ARRIVED FOR FARMERS TO SECURE HIRED HELP.

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CONTOURS WERE LAID OUT ON 54,500 ACRES OF ILLINOIS LAND IN 1943 BY TECHNICIANS OF THE U. S. SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE, ACCORDING TO R. C. HAY, AGRICULTURAL ENGINEER, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. EIGHT THOUSAND ACRES WERE CONTOURED IN STEPHENSON COUNTY ALONE AND 5,000 ACRES IN ST. CLAIR COUNTY. HAY ADDS THAT THESE FIGURES DO NOT INCLUDE CONTOURING DONE BY FARMERS THEMSELVES WHO HAVE BEEN TRAINED TO DO THIS TYPE OF WORK IN FORMER YEARS.

****

RADISHES ARE THE FIRST OF OUR SEEDED GARDEN CROPS TO REACH EDIBLE MATURITY. A COMMON MISTAKE MADE BY MANY VICTORY GARDENERS IS TO SOW TOO MANY RADISHES AT ONE TIME. LEE SOMERS, ASSOCIATE IN VEGETABLE GARDENING EXTENSION, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, RECOMMENDS THAT THREE FEET OF ROW BE SEEDED FOR EACH PERSON IN THE FAMILY. MAKE TWO OR THREE SUCCESSIVE SOWINGS AT SEVEN TO 10-DAY INTERVALS. THE LATER SOWING MAY BE IN THE FORM OF ROW MARKERS FOR SUCH SLOWLY GERMINATING CROPS AS PARSNIPS AND SALSIFY.

****

HAPPY DAYS ARE HERE AGAIN FOR "GRAMPA" ON A 400-ACRE FARM IN CASS COUNTY, ILLINOIS. FOR YEARS THE FARM WAS OPERATED BY HIS SON, WHO IS PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED. AN 18-YEAR-OLD BOY, WHO WORKS AFTER SCHOOL AND ON WEEK ENDS, IS THE ONLY OTHER HELP ON THIS PLACE. HOWEVER, THERE IS NO ASSURANCE OF HAVING THIS BOY AFTER SCHOOL CLOSES IN THE SPRING. SO "GRAMPA," 70 YEARS YOUNG, IS RENEWING HIS YOUTH AND IS A BIG HELP WITH THE CHORES AND HANDY JOBS.

ACCORDING TO P. E. JOHNSTON, STATE SUPERVISOR, EMERGENCY FARM LABOR, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, THIS CASE IS TYPICAL OF THE FARM HELP SITUATION ALL OVER THE STATE.

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4-1-44

Cooparative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics:
University of Illinois College of Agriculture and the United States
Department of Agriculture cooperating. H. P. Rusk, Director
Acts approved by Congress May 8 and June 30, 1914

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TWENTY-SEVENTH
ILLINOIS FARM FLASH

(From Extension Service in Agriculture
(and Home Economics, University of Illinois
(College of Agriculture, in cooperation with
(U. S. Department of Agriculture

Speaking time: 5½ minutes

(FOR BROADCAST USE ONLY)

(The ILLINOIS FARM FLASH is arranged as a public service for your use as you see fit.)

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A TWO-DAY DAIRY MANUFACTURES CONFERENCE HAS BEEN SCHEDULED FOR THURSDAY AND FRIDAY OF THIS WEEK, APRIL 6 AND 7, AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. MORNING SESSIONS BEGIN AT 8:30 AND AFTERNOON SESSIONS AT 1:15. ALL SESSIONS WILL BE HELD IN ROOM 314 ILLINI UNION BUILDING.

****

ILLINOIS FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA WILL STREAMLINE FOR WAR AT THEIR SIXTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION, APRIL 6, 7 AND 8, AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. SEMI-FINAL CONTESTS IN PUBLIC SPEAKING WILL BE HELD THURSDAY EVENING. REGISTRATION OF ALL FUTURE FARMERS BEGINS AT 8:30 FRIDAY MORNING.

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"RELIEF FROM TRACTOR TROUBLES" IS THE TITLE OF A NEW PUBLICATION JUST OFF THE PRESS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. IT IS A GUIDE TO CHECKING, CONDITIONING, ADJUSTING AND PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE. COPIES ARE AVAILABLE FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION BY ADDRESSING YOUR REQUEST TO THIS STATION. YOU MAY CALL FOR IT BY NAME OR NUMBER, "RELIEF FROM TRACTOR TROUBLES," CIRCULAR 5-7-4.

****

NOW THAT EGGS ARE PLENTIFUL AND AVAILABLE AT REASONABLE PRICES HOME PRESERVATION OF EGGS BY THE WATER-GLASS METHOD IS ADVISABLE, IN THE OPINION OF H. H. ALP, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF POULTRY EXTENSION, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. THIS HELPS TO REMOVE SURPLUSES

LOWERS FAMILY FOOD COSTS AND LESSENS DEMAND FOR FRESH EGGS AT A TIME WHEN SUPPLY MAY BE INADEQUATE FOR NATIONAL NEEDS.

ONLY GRADED CLEAN SHELL EGGS SHOULD BE SELECTED FOR PRESERVATION BY THE WATER-GLASS METHOD, ALP STATES. IF POSSIBLE, EGGS SHOULD BE CANDLED AND CHECKED FOR CRACKED SHELLS BEFORE PACKING. DIRTY SHELL EGGS SHOULD BE AVOIDED. THIS HELPS TO KEEP THE STORAGE SOLUTION FREE FROM ANY CONTAMINATION THAT WOULD CAUSE SPOILAGE.

MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR PRESERVING 15 DOZEN EGGS INCLUDE ONE QUART OF SOLUBLE SODIUM SILICATE (WHICH IS KNOWN AS WATER GLASS), NINE QUARTS OF STERILE BOILED WATER AND A SIX-GALLON CROCK OR GALVANIZED CAN.

IN PREPARING THE SOLUTION, THE WATER SHOULD BE BOILED AND THEN ALLOWED TO COOL. MIX THE WATER GLASS THOROUGHLY IN THE WATER, BEING CAREFUL TO USE CLEAN UTENSILS. ONCE THE SOLUTION IS THOROUGHLY MIXED, EGGS MAY BE PLACED IN IT AND SUBMERGED. THE TEMPERATURE OF THE MIXTURE SHOULD BE ABOUT 70 TO 80 DEGREES FAHRENHEIT AT THE TIME THE EGGS ARE PLACED IN IT. EGGS PRESERVED IN THIS MANNER, COVERED AND STORED IN A CLEAN, MODERATELY COOL ROOM WILL REMAIN OF GOOD QUALITY FOR SIX TO EIGHT WEEKS OR LONGER.

A LEAFLET ON PRESERVING EGGS IS AVAILABLE FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION BY ADDRESSING YOUR REQUEST TO THIS STATION.

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SOYBEANS—SORGO SILAGE MAY BECOME POPULAR IN DAIRY CATTLE RATIONS FOR 1944, IN THE OPINION OF K. A. KENDALL, INSTRUCTOR IN DAIRY HUSBANDRY, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. EXPERIMENTS STILL UNDER WAY AT THE UNIVERSITY INDICATE SOYBEANS WITH SORGO MAKE A SILAGE OF HIGH PROTEIN CONTENT, PROVIDE A BETTER QUALITY OF SOYBEAN ROUGHAGE AND ELIMINATE THE USE OF PRESERVATIVES NEEDED WHEN LEGUMES ARE USED AS SILAGE.

SEEDING SORGO AND SOYBEANS SEPARATELY IN ADJACENT FIELDS MAKES IT POSSIBLE TO GET THE DESIRED PROPORTION OF ONE-HALF SORGO TO ONE-HALF SOYBEANS BY WEIGHT. ATLAS, KANSAS ORANGE AND EARLY SUMAC VARIETIES OF SORGO HAVE YIELDED 20 TO 25 TONS AN ACRE. SEVERAL VARIETIES OF SOYBEANS YIELDED NINE TO 11 TONS AN ACRE. THIS COMBINATION WOULD MAKE POSSIBLE 15 TO 17 TONS OF SILAGE AN ACRE.

WITH THE MOLASSES SUPPLY LIMITED FOR PRESERVING GRASS AND LEGUME SILAGE AND THE FACT THAT THE HIGH PROTEIN MEALS ARE AVAILABLE ONLY IN LIMITED QUANTITIES, KENDALL BELIEVES WE ARE GOING TO DEPEND MORE UPON OUR OWN CROPS FOR SUPPLYING SOME OF THESE NEEDED NUTRIENTS. SORGO-SOYBEAN SILAGE WHICH CONTAINS 12 PER CENT PROTEIN ON THE DRY BASIS WILL GO A LONG WAY TOWARD HELPING TO DO THE JOB.

****

NOW IS THE TIME TO START TO REJUVENATE NEGLECTED VINES BY SEVERE PRUNING IF ILLINOIS GRAPEVINES ARE TO MAKE THEIR MAXIMUM CONTRIBUTION TO THE FOOD-FOR-VICTORY PROGRAM, IN THE OPINION OF V. W. KELLEY, EXTENSION HORTICULTURIST, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

A HEALTHY, PRODUCTIVE VINE SHOULD HAVE AN ABUNDANCE OF LIGHT-COLORED, ONE-YEAR WOOD. ALTHOUGH UNPRUNED, NEGLECTED VINES LACK VIGOR AND PRODUCE LITTLE GROWTH AND ONLY A SMALL AMOUNT OF LOW-QUALITY FRUIT, THEY CAN BE BROUGHT BACK INTO PROFITABLE PRODUCTION BY JUDICIOUS PRUNING, HE STATES.

FOR BEST RESULTS, KELLEY SUGGESTS THAT WE SELECT ONE OR TWO OF THE BEST, RELATIVELY YOUNG TRUNKS AND CUT OUT THE OTHERS. SAVE FOUR TO SIX ARMS OR LATERALS WITH THE BEST ONE-YEAR, LIGHT-COLORED CANES FOR BEARING WOOD. SELECT ONE OR TWO OF THE BEST ONE-YEAR CANES ON EACH OF THE ARMS SAVED AND CUT OUT THE OTHERS. CUT BACK THE OLDER ARMS TO ABOUT TWO FEET FROM THE TRUNK FOR RENEWAL. PLACE THE REMAINING WOOD ON A TRELLIS AND TIE.

ILLINOIS CIRCULAR 4-6-8 GIVES DIRECTIONS FOR ANNUAL PRUNING OF NEGLECTED VINES AND FOR ARBOR PRUNING. A COPY IS YOURS FOR THE ASKING. ADDRESS YOUR REQUEST TO THIS STATION.

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FARMERS MUST GROW MORE IN '44. AND THEY NEED THE HELP OF TOWN AND CITY PEOPLE TO DO IT.

LONG BEFORE THE UNITED STATES WAS IN THE WAR, DEMANDS WERE MADE ON OUR FARMS FOR MORE AND MORE FOOD. FARMERS ANSWERED THOSE CALLS BY PRODUCING THE BIGGEST CROPS IN HISTORY.

IN 1941, WE ENTERED THE WAR. FOOD DEMANDS SKYROCKETED. WARTIME PRODUCTION DIFFICULTIES MULTIPLIED. FARM BOYS ANSWERED THE CALL TO ARMS ALONG WITH THEIR CITY BROTHERS. THEN FARM FAMILIES DID THE ONLY THING THEY COULD DO. DAD WORKED LONGER AND HARDER, AND MOM AND THE REST OF THE FAMILY PITCHED IN AND HELPED.

NOW IN 1944 . . . THE MOST CRUCIALLY ACTIVE YEAR OF THE WAR . . . FARM GOALS CALL FOR THE PLANTING OF 19 MILLION MORE ACRES THAN IN 1943. OUR FARMERS HAVE BEEN HANDED THE BIGGEST FOOD PRODUCTION JOB OF ALL TIME . . .UNDER THE TOUGHEST WORKING CONDITIONS. AS THE STRENGTH OF OUR ARMED FORCES PASSES THE 11-MILLION MARK, LABOR ON THE HOME FRONT REACHES A NEW LOW.

TO HELP EASE THIS LACK OF LABOR, TOWN AND CITY PEOPLE ARE ASKED TO VOLUNTEER FOR FARM WORK---A FEW DAYS OR EVEN A FEW HOURS, IF YOU CAN'T SPARE ANY MORE TIME. FARMERS NEED FOUR MILLION MORE WORKERS. MEN AND WOMEN . . . SCHOOL BOYS AND GIRLS---ALL CAN HELP. LISTEN FOR THE CALL WHEN THE NEED COMES IN YOUR COMMUNITY AND ANSWER IT.

ANOTHER WAY YOU CAN HELP IS BY GROWING SOME OF THE FOOD FOR YOUR OWN TABLE. LAST YEAR 8 MILLION TONS OF FOOD FOR THE FOLKS AT HOME CAME OUT OF VICTORY GARDENS. THINK HOW MUCH COMMERCIAL FOOD WAS RELEASED THAT WAY FOR WAR USE. THIS YEAR THE VICTORY GARDEN GOAL IS 22

MILLION. WE CAN REACH THAT GOAL . . . AND PRODUCE 10 MILLION TONS OF FOOD . . . BY USING OUR TIME MORE WISELY AND WORKING A LITTLE HARDER.

REMEMBER . . . BACKING OUR FARMERS IS BACKING OUR FIGHTERS. WE MUST GROW MORE IN '44.

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ALTHOUGH TREES GROW VERY STEADILY THEY MAKE LITTLE PROGRESS UNTIL AFTER THEY'VE BEEN PLANTED, SAYS R. W. LORENZ, FORESTER, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. THERE IS STILL TIME TO ORDER TREES FOR PLANTING THIS SPRING. WHEN YOU WRITE FOR YOUR FREE COPY OF CIRCULAR 4-7-7, "FOREST PLANTING ON ILLINOIS FARMS," REQUEST A PRICE LIST AND ORDER BLANK FOR STATE NURSERY STOCK.

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Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics:
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TWENTY-EIGHTH
ILLINOIS FARM FLASH

(From Extension Service in Agriculture
(and Home Economics, University of Illinois
(College of Agriculture, in cooperation with
(U. S. Department of Agriculture

Speaking time: 4 minutes

(FOR BROADCAST USE ONLY)

(The ILLINOIS FARM FLASH is arranged as a public service for your use as you see fit.)

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ILLINOIS FARMERS WHO ARE LOOKING FOR HIRED HELP MAY APPLY AT THE FARM ADVISER'S OFFICE. FARM ADVISERS HAVE EMPLOYED FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME ASSISTANTS WHO WILL ATTEMPT TO FIND WORKERS BEST SUITED FOR THE JOB BY MAKING USE OF THEIR LIST OF WORKERS AVAILABLE.

COUNTY FARM ADVISERS HAVE ALSO BEEN DESIGNATED AS THE PERSON WHO MUST CERTIFY TO THE NEED FOR OUT-OF-COUNTY WORKERS FOR FARM JOBS, SECURE THE SERVICES OF PRISONERS OF WAR OR FOREIGN WORKERS, ASSIST WITH THE DEFERMENT OF AGRICULTURAL LABOR AS WELL AS HELPING TO FILL OUT FORM A-Q-4-4 FOR REGISTRANTS.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF FINDING AND ASSIGNING FARM LABOR IN ILLINOIS HAS BEEN PLACED ON THE DOORSTEP OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE BY PUBLIC LAW 2-2-9, SAYS P. E. JOHNSTON, STATE SUPERVISOR, EMERGENCY FARM LABOR, AND JOHNSTON ADDS THAT THE FARM ADVISER'S OFFICE IS ALL SET TO HELP SECURE THE FARM WORKERS NEEDED FOR FOOD PRODUCTION IN 1944.

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HERE IS A REPORT ON THE PROGRESS IN THE ERADICATION OF BRUCELLOSIS OR BANG'S DISEASE IN CATTLE.

LIVESTOCK HEALTH SPECIALISTS OF THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE SAY, IN THE PAST TEN YEARS, BRUCELLOSIS INFECTION IN CATTLE HERDS IN THIS COUNTRY HAS BEEN CUT DOWN ONE-HALF--FROM ABOUT TEN PER CENT TO FIVE PER CENT.

OF COURSE, A LOT OF THE CREDIT FOR THAT GOOD SHOWING GOES TO THE FINE COOPERATION FARMERS HAVE SHOWN IN HELPING FIGHT THIS TROUBLE. THEY RECOGNIZED LONG AGO THAT BRUCELLOSIS CAN CUT DOWN MILK PRODUCTION 25 PER CENT AND CUT DOWN THE SIZE OF THE CALF CROP BY AS MUCH AS 40 PER CENT.

THE MAIN WAY DAIRY FARMERS AND THE LIVESTOCK HEALTH MEN HAVE MANAGED TO THIN OUT BRUCELLOSIS INFECTION IS BY PERSISTENT TESTING OF HERDS AND THEN GETTING RID OF THE CATTLE THAT SHOW SIGNS OF INFECTION. BY THAT METHOD, THEY FIGURE THEY CAN EVENTUALLY CLEAR THIS DAMAGING DISEASE FROM OUR HERDS.

AND MORE AND MORE IN THE LAST FEW YEARS--AND ESPECIALLY THE LAST FEW MONTHS--THEY HAVE COME TO LOOK ON THE VACCINATION OF CALVES, FROM FOUR MONTHS TO EIGHT MONTHS OLD, AS THE MOST PROMISING WAY TO PROTECT HERDS AND TO KEEP THEM FROM BECOMING REINFECTED. LAST YEAR OVER 300,000 CALVES WERE VACCINATED AGAINST BRUCELLOSIS. IN THE PAST FEW MONTHS, ABOUT THREE TIMES AS MANY CALVES HAVE BEEN VACCINATED AS THE NUMBER OF CATTLE CONDEMNED FOR SLAUGHTER ON THE BASIS OF THE BRUCELLOSIS BLOOD TESTS. CALVES PROPERLY VACCINATED ARE MORE RESISTANT TO THIS INFECTION.

****

TRUCK CROPS THAT THEY GROW IN A 40-ACRE "VICTORY GARDEN" AND SELL FROM A ROADSIDE STAND HAVE BLAZED A NEW TRAIL OF PROSPERITY WHICH ELMER J. HEALY AND HIS FAMILY ARE FOLLOWING AGAIN THIS YEAR.

THE HEALYS BUILT THE ROADSIDE STAND ON THE EDGE OF THEIR 120-ACRE FARM NEAR ST. FRANCISVILLE, ILLINOIS. THE MONEY THEY TAKE IN "ACROSS THE COUNTER" THEY SAY, MORE THAN PAYS ALL FARM OPERATING EXPENSES. THIS MEANS THAT THEY USUALLY MAKE A CLEAR PROFIT FROM THE LIVESTOCK THEY PRODUCE ON THEIR OTHER 80 ACRES.

LAST YEAR HEALY AND HIS SON, CHARLES, GREW SIX ACRES OF TURNIPS, 12 ACRES OF TOMATOES, FOUR ACRES OF STRAWBERRIES, FOUR ACRES OF SWEET POTATOES, AND SMALLER AMOUNTS OF SWEET CORN, EGGPLANT, MELONS, AND SEVERAL VARIETIES OF BEANS.

PRIDE OF THEIR TRUCK FARMING IS A NEW TYPE OF MUSKMELON WHICH THEY HAVE BEEN DEVELOPING FOR 17 YEARS AND WHICH MEN AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE HAVE BEEN WATCHING WITH INTEREST.

THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE HELPED THEM GET STARTED ON THEIR MARKETING VENTURE BUT THE HEALYS THEMSELVES HAVE MADE IT A SUCCESS, MAINLY BECAUSE THEY WORK TOGETHER AS A TEAM AND PROVIDE ALL THEIR OWN LABOR. WHILE THE FATHER AND SON OPERATE THE TRUCK FARM, CARE FOR THE PIGS AND THE GRAIN FEED CROPS, AND TWO MRS. HEALYS RUN THE ROADSIDE MARKET. THEY OPERATE THEIR MARKET ON A YEAR-ROUND BASIS, BY SUPPLEMENTING THEIR OWN PRODUCTS WITH SEASONABLE FRUITS AND VEGETABLES FROM TENNESSEE AND MICHIGAN. IN DECEMBER THEY SELL CHRISTMAS TREES BROUGHT IN FROM THE NORTH. .

THE TWO WOMEN CAN FOR HOME USE THE PRODUCE THEY CAN'T SELL BECAUSE OF SLIGHT DEFECTS.

****

ARE FARMERS PAYING TOO MUCH FOR FARM LAND?

JUDGING BY A RECENT FEDERAL REPORT, MANY OF THEM ARE. ECONOMISTS OF THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE REPORT FARM LAND VALUES IN MOST PARTS OF THE COUNTRY ALREADY HIGHER THAN THOSE VALUES ARE LIKELY TO STAY IF CROP PRICES DROP MUCH AFTER THE WAR. THE ECONOMISTS THINK FARM BUYERS ARE TENDING AGAIN TO OVEREMPHASIZE THE HIGH PRICES AND HIGH INCOME THEY ARE GETTING NOW.

AFTER THE LAST WAR FARM VALUES ROSE SHARPLY, SPECULATORS BOUGHT AND SOLD AND FORCED UP PRICES, FARMERS WENT HEAVILY INTO DEBT

TO BUY AT THE INFLATED PRICES. THEN THE COLLAPSE CAME, AND MANY FARMERS WERE WIPED OUT.

RIGHT NOW, THE ECONOMISTS SAY WE ARE FOLLOWING MUCH THE SAME PATTERN. DURING THE PAST YEAR, LAND VALUES ROSE 10 PER CENT OR MORE IN ALMOST THREE-FOURTHS OF THE STATES. DURING THE LAST FOUR MONTHS, FARM REAL ESTATE VALUES ROSE EVEN FASTER THAN THE AVERAGE MONTHLY RATE DURING THE BOOM YEAR OF 1919-20.

ECONOMISTS SAY THE DANGER OF VALUES AGAIN REACHING LEVELS AS HIGHLY INFLATED AS THOSE AFTER THE LAST WAR IS BECOMING MORE AND MORE SERIOUS.

THERE IS MORE DANGER OF PREWAR FARM OWNERS OF ILLINOIS EMERGING FROM THIS WAR PERIOD WITH TWO FEW GOVERNMENT BONDS THAN WITH TWO FEW ACRES OF EXTRA FARM LAND, ACCORDING TO C. L. STEWART, AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIST, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

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Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics:
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ILLINOIS FARM FLASH--No. 29

(From Extension Service in Agriculture
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The ILLINOIS FARM FLASH is prepared for broadcast use only an arranged as a public service for you as you see fit.

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FORTY-EIGHT HEAD OF HEREFORD CATTLE WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION ON MAY 4 AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS DIXON SPRINGS EXPERIMENT STATION ROBBS, ILLINOIS. TWENTY-THREE PUREBREDS (INCLUDING EIGHT YEARLING BULLS, FIVE YEARLING HEIFERS AND FIVE COWS WITH CALVES), AND TWENTY-FIVE GRADES ARE INCLUDED IN THE LOT OF CATTLE TO BE SOLD. THIS IS AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE FOUNDATION ANIMALS FOR HERD IMPROVEMENT, ESPECIALLY FOR SOUTHERN ILLINOIS CATTLEMEN. A CATALOG, CONTAINING FULL INFORMATION ON THE ANIMALS OFFERED FOR SALE, IS AVAILABLE FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION. ADDRESS YOUR REQUEST TO THIS STATION.

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HERE IS YOUR VICTORY GARDEN ITEM FOR TODAY, COURTESY OF H. B. PETTY, EXTENSION ENTOMOLOGIST, ILLINOIS STATE NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY. IT'S ABOUT "DRESSING UP" YOUR TOMATO AND CABBAGE PLANTS WITH PAPER COLLARS AS A PROTECTION AGAINST THE RAVAGES OF CUTWORMS.

PETTY POINTS OUT THAT THE SYSTEM WORKS BEST WHERE ONLY A DOZEN OR SO PLANTS ARE INVOLVED. JUST TAKE A STRIP OF PAPER ABOUT TWO INCHES WIDE AND MAKE A CYLINDER OF IT. PLACE THE PLANT INSIDE AND SET IT IN THE GROUND SO THE PAPER COLLAR IS HALF BELOW AND HALF ABOVE THE GROUND LEVEL. BE SURE THE SOIL IS PACKED IN AROUND THE PLANT. THIS PROCEDURE MAY SAVE SEVERAL PLANTS FROM CUTWORM ATTACKS.

PEOPLE PLANTING LARGER NUMBER OF PLANTS MAY PREFER TO BROADCAST A BRAN-PARIS-GREEN-OIL BAIT BEFORE SETTING PLANTS. THE PREPARATION FOR THIS IS DESCRIBED IN A FREE LEAFLET ENTITLED "INSECTICIDES". ADDRESS YOUR REQUEST TO THIS STATION.

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CAREFUL PLANNING TO AVOID PEAK LABOR DEMANDS AND FAVORABLE WEATHER CAN PREVENT A SHARP DECLINE IN 1944 FOOD PRODUCTION, SAYS P. E. JOHNSTON, STATE SUPERVISOR, EMERGENCY FARM LABOR, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOI COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. HIS STATEMENT WAS ISSUED IN VIEW OF THE SMALL LABOR SUPPLY FOR THIS YEAR.

CAREFUL CHOICE OF CROPS, VARIETIES AND PLANTING DATES WILL HELP TO AVOID PEAK LABOR LOADS, JOHNSTON BELIEVES. GROWING CORN AND SOYBEANS, TWO CROPS WHICH REQUIRE THE MOST LABOR IN CENTRAL ILLINOIS, PROVIDES A CROP COMBINATION WITH A WIDE RANGE OF PLANTING DATES CONSISTENT WITH HIGH YIELDS. PLANTING A PART OF THE ACREAGE TO EARLY MATURIN SOYBEANS WILL ENABLE FARMERS TO HARVEST BOTH BEANS AND CORN WITH THEIR REGULAR AMOUNT OF LABOR. FARMERS WHO DELAY CORN PLANTING TO AVOID DAMAGE BY THE CORN BORER MAY WELL CONSIDER PLANTING PART OF THEIR SOYBEANS BEFORE THEY PLANT CORN.

JOHNSTON POINTS OUT THERE WILL BE FEW EXTRA SEASONAL WORKERS AVAILABLE FOR CORN AND SOYBEAN HARVEST. FARMERS WILL NEED TO PLAN THEIR HARVEST WITH THE REGULAR LABOR FORCE TOGETHER WITH THE EXCHANGE OF LABO AND MACHINES WITH NEIGHBORS.

****

ILLINOIS FARMERS HAVE BEEN ASKED TO PRODUCE 16 PER CENT MORE SOYBEANS THIS YEAR THAN THEY DID A YEAR AGO. THIS MEANS BOTH THE PLANTING AND HARVESTING SEASONS WILL NEED TO BE EXTENDED SO THAT THE FARM LABOR SUPPLY MAY BE SPREAD OVER A LONGER PERIOD.

INDICATIVE OF THE 1944 LABOR SUPPLY IS THE LATEST REPORT FROM THE OFFICE OF P. E. JOHNSTON, STATE SUPERVISOR, EMERGENCY FARM LABOR, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. HE CITES THERE WERE ALMOST 900 OPENINGS FOR MARRIED MEN AS YEAR-ROUND WORKERS, WITH ONLY 150 AVAILABLE. OPENINGS FOR SINGLE MEN AS YEAR-ROUND WORKERS TOTALED 933, WITH ONLY 77 AVAILABLE. NEW ORDERS RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK TOTALED 312.

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LIVESTOCK PRODUCERS MAY SAVE MANY POUNDS OF MEAT AND ANIMAL FOOD PRODUCTS THAT OTHERWISE MIGHT NOT BE MARKETED BY TAKING A FEW PRECAUTIONS TO AVOID LOSSES FROM PREVENTABLE DISEASES. SOME OF THE DISEASE PREVENTION MEASURES THAT DESERVE IMMEDIATE CHECKING ARE OUTLINED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL PATHOLOGY AND HYGIENE, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

POULTRY HOUSES, BROODERS AND OTHER BUILDINGS SHOULD RECEIVE A THOROUGH CLEANING AND DISINFECTING TO RID THEM OF PARASITES AND DISEASE-PRODUCING GERMS. CARE SHOULD BE TAKEN TO SEE THAT STAGNANT POOLS OR WET SPOTS IN BARN LOTS AND PASTURES ARE FILLED, FENCED OFF OR ADEQUATELY DRAINED. HAUL OUT OLD STRAWSTACK BOTTOMS AND SPREAD THEM ON FIELDS THAT WILL BE PLOWED AND PLANTED TO CORN OR SOME OTHER CROP.

A THOROUGH CHECKUP AROUND LOTS FOR LOOSE WIRES AND DISCARDED EQUIPMENT THAT HAS BEEN REMOVED FROM MANGERS, STALLS AND LIVESTOCK PENS IS A GOOD PRACTICE. CATTLE OFTEN SWALLOW PIECES OF METAL WHICH LATER CAUSE INJURY TO THE STOMACH AND OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, ACCORDING TO THE DEPARTMENT PATHOLOGISTS.

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ILLINOIS FARM FLASH--No. 30

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The ILLINOIS FARM FLASH is prepared for broadcast use only and arranged as a public service foryou as you see fit.

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"CORN BORER NUMBERS INCREASE," CIRCULAR 5-7-6, IS JUST OFF THE PRESS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. A COP IS YOURS FOR THE ASKING. ADDRESS YOUR REQUEST TO THIS STATION.

THE CIRCULAR COVERS THE 1944 CORN BORER SITUATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS, MENTIONS SOME PROMISING INBREDS AND HYBRIDS, DISCUSSES THE EFFECT OF TIME OF PLANTING AS WELL AS FERTILIZATION AND CLEAN-UP METHODS.

WRITE FOR YOUR FREE COPY OF "CORN BORER NUMBERS INCREASE," CIRCULAR 5-7-6.

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CONTOUR FARMING PAID OFF IN DOLLARS AND CENTS FOR MANY SOUTHERN ILLINOIS FARMERS IN 1943, ACCORDING TO E. L. SAUER OF THE ECONOMIC RESEARCH DIVISION, U. S. SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE. A SUMMARY OF FARM ACCOUNT RECORDS IN NINE COUNTIES SHOWED SPECIFIC INCREASES IN YIELDS OF 4.9 BUSHELS OF CORN AN ACRE, TWO BUSHELS OF SOYBEANS, TWO AND SEVEN-TENTHS BUSHELS OF OATS AND TWO AND ONE-HALF BUSHELS OF WHEAT. THESE YIELDS WERE CONSISTENT WITH PREVIOUS YIELDS OVER THE PAST FOUR YEARS. THE STUDY, CARRIED OUT IN COOPERATION WITH THE AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, SHOWED THAT CONTOUR FARMING DID NOT ADD TO THE COST OF FARM OPERATION.

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IT PAYS TO HAVE A VETERINARIAN EXAMINE ANIMALS BEFORE THE PURCHASE PRICE IS PAID AND THE TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP COMPLETED, SAY

ANIMAL PATHOLOGISTS, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. WHEN DISEASE STRIKES AMONG LIVESTOCK, THERE'S ALWAYS A TEMPTATION TO SELL EXPOSED ANIMALS BEFORE HEAVY DEATH LOSSES OCCUR.

IF SUCH ANIMALS COULD BE TAKEN DIRECTLY TO SLAUGHTER WHERE VETERINARY INSPECTION IS CARRIED OUT, THERE WOULD BE LITTLE DANGER. STOCK OWNERS AS WELL AS CONSUMERS OF ANIMAL PRODUCTS WOULD BE PROTECTE

HOWEVER, ANIMALS SOLD IN THE EARLY STAGES OF SOME DISEASE MA BE RESOLD FOR FEEDING OR BREEDING PURPOSES. IN TRANSPORT THEY MAY CONTAMINATE AN ENTIRE CARLOAD OF STOCK. THE BUYER TAKES THEM HOME ANI WITHOUT A QUARANTINE PERIOD, ADDS THEM TO HIS HERD. THEY SICKEN AND EXPOSE THE REST OF THE ANIMALS. THE BUYER, OFTENTIMES FEELING THAT TURNABOUT IS FAIR PLAY, LOADS UP THE STOCK AND TRUCKS IT OFF TO A SALE OR MARKET AND SO THE VICIOUS CYCLE CONTINUES.

THE MORAL, PATHOLOGISTS SAY: "DON'T BUY LIVESTOCK THAT YOU KNOW NOTHING ABOUT."

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"TO GROW OR NOT TO GROW" SOYBEANS, THAT IS THE QUESTION. WHETHER IT IS NOBLER IN THE MINDS OF ILLINOIS FARMERS TO GROW MORE SOYBEANS FOR PATRIOTISM AND A SUPPORT PRICE OF $2.04 A BUSHEL FOR NUMBER TWO BEANS OR——GROW MORE CORN FOR PROFIT THAT MAY SUFFER FROM CORN BORER AND CHINCH BUG ATTACKS.

UNCLE SAM HAS ASKED ILLINOIS FARMERS FOR A 16 PER CENT INCREASE IN SOYBEAN PRODUCTION THIS YEAR. LATEST RECORDS INDICATE ABOUT A FIVE PER CENT INCREASE. HOWEVER, THERE'S STILL TIME FOR MANY ILLINOIS FARMERS TO CHECK THEIR INTENTIONS AGAIN ON A NUMBER OF FACTORS WHICH HAVE AN IMPORTANT BEARING ON THEIR DECISION.

FIRST, SOYBEANS YIELD BETTER THAN CORN OR LOWER FERTILITY LAND. INSECT HAZARDS MAKE BEANS A SURER CROP. IN 1943, BASED ON ABOUT 26 BUSHELS AN ACRE YIELD ON SOYBEANS AND ABOUT 71 BUSHELS AN

ACRE FOR CORN, COST ACCOUNT RECORDS INDICATE THAT SOYBEANS CAN BE PRODUCED FOR ABOUT $5.00 LESS AN ACRE THAN CORN. THE RECORDS WERE TAKEN IN CHAMPAIGN AND PIATT COUNTIES. IN ADDITION, THE PLANTING SEASON CAN BE SPREAD OVER A LONGER PERIOD, WHICH MAY BE A LABOR FACTOR IN MANY SECTIONS.

OF COURSE, SOYBEAN PRODUCTION FOR 1944 WILL FINALLY DEPEND ON YIELD AS MUCH AS ON ACREAGE. THIS MEANS THAT BEST ADAPTED SEED SHOULD BE USED, ALL SEED INOCULATED AND CULTURAL PRACTICES FOLLOWED THAT WILL INSURE A WEED-FREE CROP.

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'WAY DOWN YONDER IN THE SOYBEAN FIELD THERE ARE GRAPE COLASPIS GRUBS WAITING TO INVADE 1944 SEEDINGS OF CORN AND SOYBEANS. IN FACT, THEY'RE WAITING IN ANY FIELD WHERE A LEGUME HAS BEEN GROWN FOR TWO OR MORE YEARS IN SUCCESSION.

THESE GRUBS FEED ON THE SMALL SEEDLING ROOTS, CUTTING OFF THE PLANT FROM FOOD AND MOISTURE. IN CASE OF SOYBEANS, THE PLANTS USUALLY DIE. IN THE CASE OF CORN, THE PLANT USUALLY SURVIVES, BUT YIELDS ARE REDUCED FIVE TO 15 BUSHELS AN ACRE.

HOWEVER, THERE ARE WAYS OF PREVENTING AT LEAST SOME OF THE COLASPIS DAMAGE, SAYS J. H. BIGGER, ENTOMOLOGIST, ILLINOIS STATE NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY. THE FIRST THING IS TO PLOW AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE AND KEEP THE LAND WORKED DOWN TO PREVENT ALL WEED GROWTH BETWEEN PLOWING AND PLANTING. THEN KEEP THE SEED IN THE SACK A WEEK OR TEN DAYS LONGER THAN YOU REALLY INTENDED, USING THIS TIME TO KILL ANOTHER CROP OF WEEDS. FINALLY, SEE TO IT THAT THERE'S SUFFICIENT FERTILITY IN THE SOIL SO THAT CORN AND SOYBEANS CAN GROW IN SPITE OF COLASPIS GRUBS, WHICH MAY BE LEFT AFTER THE OTHER MEASURES HAVE BEEN USED. FREQUENTLY THE APPLICATION OF A HIGH PHOSPHATE FERTILIZER WILL HELP.

BIGGER ADDS THAT THIS IS ONE YEAR TO USE ALL POSSIBLE MEASURES TO PREVENT LOSSES FROM GRAPE COLASPIS. OVERLOOKING SUCH MEASURES WILL BE REFLECTED IN THE FOOD SITUATION OF THE NATION AND OUR ALLIES.

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ILLINOIS FARM FLASH--No. 31

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The ILLINOIS FARM FLASH is prepared for broadcast use only and arranged as a public service for you as you see fit.

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"BETTER LATE THAN NEVER" WON'T APPLY TO ILLINOIS FARMERS SEEDING OATS THIS YEAR FROM A FINANCIAL STANDPOINT, IN THE OPINION OF J. C. HACKLEMAN, PROFESSOR OF CROPS EXTENSION, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE LATEST DATE TO SEED OATS AND EXPECT A GOOD YIELD, HACKLEMAN OUTLINES DATA BY THE ILLINOIS AND OHIO AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

BASED ON A TWO-YEAR AVERAGE, OATS MAY BE SAFELY SEEDED IN CENTRAL ILLINOIS UP TO ABOUT APRIL 20. BEYOND THAT TIME THERE IS A DEFINITE DECREASE IN YIELD. FOR NORTHERN ILLINOIS THE LATEST DATE FOR OATS SEEDING IS SOMEWHAT DELAYED. AT THE OHIO STATION, WHICH COMPARES FAVORABLY WITH ILLINOIS SECTIONS FROM JOLIET NORTH, NO DECREASES IN YIELD WERE NOTICED BEFORE ABOUT MAY 1.

HACKLEMAN POINTS OUT THAT FROM NOW ON THE HAZARDS OF SEEDING OATS IN 1944 INCREASE TO A POINT WHERE IT WILL BE MORE PROFITABLE TO DEVOTE ATTENTION TO THE SEEDING OF SOME OTHER CROP. THE LOGICAL ONE, OF COURSE, IS SOYBEANS. NOT ONLY DOES THE NATION NEED MORE SOYBEANS FROM THE STANDPOINT OF THE WAR EFFORT, BUT CENTRAL ILLINOIS FARMERS LIKEWISE WILL PROFIT BY GROWING A MUCH SURER CROP SUCH AS SOYBEANS THAN LATE SEEDED OATS.

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'BUYING A FARM? THEN WATCH THAT FIRST STEP. LIKE THE MAN WHO STEPPED DOWN THE CHUTE WHEN THE ELEVATOR WAS UP----THE FIRST STEP IS AN AWFUL LONG ONE. HERE ARE A FEW FACTS TO CONSIDER BEFORE YOU PURCHASE SOME EXTRA LAND INSTEAD OF EXTRA WAR BONDS, AS OUTLINED BY C. L. STEWART,

PROFESSOR OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

THE VALUE OF A FARM SHOULD BE DETERMINED BY THE INCOME IT WILL RETURN FROM THE CROPS AND LIVESTOCK IT WILL PRODUCE. FIGURE THAT ON THE BASIS OF WHAT FARMERS RECEIVED IN A SERIES OF YEARS BEFORE THIS WAR. REMEMBER IT WILL TAKE MORE CORN, OATS AND WHEAT, MORE MILK AND EGGS, MORE BEEF, PORK AND MUTTON TO MEET INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYMENTS AFTER THE WAR THAN IT DOES NOW. IF YOU'RE GAMBLING ON PRICES FOR FARM PRODUCTS REMAINING AT PRESENT LEVELS, "THE DICE ARE LOADED" AGAINST YOU.

SECOND, IF IT'S NECESSARY FOR YOU TO PAY A PREMIUM FOR YOUR FARM, PAY IT "CASH ON THE BARREL HEAD." IT IS SOUND TO KEEP YOUR DEBT DOWN TO WHERE YOU CAN CARRY IT, BUT IT'S TOO LATE WHEN FARM PRICES START COMING BACK TO NORMAL WITH YOUR CONTRACTED DEBT STAYING THE SAME.

FINALLY, USE ANY EXTRA CASH YOU'LL RECEIVE FROM BETTER FARM PRICES TO REDUCE DEBTS AND TO BUY WAR BONDS FOR FUTURE IMPROVEMENTS, NEW EQUIPMENT AND NECESSARY REPLACEMENTS. IF YOU'RE BUYING A FARM, KEEP THESE PRECAUTIONS IN MIND AND YOU CAN HELP PREVENT A LAND BOOM.

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'SELLING A FARM? IF YOUR ANSWER IS "YES," HERE ARE A FEW SAFETY RULES AS OUTLINED BY C. L. STEWART, AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIST, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

FIRST, GET CASH OUT OF THE DEAL, IF YOU CAN. IF YOUR BUYER DOESN'T HAVE ENOUGH CASH AVAILABLE, HAVE HIM BORROW THE BALANCE FROM INSTITUTIONAL LENDERS. THEY BASE THEIR VALUES ON NORMAL VALUES.

IF YOU TAKE A MORTGAGE, INSIST ON A LARGE DOWN PAYMENT. FARM INCOMES WON'T BE AS HIGH AFTER THE WAR AS THEY ARE NOW AND YOU'LL WANT YOUR PURCHASER TO HAVE A DEBT HE CAN SAFELY CARRY WHEN FARM PRICES GET BACK TO NORMAL.

FINALLY, KEEP IN MIND THAT THE AVERAGE BUYER HAS ONLY ONE WAY TO PAY FOR THE FARM. THAT'S WITH THE INCOME FROM THE FARM. IF YOUR

BUYER IS LEFT WITH AN UNPAID BALANCE TOO LARGE FOR HIM TO CARRY IN NORMAL TIMES. YOU MAY TAKE YOUR FARM BACK IN A RUN-DOWN CONDITION AT WHAT COULD BE A PERSONAL HARDSHIP.

THOSE WHO KEEP THESE POINTS IN MIND WHEN SELLING A FARM CAN HELP PREVENT A LAND BOOM.

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MANY VICTORY GARDENERS ARE "MISSING A BET" BY NOT GROWING SMALL FRUITS, IN THE OPINION OF V. W. KELLEY, EXTENSION HORTICULTURIST, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. HE POINTS OUT THAT GRAPES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, CURRANTS AND GOOSEBERRIES REQUIRE LESS SPRAYING THAN TREE FRUITS AND THEY MAY BE SPRAYED SATISFACTORILY WITH HAND EQUIPMENT SUCH AS A WHEELBARROW OR KNAPSACK SPRAYER. STRAWBERRIES MAY BE GROWN SATISFACTORILY WITHOUT ANY SPRAYING. ALL THESE SMALL FRUITS MAY BE GROWN SUCCESSFULLY IN ALL SECTIONS OF ILLINOIS PROVIDED VARIETIES ARE SELECTED WISELY.

KELLEY POINTS OUT THAT WE SHOULD NOT OVERLOOK THE FACT THAT CERTAIN SMALL FRUITS ARE RELATIVELY HIGH IN VITAMIN C. FOR EXAMPLE, THE BLACK CURRANT CONTAINS TWO OR THREE TIMES AS MUCH VITAMIN C AS THE ORANGE. STRAWBERRIES HAVE ABOUT THE SAME AMOUNT AND RED RASPBERRIES ABOUT ONE-HALF AS MUCH AS ORANGES.

DETAILS COVERING THE GROWING OF SMALL FRUITS INCLUDING VARIETY NAMES, PLANTING, PRUNING, GENERAL CULTURE AND SPRAYING ARE GIVEN IN ILLINOIS CIRCULAR 5-2-4, ENTITLED GROWING FRUIT FOR HOME USE. A COPY IS FREE FOR THE ASKING. ADDRESS YOUR REQUEST TO THIS STATION FOR CIRCULAR 5-2-4.

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THREE DOLLARS AN ACRE FROM A NINE-CENT INVESTMENT IS THE FINANCIAL RETURN FROM INOCULATING SOYBEANS, SAYS M. D. APPLEMAN, AGRONOMIST, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. THE RESULTS MAY

BE EVEN MORE STRIKING WHERE INOCULATION HAS NEVER BEEN PRACTICED BEFORE. FURTHERMORE, REPEATED INOCULATION WILL CONTINUE TO PAY MOST OF THE TIME.

APPLEMAN OFFERS A NUMBER OF SUGGESTIONS IN USING INOCULATION. ONLY ONE-THIRD TO ONE-HALF PINT OF WATER SHOULD BE USED TO EACH BUSHEL OF SOYBEANS REGARDLESS OF THE INSTRUCTION ON THE LABEL OF THE CONTAINER. LARGER AMOUNTS OF WATER CAUSE THE SEED COAT TO WRINKLE AND SLIP AND THE BEANS TO SPLIT. ONLY CLEAN, COOL WATER SHOULD BE USED TO MIX WITH THE CULTURE, AND MAKE CERTAIN THAT ALL CUPS OR PANS USED ARE CLEAN. AVOID THE USE OF GREASY, OILY OR PAINTED CANS. BACTERIA IN THE CULTURE ARE ALIVE AND MUST BE KEPT THAT WAY. ANOTHER POINT TO KEEP IN MIND IS TO PLANT THE SEED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AFTER IT HAS BEEN INOCULATED.

INOCULATION DOESN'T TAKE THE PLACE OF SOIL TREATMENT. A WELL-LIMED, WELL-PHOSPHATED SOIL IS NECESSARY TO GET THE MAXIMUM BENEFIT FROM INOCULATION.

INOCULATION OF LEGUMES IS DESCRIBED FULLY IN A MIMEOGRAPH LEAFLET NUMBER A-G-1-2-0-6. A COPY IS YOURS FOR THE ASKING. ADDRESS YOUR REQUEST TO THIS STATION. JUST ASK FOR YOUR FREE COPY OF A-G-1-2-0-6.

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"HOW TO FARM ON THE CONTOUR," CIRCULAR 5-7-5, IS JUST OFF THE PRESS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. IT INCLUDES INFORMATION ON LOCATING CONTOUR LINES, CONTOUR PLOWING, PLANTING ON THE CONTOUR, LIMITATIONS TO CONTOUR FARMING, TERRACES AND STRIP CROPPING, TOGETHER WITH DIAGRAMS SHOWING HOW THESE PRACTICES MAY BE CARRIED OUT. CIRCULAR 5-7-5 IS AVAILABLE FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION. ADDRESS YOUR REQUEST TO THIS STATION.

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SOME SIMPLE RECONSTRUCTION ABOUT THE HOUSE WILL MAKE IT A LOT MORE DIFFICULT FOR TERMITES TO GET STARTED, IN THE OPINION OF

B. G. BERGER, ASSISTANT ENTOMOLOGIST, ILLINOIS STATE NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY. PORCH STEPS, LATTICE WORK, BASEMENT STEPS, DOOR FRAMES AND WINDOWS THAT ARE IN CONTACT WITH THE SOIL SHOULD BE CORRECTED. ANYONE INTERESTED IN TERMITE CONTROL OR PREVENTION MAY WRITE FOR A FREE COPY OF CIRCULAR 3-7, ENTITLED "OUTWITTING TERMITES IN ILLINOIS." ADDRESS YOUR REQUEST FOR CIRCULAR 37 TO THIS STATION.

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CONTOUR FARMING GREATLY HELPS TO SAVE SOIL AND WATER AND RESULTS IN HIGHER PRODUCTION ON THE MORE GENTLY SLOPING CROPLAND. IT ALSO MEANS THE EQUIVALENT OF MANY EXTRA ACRES OF CORN AND SOYBEANS, IF IT'S USED ON THE LARGE ACREAGE OF MORE SLOPING LAND.

IN A RECENT SUMMARY OF FARM RECORDS KEPT ON TWENTY-SIX FARMS IN THIRTEEN CENTRAL ILLINOIS COUNTIES, CONTOUR FARMING INCREASED CORN YIELDS 5.1 BUSHELS AN ACRE, SOYBEANS 1.4 BUSHELS AND OATS 2.6 BUSHELS. RECORDS WERE TAKEN ON SELECTED FARMS WHERE THE SAME CROPS WERE GROWN ON THE CONTOUR AND UP AND DOWN HILL.

CONTOUR FARMING NOT ONLY PREVENTS SOIL EROSION BUT ALSO ENABLES THE SOIL ON SLOPES AND HILLSIDES TO SPONGE UP MOST OF THE RAIN SO WATER FOR PLANT GROWTH IS STORED TO BE USED DURING THE NORMALLY DRY MONTHS OF JULY AND AUGUST.

THE FARM RECORDS SUMMARIZED BY E. L. SAUER OF THE ECONOMIC RESEARCH DIVISION, U. S. SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE, IN COOPERATION WITH THE AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, SHOWED THAT CONTOUR FARMING DID NOT ADD TO THE TOTAL COST OF FARM OPERATION.

WITH 1944 GOALS CALLING FOR AN AVERAGE OF 62 PER CENT OF CENTRAL ILLINOIS CROPLAND TO BE PLANTED TO CORN AND SOYBEANS FOR GRAIN AND WITH 41 PER CENT OF ALL CENTRAL ILLINOIS CROPLAND HAVING MORE THAN A TWO PER CENT SLOPE, IT'S EXTREMELY IMPORTANT THAT CONSERVATION PRACTICES BE USED, IF CROP GOALS ARE TO BE MET THIS YEAR WITH A MINIMUM OF IRREPARABLE SOIL DAMAGE

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HERE'S ONE FOR MORALE: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON SOILS FOR FLOWERS AND LAWNS. THE QUESTIONS COME FROM FOLKS THROUGHOUT THE STATE WHO ARE INTERESTED IN FLOWERS AND LAWNS AND THE ANSWERS FROM F. F. WEINARD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HORTICULTURE, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

MR. F. W. OF RIVERSIDE, ILLINOIS, HAS BEEN USING COAL ASHES TO LIGHTEN HIS GARDEN SOIL. NOW HE WANTS TO KNOW IF THERE'S ANY TRUTH IN THE STATEMENT THAT SUCH ASHES CONTAIN A CHEMICAL WHICH DESTROYS THE FERTILITY OF THE SOIL. WELL, WEINARD SAYS THAT FINE COAL ASHES CAN BE USED TO HELP LOOSEN UP A TIGHT SOIL. HOWEVER, IT'S TRUE THAT SUCH ASHES CONTAIN SULPHUR AND SULPHUR TURNS SOIL TOWARD THE ACID SIDE. BUT REMEMBER, THIS CAN BE CORRECTED BY USING LIME. WOOD ASHES ARE DIFFERENT. THEY CARRY SOME LIME AND POTASH.

MR. E. C. OF CHILLICOTHE, ILLINOIS, WANTS TO KNOW IF POTASH SPREAD THIN ON LAWN GRASS HURTS THE GRASS IN ANY WAY. AND WEINARD SAYS WHEN ANY SOLUBLE FERTILIZER LIKE THIS IS USED ON GRASS, IT'S BEST TO WASH IT IN WITH WATER OR APPLY IT WHEN THE GRASS IS DRY AND BRUSH IT IN WITH A BROOM OR THE BACK OF A RAKE.

MRS. F. G. OF CHICAGO WANTS TO KNOW WHAT FLOWERS WILL GROW ON THE SHADY SIDE OF THE HOUSE. WELL, THERE ARE COMPARATIVELY FEW KINDS OF FLOWERS THAT WILL BLOOM SATISFACTORILY IN THE SHADE. FOLIAGE PLANTS LIKE FERNS, PERIWINKLE AND ENGLISH IVY ARE MORE SUITABLE FOR GROUND COVER IN SHADY PLACES.

FINALLY, MR. G. R. OF EAST ST. LOUIS WANTS SUGGESTIONS ON HANDLING POINSETTIA PLANTS SO THEY WILL BLOOM NEXT YEAR. IT'S A TOUGH PROPOSITION. FLORISTS, WEINARD SAYS, TAKE SLIPS FROM OLD PLANTS IN

DICTABLE WEATHER.

WHERE MANY BOYS WITH NO FARM BACKGROUND WANT TO WORK ON FARMS THIS SUMMER. RECORDS SHOW THAT 80 PER CENT OF THEM MADE GOOD A YEAR AGO AND MANY OF THE BOYS WILL BE ON HAND AGAIN TO HELP FOOD FIGHT FOR FREEDOM IN 1944.

A YEAR AGO THERE WERE 26 BOYS ENROLLED FOR TRAINING IN FARM LABOR IN THE CLASS CONDUCTED AT THE URBANA HIGH SCHOOL. THIS YEAR ONLY ONE BOY MADE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT IN SUCH A CLASS AT THIS SCHOOL. THE REASON WAS THAT THE 26 WHO TOOK THE COURSE A YEAR AGO ARE GOING BACK TO FARM WORK THIS YEAR AS EXPERIENCED FARM HANDS. THIS IS TYPICAL OF THESE VICTORY FARM VOLUNTEERS THROUGHOUT THE STATE, ACCORDING TO P. E. JOHNSTON, STATE SUPERVISOR, EMERGENCY FARM LABOR, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

JUST WHAT VFV WORK MEANS TO THE BOYS THEMSELVES IS EXPRESSED IN A LETTER RECENTLY RECEIVED AT THE LABOR OFFICE. THE LETTER SAYS IN PART: "EVERY DAY YOU LEARN NEW THINGS ON A FARM, ONLY IT'S A KIND OF LEARNING THAT'S SO EASY COMPARED WITH BOOKS AND SCHOOL. EVERY BOY SHOULD TRY IT. FOOD IS JUST AS IMPORTANT AS SHELLS AND GUNS, AND I KNOW HOW HUNGRY A FELLOW CAN GET. I WOULDN'T WANT TO THINK ANY SOLDIER WAS HUNGRY BECAUSE I WAS TOO LAZY TO HELP A FARMER. I HOPE THIS SUMMER I CAN DO MORE AND BETTER WORK AND AM SURE GRATEFUL TO YOU FELLOWS WHO FOUND A PLACE FOR ME. THANKS SO MUCH."

BOYS OF HIGH SCHOOL AGE INTERESTED IN HELPING OUT ON FARMS THIS YEAR ARE URGED TO CONTACT THEIR FARM ADVISER OR WRITE DIRECTLY TO THIS STATION.

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IT PAYS TO MIX HYBRIDS, IN THE OPINION OF C. E. BOLIN, ASSOCIATE GENETICIST, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. THE PRACTICE EXTENDS THE POLLINATION PERIOD AND AVOIDS HAZARDS OF UNPREDICTABLE WEATHER.

HYBRIDS RESPOND DIFFERENTLY TO DIFFERENT SEASONS, BOLIN POINTS OUT. THE BEST VARIETY A YEAR AGO MIGHT NOT BE THE BEST THIS YEAR. WHEN THERE'S PLENTY OF MOISTURE, MOST HYBRIDS DO WELL ON ALL SOILS. BUT WHEN IT'S HOT AND DRY, MOST HYBRIDS RESPOND AS IF THEY HAD BEEN PLANTED ON POOR SOIL.

MIXING HYBRIDS EXTENDS THE POLLINATION PERIOD, TOO. THIS BECOMES VERY IMPORTANT IN CASE OF A DRY YEAR. THE TASSEL, WHICH IS THE MALE, NORMALLY MATURES A DAY OR SO AHEAD OF THE SILK. BUT UNDER DROUTH CONDITIONS THIS DAY OR TWO BECOMES SEVERAL DAYS AND SOMETIMES POORLY FILLED EARS CAN BE DIRECTLY BLAMED UPON LACK OF POLLEN. EXTENDING THE POLLINATION PERIOD BECOMES VERY IMPORTANT IN CASE OF A DRY YEAR.

ONE OF THE SIMPLEST WAYS TO MIX HYBRIDS, ACCORDING TO BOLIN, IS TO PUT ONE HYBRID IN ONE PLANTER BOX AND ANOTHER HYBRID IN THE OTHER PLANTER BOX. THIS WOULD GIVE TWO ROWS OF EACH HYBRID SIDE BY SIDE OVER THE ENTIRE FIELD AFTER THE FIRST THROUGH.

KERNELS OF THE SAME SIZE SHOULD BE USED FOR HYBRIDS MIXED AND THEY SHOULD BE OF A MATURITY TO FIT THE AREA WHERE THEY'RE BEING PLANTED. IN OTHER WORDS, DON'T MIX A NORTHERN ILLINOIS HYBRID WITH A CENTRAL ILLINOIS HYBRID. PLANTING SEVERAL HYBRID VARIETIES ON YOUR CORN ACREAGE ACCOMPLISHES ABOUT THE SAME RESULT AS MIXING HYBRID SEED.

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ILLINOIS FARM FLASH--No. 33 (From Extension Service in Agriculture
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FOR WANT OF SOME SEED NO PASTURE WAS SOWN;

FOR WANT OF SOME PASTURE NO LIVESTOCK WAS GROWN;

SEED NEEDS OF OUR ALLIES WE ALL FAILED TO HEED;

WHEN NO ONE WOULD HARVEST HIS FORAGE CROP SEED.

PARDON THE BLANK VERSE (OR WHATEVER YOU CALL IT), FOLKS. BUT THIS FORAGE CROP SEED BUSINESS IS A SERIOUS PROPOSITION. SEED PRODUCTION IS A "GAMBLING CROP." IT MAY BE MORE SO IN '44 BECAUSE OF COMPETITION OFFERED BY OTHER CROPS, LABOR AND MACHINERY SHORTAGES AND THE PERSISTENCY OF OLD MAN WEATHER. NOW, NONE OF US WANT TO SEE FARMERS "TAKE A BEATING" BY GROWING SEED. BUT IT WILL BE TO THE NATIONAL INTEREST AS WELL AS OUR OWN INDIVIDUAL INTEREST TO GROW SEED THIS YEAR FOR FORAGE AND PASTURE CROPS IN 1945.

IF WE CAN SUPPLY OUR ALLIES WITH FORAGE CROP SEEDS, THEY CAN GROW THEIR OWN CROPS TO PRODUCE LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS. IT DOESN'T TAKE UP AS MUCH ROOM IN A SHIP WHEN YOU'RE SENDING SEED AS IT DOES TO SHIP MEAT, EGGS, MILK----EVEN IF EGGS AND MILK ARE DRIED.

TRIPLE-A PAYMENTS ARE THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CEBTS AN ACRE FOR HARVESTING FORAGE CROP SEEDS UP TO 25 ACRES. CROPS ARE THE SAME AS A YEAR AGO WITH EXCEPTION THAT TIMOTHY AND RED TOP ARE EXCLUDED.

LET'S KEEP IN MIND THAT RESERVE STOCKS OF SEED ARE PRACTICALLY EXHAUSTED, THAT NO SEED MEANS NO PASTURE AND FORAGE CROPS---NO HAY. AND NO HAY AND PASTURE, NO LIVESTOCK AND MILK PRODUCTION, OR AT LEAST A CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION.

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ANY FARMER WHO IS TEMPTED TO ACCEPT A HIGH PRICE FOR HIS FARM SHOULD FIRST ANSWER TWO QUESTIONS TO HIS OWN SATISFACTION, SUGGESTS H. C. M. CASE, HEAD OF THE AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. THESE QUESTIONS ARE: FIRST, HOW MUCH OF THE SALE PRICE WILL YOU HAVE TO PAY AS INCOME TAX? SECOND, IF YOU SELL THE FARM WHAT WILL YOU DO WITH THE MONEY YOU RECEIVE FROM THE SALE OF IT?

THE MAN WHO HAS OTHER SOURCES OF INCOME AND THEN HAPPENS TO SELL A PIECE OF REAL ESTATE AT A LARGE PROFIT, MAY FIND PRACTICALLY ALL PROFIT HE HAS MADE ON THE SALE OF REAL ESTATE WILL BE REQUIRED IN MEETING HIS INCOME TAX PAYMENT. ON THE OTHER HAND, IT IS DIFFICULT AT THE PRESENT TIME TO FIND INVESTMENTS THAT WILL NET MORE THAN A THREE PER CENT RETURN. IT IS WELL TO REMEMBER, IN A PERIOD WHEN PRICES ARE ADVANCING, INVESTMENTS MADE IN THINGS OTHER THAN LAND MAY LOOK ATTRACTIVE AT THE MOMENT AND MAY PROMISE TO GO HIGHER. ON THE OTHER HAND, IF A REVERSE COMES AFTER WAR IS OVER, AND PRICES DROP, MANY OTHER TYPES OF INVESTMENTS ARE APT TO SHRINK MORE IN VALUE THAN FARM LAND. INVESTMENTS WHICH APPEAR TO GIVE QUICK PROFITS MAY IN A REVERSAL OF CONDITIONS GIVE QUICK LOSSES. USUALLY A MAN WILL DO BEST TO LEAVE HIS MONEY INVESTED IN THE THINGS ABOUT WHICH HE KNOWS MOST.

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GARDENERS WILL NEED TO GIVE SERIOUS CONSIDERATION TO THE SOURCE OF CABBAGE PLANTS THEY BUY, SAYSH. B. PETTY, EXTENSION ENTOMOLOGIST, ILLINOIS STATE NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY. CABBAGE PLANTS SHIPPED IN FROM THE SOUTH ARE OFTEN INFESTED WITH CABBAGE APHIDS OR TURNIP APHIDS. MOST PEOPLE KNOW AND RECOGNIZE THESE SO-CALLED PLANT LICE. THESE APHIDS ARE SOFT-BODIED, GANGLY-LOOKING INSECTS, MAY BE GREEN OR BLACK, AND MAY OR MAY NOT HAVE TRANSPARENT WINGS. THEY CAN BE FOUND SUCKING SAP FROM CABBAGE LEAVES AND ARE USUALLY ON THE CENTER FOLIAGE AND NEARLY OUT OF SIGHT.

IF YOUR PLANTS ARE SOUTHERN GROWN, IT WOULD BE A GOOD IDEA TO DIP THEM IN A SOLUTION OF NICOTINE SULPHATE BEFORE YOU PLANT THEM. THE SOLUTION IS MADE UP OF TWO TEASPOONS OF NICOTINE SULPHATE (40 PER CENT) TO A GALLON OF WATER TO WHICH HAS BEEN ADDED ONE OUNCE OF A MILD SOAP. TAKE THE CABBAGE PLANT BY THE ROOTS AND DIP IT THOROUGHLY IN THE SOLUTION. THE SOLUTION SHOULD BE AT A TEMPERATURE OF 70 DEGREES FAHRENHEIT OR MORE IN ORDER TO GET FULL BENEFIT FROM THE NICOTINE. THIS WILL KILL APHIDS AND THE PLANT IS READY TO SET. OF COURSE, IF YOUR GARDEN SPOT WAS WEEDY THIS PAST FALL YOU'LL REMEMBER TO PUT A PAPER COLLAR AROUND THE CABBAGE PLANT TO PROTECT IT FROM CUTWORMS.

THIS NICOTINE FORMULA FOR CABBAGE APHIDS IS GIVEN IN A LEAFLET ENTITLED "INSECTICIDES FOR THE VICTORY GARDEN." IT'S FREE FOR THE ASKING. ADDRESS YOUR REQUEST TO THIS STATION.

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ILLINOIS' SOYBEAN ACREAGE HAS INCREASED ABOUT 18 HUNDRED PER CENT IN THE PAST 15 YEARS. IN 1928 THE TOTAL ACRES OF SOYBEANS GROWN IN THE STATE WAS 186,000. THE PAST YEAR THERE WERE THREE AND ONE-HALF MILLION ACRES GROWN.

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AMONG GOOD ALL-ROUND VARIETIES OF TOMATOES ARE MARGLOBE, BREAK O'DAY, PRITCHARD, EARLY BALTIMORE, RUTGERS AND PAN AMERICA. THOSE PREFERRING A PINK COLORED TOMATO FOR SLICING MAY USE JUNE PINK, LIVINGSTON'S GLOBE OR BEAUTY, NONE OF WHICH ARE WILT RESISTANT. FOR THOSE WHO WANT A YELLOW OR ORANGE COLORED TOMATO, JUBILEE HAS NO EQUAL.

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ILLINOIS NEEDS MORE THAN A MILLION NET TONS OF SCRAP METAL BY JULY 1. CAN YOU HELP ASSURE STEEL MILLS THEY WON'T WANT FOR SCRAP METAL SO URGENTLY NEEDED FOR CONVERSION INTO IMPLEMENTS OF WAR?

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THAT IT'S WELL TO BE ON SPEAKING TERMS WITH YOUR HORSES WHEN YOU WALK IN BEHIND THEM IS SOMETHING EVERY FARMER KNOWS. BUT REMEMBER TO PASS THE GOOD WORD ALONG TO THE NEW HIRED MAN WHO MAY NOT KNOW IT BEFORE HE'S KICKED INTO A TOTAL LIABILITY.

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TOP HONORS IN AVERAGE PRODUCTION OF ILLINOIS DAIRY HERD IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS GO TO EFFINGHAM COUNTY, WHERE CLARENCE MANN IS TESTER. AVERAGE BUTTERFAT PRODUCTION OF 370 COWS IN 26 HERDS INCLUDED IN THE ASSOCIATION WAS 34.3 POUNDS.

EFFINGHAM COUNTY NUMBER ONE DAIRY HERD IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION WAS ORGANIZED TEN YEARS AGO. ACCORDING TO J. G. CASH, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF DAIRY HUSBANDRY EXTENSION, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, TEN OF THE HERDS HAVE BEEN TESTED CONTINUOUSLY SINCE THAT TIME. THE ANNUAL BUTTERFAT PRODUCTION OF EACH COW IN 22 HERDS WAS 247 POUNDS FOR THE FIRST YEAR IT WAS ORGANIZED. TODAY THAT FIGURE HAS INCREASED TO 343 POUNDS OF BUTTERFAT FOR EACH COW IN 26 HERDS.

CASH POINTS OUT THAT DURING THE FIRST THREE YEARS OF OPERATION THE DAIRYMEN IN THIS ASSOCIATION USED THE MONEY RECEIVED FROM CULLED COWS TO PURCHASE WELL-BRED HEIFERS AND YOUNG HERD SIRES. NINETEEN SIRES HAVE BEEN PROVED. TWELVE OF THE 19 SIRED DAUGHTERS BETTER THAN THEIR DAMS. FOURTEEN OF THE 26 HERD OWNERS ARE MEMBERS OF COOPERATIVE BREEDING ASSOCIATIONS. EIGHT SIRES OWNED BY THESE ASSOCIATIONS HAVE BEEN PROVED TO DATE AND THEIR 49 DAUGHTERS SHOWED AN AVERAGE INCREASE IN PRODUCTION OF 39 POUNDS MORE FAT THAN THEIR DAMS.

DAIRYMEN IN EFFINGHAM COUNTY DAIRY HERD IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION HAVE MADE THIS PROGRESS BY ADOPTING AND FOLLOWING A COMPLETE DAIRY PROGRAM, CASH SAYS. THEY MAKE THE FARM FEED THE HERD IN SO FAR AS POSSIBLE. THEY PLACE EMPHASIS ON GOOD PASTURE AND PLENTY OF LEGUME HAY. THEY HAVE ATTEMPTED TO KEEP THEIR HERDS HEALTHY THROUGH GOOD

MANAGEMENT AND FOLLOWING A TESTING PROGRAM. THROUGH D.H.I.A. THEY HAVE KEPT CONTINUOUS PRODUCTION AND FEED RECORDS AS A GUIDE IN THEIR FEEDING AND BREEDING PROGRAM. THEIR EFFORTS MAY PROVE A TIP TO DAIRYMEN IN GENERAL WHO ARE PLANNING FOR THE POSTWAR PERIOD IN DAIRY FARMING.

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FIVE PUREBRED HOLSTEINS OWNED BY EDWARD HENTZ OF GREENVILLE RANKED FIRST AMONG LEADING PRODUCING HERDS OF THE STATE IN DAIRY HERD IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION WORK DURING THE PAST MONTH, ACCORDING TO J. G. CASH, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF DAIRY HUSBANDRY/ EXTENSION UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. AVERAGE PRODUCTION OF EACH COW WAS 1,298 POUNDS OF MILK AND 56.2 POUNDS OF BUTTERFAT.

OTHER LEADING HERDS AMONG THE FIRST TEN WERE: 11 MIXED BREEDS OF ELMER NOFSINGER, WASHINGTON, 53.9 POUNDS OF BUTTERFAT; 14 PUREBRED HOLSTEINS OF D. V. HOLMES, KANKAKEE, 53.1; 32 GRADE HOLSTEINS OF RAYMOND WITTENBORN, SPARTA, 52.4; 14 PUREBRED AND GRADE HOLSTEINS OF EDGAR TRUCKENBROD, PAW PAW, 51.6; 13 MIXED BREEDS OF HARRY TALLMAN, LANARK, 51.4; NINE PUREBRED HOLSTEINS OF N. G. PRIESS, ALTAMONT, 51; EIGHT PUREBRED HOLSTEINS OF A. E. BODMAN, BEMENT, 48.1; 13 PUREBRED JERSEYS OF JOE ERSCHEN, PONTIAC, 47.6 POUNDS AND FOURTEEN PUREBRED HOLSTEINS OF A. J. BUTZ, KANKAKEE, 46.8 POUNDS.

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ILLINOIS FARM FLASH--No. 34

(From Extension Service in Agriculture
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(College of Agriculture, in cooperation with
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The ILLINOIS FARM FLASH is prepared for broadcast use only and arranged as a public service for you as you see fit.

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ILLINOIS FARMERS WHO ARE HOLDING CORN FOR FUTURE SALE WILL FIND IT TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO DISPOSE OF IT UNDER THE NEW CORN ORDER, SAYS H. P. RUSK, DEAN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. IN THE FIRST PLACE, THE PRICE IS FIXED AND THERE WILL BE NO INCREASE IN THE CEILING PRICE OF 1943 CORN. FARMERS SELLING UNDER THE PROGRAM WILL RECEIVE THE LOCAL ELEVATOR CEILING PRICE WITH SHELLING AND HAULING COSTS PAID. FURTHERMORE, THERE IS NO PREMIUM FOR CORN WITH LESS THAN 15½ PER CENT MOISTURE, AND STORAGE LOSSES MUST BE BORNE BY THE FARMER.

REQUIREMENTS OF CORN FOR LIVESTOCK NOW ON HAND ARE HEAVY, DEAN RUSK POINTED OUT, AND EARMARKING 80 MILLION BUSHELS FOR GOVERNMENT USE WILL WORK A HARDSHIP ON BOTH LOCAL FEEDERS AND FEEDERS IN CORN-DEFICIENT AREAS WHO NORMALLY DEPEND UPON THIS AREA FOR FEED CORN. BUT FARMERS WILL GENERALLY RECOGNIZE THAT IN THIS EMERGENCY MILITARY NEEDS MUST HAVE PRIORITY OVER LIVESTOCK NEEDS. CORN NEEDED FOR MILITARY USES MUST BE SECURED THROUGH VOLUNTARY SALE.

"I HOPE FARMERS WITH SURPLUS CORN IN THIS AREA WILL COOPERATE SO FULLY AND SO PROMPTLY THAT THE JOB WILL BE DONE IN 30 DAYS INSTEAD OF 60," DEAN RUSK SAID. HE ADDED THAT THE WAR DEPARTMENT, THE WAR PRODUCTION BOARD AND THE WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION HAVE ISSUED AN URGENT APPEAL TO FARMERS IN THESE COUNTIES TO SELL CORN TO THE GOVERNMENT NOW IN ORDER TO ASSURE CONTINUED PRODUCTION OF CRITICAL WAR MATERIALS.

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WHETHER OR NOT WE INCLUDE A FEW FLOWERS IN THE VICTORY GARDEN IS A MATTER FOR EACH INDIVIDUAL TO DECIDE FOR HIMSELF, IN THE OPINION OF S. W. HALL, PROFESSOR OF FLORICULTURE, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. FOOD DEFINITELY COMES FIRST, BUT IF A MAN HAS AN AREA IN A GARDEN WHICH ISN'T NEEDED FOR FOOD PRODUCTION, HALL BELIEVES THE CHOICE OF FLOWERS SHOULD BE LIMITED LARGELY TO ANNUALS.

AMONG THE DIFFERENT ANNUALS THAT HALL CONSIDERS EASIEST TO GROW ARE ZINNIAS OF THE SMALL-FLOWERED TYPE. MARIGOLDS ARE ANOTHER. HERE AGAIN THE DWARF DOUBLE FRENCH MARIGOLDS SHOULD BE ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY. RUST-RESISTANT TYPES OF SNAPDRAGONS MAY BE USED. NUMBER FOUR IS PINCUSHION FLOWER OR SCABIOSA. NUMBER FIVE IS SALPIGLOSSIS OR PAINTED TONGUE. ANNUAL LARKSPUR IS NEXT ON THE LIST. WHILE THE BLUE-FLOWERED VARIETIES ARE GENERALLY SEEN IN GARDENS, WE SHOULDN'T OVERLOOK THE FINE PINK- AND WHITE-FLOWERED ONES. NEXT COMES THE NASTURTIUM. WE'LL NEED TO WATCH TO KEEP APHIDS UNDER CONTROL ON THIS ONE. PETUNIAS COME NEXT, THEN ANNUAL PHLOX AND BLUE SALVIA.

THERE YOU HAVE TEN ANNUALS FOR MORALE IN YOUR VICTORY GARDEN--ZINNIAS, MARIGOLDS, SNAPDRAGONS, SCABIOSA, SALPIGLOSSIS, ANNUAL LARKSPUR, NASTURTIUMS, PETUNIAS, ANNUAL PHLOX AND BLUE SALVIA. THEY MAY BE USED AND ENJOYED IN THE HOME AS CUT FLOWERS AS WELL AS FOR THEIR EFFECT IN THE GARDEN.

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NOW HERE'S A LITTLE NOTE ON THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF CHICKENS ON FARMS IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THESE UNITED STATES.

IN GENERAL, LEGHORNS LEAD. MORE THAN A THIRD OF ALL THE CHICKENS RAISED IN THIS COUNTY ARE LEGHORNS, AND NEARLY ONE-FOURTH ARE PLYMOUTH ROCKS. TRAILING BEHIND COME NEW HAMPSHIRES AND RHODE ISLAND REDS, WITH WYANDOTTES AND ORPINGTONS EVEN FARTHER BEHIND.

OF COURSE, VARIOUS BREEDS DIFFER IN POPULARITY IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

ECONOMISTS OF THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE REPORT LEGHORNS LEAD ALL OTHER BREEDS IN NORTH ATLANTIC, WEST NORTH CENTRAL, SOUTH CENTRAL AND WESTERN STATES. ON THE PACIFIC COAST MORE THAN ONE-HALF OF THE CHICKENS RAISED ARE LEGHORNS, WHILE IN THE NORTH CENTRAL STATES ONLY A LITTLE MORE THAN ONE-THIRD ARE LEGHORNS AND NEARLY HALF ARE HEAVY BREEDS, MOSTLY PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

THE SOUTHERN STATES ALSO FAVOR HEAVY BREEDS, BUT SOUTHERN STATES HAVE MORE CHICKENS OF MIXED BREEDING THAN ANY OTHER PART OF THE COUNTRY.

NEW ENGLAND HAS MORE CROSS-BREED CHICKENS THAN ANY OTHER AREA, BUT TWO-THIRDS OF THE CHICKENS RAISED A YEAR AGO IN NEW ENGLAND WERE HEAVY BREEDS.

RHODE ISLAND REDS ARE STILL THE MOST POPULAR BREED IN MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND AND MAINE. ABOUT ONE-HALF THE CHICKENS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE ARE NEW HAMPSHIRES, WHICH ALSO LEAD IN VIRGINIA AND ARE NEXT TO LEGHORNS IN POPULARITY ON THE PACIFIC COAST. BY AND LARGE, HOWEVER, THE COUNTRY OVER, LIGHT BREEDS, CHIEFLY LEGHORNS, LEAD ALL OTHERS.

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THREE OR FOUR YEARS AGO, IF ELECTRIC LIGHTS ON A FARM HAPPENED TO GO OUT, FOLKS WOULD USUALLY CALL A LINEMAN OR AN ELECTRICIAN AND WAIT FOR HIM TO RESTORE SERVICE.

BUT THAT WAS BEFORE THE WAR.

NOWADAYS WHEN ELECTRICITY GOES OFF, A LOT OF FARM PRODUCTION SLOWS DOWN OR EVEN STOPS ALTOGETHER UNTIL SERVICE IS RESTORED. THAT'S WHY IT'S IMPORTANT FOR FARMERS THEMSELVES TO KNOW HOW TO TAKE CARE OF MINOR TROUBLES ON THEIR OWN FARMS--HOW TO LOCATE THE CAUSE, HOW TO RESTORE SERVICES AFTER FUSES HAVE BEEN BURNED OUT AND ESPECIALLY HOW TO PREVENT EVEN <u>OCCASIONAL</u> POWER FAILURES.

THE AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERS OF THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND OF THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE OFFER THESE SUGGESTIONS--THINGS TO DO IF YOUR POWER GOES OFF:

FIRST, FIND OUT WHETHER YOUR NEIGHBORS HAVE SERVICE. IF THEIR ELECTRICITY IS OFF TOO, THE TROUBLE IS IN THE LINE AND THE POWER COMPANY OR CO-OP SHOULD BE NOTIFIED AT ONCE. NEVER ATTEMPT TO CORRECT THE TROUBLE IF IT IS ON THE HIGH VOLTAGE LINE OR THE TRANSFORMER.

IF YOUR NEIGHBORS HAVE SERVICE, LOOK FOR THE TROUBLE ON YOUR OWN FARM. SEE WHETHER A CIRCUIT BREAKER IS OPEN OR WHETHER ANY FUSES HAVE BEEN BURNED OUT.

IF FUSES HAVE BURNED OUT OR A CIRCUIT BREAKER HAS OPENED, DISCONNECT THE EXTENSION CORDS, OPEN THE SWITCHES TO EQUIPMENT WHICH WAS IN USE WHEN THE ELECTRICITY WENT OFF. THEN RECLOSE THE CIRCUIT BREAKER OR CHECK FOR TROUBLE BY UNSCREWING THE BURNED-OUT FUSE AND SCREWING IN A LAMP BULB. FINALLY, RECONNECT THE EQUIPMENT TO DETERMINE THE TROUBLE. IF THE LAMP LIGHTS, IT INDICATES THERE'S A SHORT CIRCUIT IN THE PARTICULAR EQUIPMENT OR LAMP TURNED ON OR CONNECTED. INSERT FUSES AFTER THE NECESSARY REPAIRS ARE MADE OR AFTER IT HAS BEEN REMOVED FROM THE CIRCUIT.

FINALLY, KEEP SOME EXTRA FUSES ON HAND AND KEEP CORDS, PLUG AND EQUIPMENT DRY AND IN GOOD CONDITION. AND BE SURE NOT TO CONNECT TOO MANY LAMPS OR TOO MUCH EQUIPMENT ON THE SAME CIRCUIT.

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ILLINOIS FARM FLASH--No. 35

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HIGHER YIELDS AN ACRE AS A RESULT OF CONTOUR PLANTING WAR CROPS ON SLOPING LAND THE PAST YEAR ENABLE FARMERS OF NORTHERN ILLINOIS TO GROW AS MUCH AS IF THEY HAD CROPPED EIGHT PER CENT MORE LAND UP AND DOWN HILL. RECORDS OF SELECTED FARMS WHERE THE SAME CROP WAS GROWN BOTH ON THE CONTOUR AND UP AND DOWN HILL SHOWED THAT CONTOUR FARMING INCREASED CORN YIELDS 5.6 BUSHELS AN ACRE, SOYBEANS 1.4 BUSHELS AND OATS 6.9 BUSHELS.

THESE COMPARISONS WERE MADE ON 51 FARMS IN 10 NORTHERN ILLINOIS COUNTIES. RECORDS WERE SUMMARIZED BY E. L. SAUER OF THE ECONOMIC RESEARCH DIVISION, U. S. SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE, IN COOPERATION WITH THE AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

CONTOUR FARMING DOES NOT ADD TO THE COST OF OPERATION, SAUER POINTS OUT. WHILE SUCH CONSERVATION PRACTICES ARE URGENTLY NEEDED ON SLOPES OF MORE THAN TWO PER CENT, THEY ALSO PAY ON MORE GENTLE SLOPES. FARM RECORDS SHOW THAT WHILE THE PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN YIELD WAS ABOUT THE SAME, CORN PLANTED ON THE CONTOUR, AS COMPARED TO UP AND DOWN THE SLOPE, YIELDED 9.6 BUSHELS MORE ON GENTLE SLOPING LAND, 5.6 BUSHELS MORE ON MODERATELY SLOPING LAND AND 5.5 BUSHELS MORE ON STRONGLY SLOPING LAND.

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THE FARM TRUCKING SITUATION IS "ANYTHING BUT ROSY," IN THE OPINION OF L. J. NORTON, CHIEF IN MARKETING, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. UNLESS EXISTING EQUIPMENT IS MAINTAINED IN THE BEST OF SHAPE, THERE WON'T BE ENOUGH TRUCKS TO MOVE FARM PRODUCTS TO MARKET.

REPORTING ON A RECENT REGIONAL MEETING ON THE TRUCK TRANSPORTATION OF FARM PRODUCTS AND SUPPLIES ATTENDED BY OFFICIALS OF THE OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION AND REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER STATE AND FEDERAL AGENCIES, NORTON CITES FACTS AND FIGURES, OUTLINED BY R. S. WRIGHT OF THE OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION, PERTAINING TO THE POSSIBILITY OF A SERIOUS TRUCKING SITUATION.

BEFORE THE WAR, ANNUAL REPLACEMENTS OF TRUCKS WERE 426,000 UNITS. IN 1942, 33,000 TRUCKS WERE RELEASED FOR CIVILIAN USE AND IN 1943, 64,000. THE POOL OF UNRATIONED TRUCKS HAS BEEN REDUCED TO A VERY LOW FIGURE. EVEN THOUGH MATERIALS HAVE BEEN MADE AVAILABLE FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF 88,000 TRUCKS FOR CIVILIAN USE IN 1944, THIS NUMBER WILL REPLACE ONLY A SMALL FRACTION OF THE TRUCKS NEEDED BY HAULERS.

IT'S THEREFORE ESSENTIAL THAT OUR EXISTING EQUIPMENT BE KEPT IN SHAPE TO DO THE JOB. THE SCHEDULED PRODUCTION OF REPAIR PARTS FOR 1944, FOR WHICH MATERIALS HAVE BEEN MADE AVAILABLE, WILL BE THE LARGEST ON RECORD. SOME PARTICULAR PARTS MADE BY FIRMS ENGAGED IN WAR WORK ARE REPORTED TO BE SCARCE. HOWEVER, A PLAN HAS BEEN RECENTLY ADOPTED, WHICH PERMITS GREATER FLEXIBILITY IN THE FACILITIES OF THESE FIRMS.

IF FARM PRODUCTS ARE MOVED TO MARKET THIS YEAR, OUR EXISTING EQUIPMENT MUST BE MAINTAINED IN THE BEST POSSIBLE SHAPE. OVERLOADING OF TRUCKS MUST BE AVOIDED BECAUSE OF THE CHARACTER OF THE TIRES, EVEN IF THIS MEANS MORE MILES OF TRAVEL.

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OPPORTUNITY AWAITS IN FARM KITCHENS FOR WAR BRIDES WHO WANT TO LEARN MORE ABOUT HOUSEKEEPING. AT THE SAME TIME THESE WAR BRIDES WILL RELEASE FARMERS' WIVES FOR FIELD WORK. ACCORDING TO P. E. JOHNSTON STATE SUPERVISOR, EMERGENCY FARM LABOR, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, SOME SOLDIERS' WIVES FROM CAMP ELLIS, ILLINOIS, HAVE GONE TO THE FARM TO WASH DISHES, GET DINNER, CARE FOR CHILDREN, FEED CHICKENS

AND DO OTHER FARMHOUSE AND YARD TASKS. THIS HAS RELIEVED FARM WIVES OF THEIR HOME TASKS AND ALLOWED THEM TO HELP THEIR HUSBANDS IN FIELD WORK. FOR THE MOST PART, CITY WOMEN WHO ENLIST IN THE WOMEN'S LAND ARMY WANT TO GET INTO THE FIELDS AND HELP. THEY GET ALL THE DISH-WASHING THEY WANT AT HOME. BUT MANY WAR BRIDES ARE NEW AT HOUSEKEEPING. THEY WANT TO LEARN MORE ABOUT IT, AND THE KITCHEN TRAINING IS JUST WHAT THEY WANT.

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FARM LABORERS RELEASED TO INDUSTRY DURING THE WINTER MONTHS ARE RETURNING TO THE FARM THIS SPRING, SAYS P. E. JOHNSTON, STATE SUPERVISOR, EMERGENCY FARM LABOR, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. PROPER ARRANGEMENTS FOR FARM WORKERS TRANSFERRING TO INDUSTRY DURING SLACK SEASONS WERE MADE WITH SELECTIVE SERVICE BOARDS AND FARM ADVISERS.

IN LIVINGSTON COUNTY, THERE WERE 187 MEN RELEASED FOR WORK IN DEFENSE PLANTS THIS PAST WINTER. ONLY TWO FAILED TO COME BACK THIS SPRING. THE 185 MEN WHO RETURNED DIDN'T SEEK NEW FARM JOBS. THEY WENT RIGHT BACK TO FARMS WHERE THEY HAD WORKED THE PAST YEAR.

THIS IS A REMARKABLE RECORD AND ONE OF WHICH LIVINGSTON COUNTY AND FARM ADVISER R. C. SMITH MAY WELL BE PROUD. IT INDICATES A PERMANENCE IN AGRICULTURAL WORK AND THAT GOOD HOMES ARE PROVIDED FOR FARM WORKERS.

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RIGHT NOW, THE PLANTS THAT USE PRODUCTS MADE FROM CORN TO HELP MAKE TANKS AND AIRPLANES AND BIG GUNS AND HIGH EXPLOSIVES AND HEALING DRUGS TO TREAT THE WOUNDED ARE NOT GETTING ENOUGH CORN. THE SITUATION IS SO SERIOUS, THE SECRETARY OF WAR, THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, THE CHAIRMAN OF THE WAR PRODUCTION BOARD AND THE WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATOR HAVE JOINED IN AN APPEAL TO FARMERS IN 125 COUNTIES IN NEBRASKA, IOWA, MINNESOTA, ILLINOIS AND INDIANA TO SELL SOME OF THEIR CORN TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

IN THESE COUNTIES, FARMERS ORDINARILY RAISE CONSIDERABLY MORE CORN THAN THEY NEED FOR THEIR LIVESTOCK. THEY USUALLY SELL THE SURPLUS TO THE INDUSTRIAL USERS OF CORN. THESE CORN-USING INDUSTRIES ONLY NEED ABOUT ONE BUSHEL OUT OF EVERY TWENTY-FIVE GROWN LAST YEAR. BUT THEY ARE NOT GETTING NEARLY THAT MUCH. AND IN MAKING MANY OF OUR WAR WEAPONS THE MANUFACTURERS ABSOLUTELY MUST HAVE THE CORN STARCH AND OTHER PRODUCTS MADE FROM CORN.

OF COURSE, THE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS RECOGNIZE THAT A FARMER'S LIVESTOCK HOLDS FIRST LIEN ON HIS FEED SUPPLY. BUT THEY DO ASK FARMERS TO CHECK OVER THEIR CORN AND OTHER FEED SUPPLIES AND RELEASE AS MUCH CORN AS POSSIBLE FOR THE MORE DIRECT WAR PURPOSES.

THE WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION IS NOT ONLY PAYING THE LOCAL ELEVATOR CEILING PRICE FOR THE CORN, BUT, SO FARMERS WON'T HAVE TO STOP SPRING WORK TO SHELL CORN, THE GOVERNMENT IS PROVIDING FREE SHELLING SERVICE AT THE FARM AND FREE TRANSPORTATION TO THE LOCAL ELEVATOR.

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THE ARMY, WAR PRODUCTION BOARD AND WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION ARE ASKING FOR ALL CORN NOT NEEDED FOR FEED. LATEST REPORTS INDICATE THEY'RE GETTING IT, TOO. BUT UNTIL THEY HAVE POSSESSION OF 80 MILLION BUSHELS, THEY'RE GOING TO KEEP RIGHT ON CALLING FOR CORN.

OUR SOLDIER BOYS NEED CORN FOR EVERY SHELL THEY FIRE TO TRY TO KILL AN ENEMY THAT'S TRYING TO KILL THEM. INTO EVERY ROUND OF AMMUNITION GOES CORN IN THE FORM OF STARCH. AIRPLANES GIVING PROTECTION OVERHEAD FIGURE IN THE DEAL, TOO. THEY USE HIGH OCTANE GASOLINE THAT'S STABILIZED WITH BUTYL ALCOHOL MADE FROM CORN. TANKS USE LACQUER FROM CORN. CORN PRODUCTS GO INTO BANDAGES AND SULFA DRUGS TO PROTECT OUR FIGHTING MEN IF HIT.

CORN IS NEEDED TO SUPPLY THESE VITAL WAR MATERIALS, AND IT'S NEEDED RIGHT NOW.

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ILLINOIS FARMERS ARE URGED TO COOPERATE IN THE EXCHANGE OF LABOR TO COMPLETE SPRING PLOWING IN RECORD TIME. RAINS HAVE DELAYED SPRING WORK FOR THREE WEEKS AND CORN-PLANTING TIME IS JUST AROUND THE CORNER, STATES P. E. JOHNSTON, STATE SUPERVISOR, EMERGENCY FARM LABOR, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. BOTTOMLANDS ARE FLOODED AND POORLY DRAINED LAND WILL DRY OUT AT LEAST A WEEK LATER THAN BETTER DRAINED SOILS.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR THOSE FARMERS WITH WET LANDS TO SEND A TRACTOR, PLOW, AND OPERATOR OVER TO HELP A NEIGHBOR WHO HAS LAND THAT CAN BE PLOWED. THE FARMER WHO LOANS HIS TRACTOR NOW WILL GET HELP IN RETURN WHEN HIS FARM IS READY TO WORK. THIS TYPE OF COOPERATION SAVED THE DAY IN 1943, JOHNSTON STATED, WHEN FLOODS CAME JUST AT THE BEGINNING OF CORN-PLANTING TIME.

LABOR AND MACHINERY ARE BOTH SCARCER IN 1944 THAN IN 1943, THEREFORE, IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT BOTH MEN AND MACHINES BE USED EVERY POSSIBLE MOMENT.

A FEW DRY DAYS WILL FIND TRACTORS OPERATING FROM DAWN TO DARK AND THOSE EQUIPPED WITH LIGHTS WILL RUN ALL NIGHT. A YEAR AGO AT CORN-PLANTING TIME MANY TRACTORS WERE NOT PERMITTED TO COOL OFF FOR A PERIOD OF TWO WEEKS. ONLY BY THE USE OF SUCH DRASTIC MEASURES CAN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION BE MAINTAINED AT THE DESIRED LEVEL IN 1944.

MEN AND BOYS WHO LIVE IN TOWNS AND CITIES BUT WHO CAN OPERATE TRACTORS ARE URGED TO REPORT TO THE COUNTY FARM ADVISER OR HIS FARM LABOR ASSISTANT. MANY MEN WHO WORK EIGHT HOURS IN TOWN WILL BE WILLING TO OPERATE A TRACTOR FOR FOUR HOURS A DAY TO GIVE THE FARMER A CHANCE TO DO HIS CHORES. FARMERS AND THEIR HANDS WILL BE PUTTING IN 16 TO 18 HOURS A DAY DURING THE RUSH PERIOD. FARM OPERATORS IN ILLINOIS WORKED AN AVERAGE OF 13.5 HOURS A DAY DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS OF 1943.

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"STOCKYARD BULLS SHOULD DIE SOONER," SAYS W. W. YAPP, ACTING HEAD OF THE DAIRY HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. THEY CONSTITUTE A MENACE TO THE FUTURE OF THE DAIRY INDUSTRY.

SO: "ORDER IN THE COURT!" WE'RE GOING TO PUT ON TRIAL THIS MORNING A STOCKYARD BULL KNOWN AS "ESCAPE." I'LL BE THE JUDGE, PROFESSOR YAPP THE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY AND YOU FOLKS OUT THERE ON THE AIR CAN BE THE JURY.

YAPP SAYS THE NAME "ESCAPE" IS WELL CHOSEN. THE BULL NEVER SHOULD HAVE BEEN BORN IN THE FIRST PLACE. IN THE SECOND PLACE, FOR MORE OR LESS UNKNOWN REASONS HE ESCAPED BEING MADE INTO VEAL. THEN, AFTER BEING TAKEN TO THE STOCKYARDS WHEN HE WAS ABOUT A YEAR OLD, HE ESCAPED AGAIN. A DEALER PICKED HIM UP AND TOOK HIM TO THE FARM OF MR. J_____. MR. J_____, NOT REALIZING HOW SERIOUS A MENACE "ESCAPE" COULD BE, LET HIM ESCAPE UNTIL HE HAD PRODUCED FOUR DAUGHTERS IN THE J_____ HERD----EMMA, JANE, BLAZE AND SPARKY.

YAPP MAINTAINS THAT "ESCAPE" HAS COMMITTED THREE GRIEVOUS OFFENSES. ONE, THE BULL HAS IMPEDED THE WAR EFFORT AND THEREFORE HAS COMMITTED TREASON. TWO, HE REDUCED THE EFFICIENCY OF HIS OWNER AND HAS ACTUALLY BROUGHT A LOSS TO MR. J_____ AT A TIME WHEN MR. J_____ SHOULD HAVE BEEN MAKING A PROFIT. THREE, "ESCAPE" LEFT FOUR DAUGHTERS THAT ARE A MENACE TO "COW SOCIETY."

'SOUNDS TO ME AS IF THIS JUSTIFIES CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. BUT LET'S PROCEED WITH THE CASE AS WE ASK EMMA TO PLEASE TAKE THE WITNESS STAND.

"EMMA," SAYS YAPP, "IT'S TRUE YOU'RE A DAUGHTER OF 'ESCAPE,' IS IT NOT? AND ACCORDING TO YOUR RECORD FOR 1943 YOU PRODUCED A LITTLE MORE THAN 34 HUNDRED POUNDS OF MILK AND ABOUT 140 POUNDS OF BUTTERFAT. IN DOING THAT YOU TURNED IN $56.50 FOR YOUR PRODUCE AND ATE SOMETHING LIKE $49 WORTH OF FEED. THAT LEFT MR. J_____ AROUND SEVEN DOLLARS TO COVER ALL OTHER COSTS TO KEEP YOU. IN OTHER WORDS HE RECEIVED ABOUT A DIME AN HOUR TO MILK, FEED AND CARE FOR YOU.

"HEARING NO OBJECTIONS, YOUR HONOR, I ASSUME THESE STATEMENTS ARE CORRECT. ON A SIMILAR BASIS OF COMPARISON EMMA'S THREE SISTERS DIDN'T DO A LOT BETTER. THEY JUST HELPED TO MAKE A BAD SITUATION WORSE.

"NOW MAY I CITE THE CASE OF MR. J_____'S NEIGHBOR JUST ACROSS THE FENCE. HE HAS TEN COWS, ALL DAUGHTERS OF A BULL KNOWN AS "DESIGN." THEY RETURNED THEIR OWNER $1.19 AN HOUR FOR HIS LABOR.

"YOUR HONOR, IN CLOSING MAY I DEFINITELY POINT OUT THAT 'ESCAPE' REPRESENTS A TYPE OF BULL NOW CONSTITUTING A SERIOUS MENACE TO DAIRY CATTLE BREEDING. HE IS ONE OF 35 HUNDRED SUCH ANIMALS KNOWN TO BE IN EXISTENCE IN ILLINOIS TODAY. THESE ANIMALS PRODUCE EACH YEAR ABOUT 40,000 ANIMALS LIKE EMMA, JANE, BLAZE AND SPARKY."

WELL----MR. ATTORNEY, I THINK I AM NOW READY TO CHARGE THE JURY. FOLKS, YOU HAVE HEARD THE EVIDENCE PRESENTED TO SHOW THAT THIS BULL, "ESCAPE," NOW ON TRIAL, AND ALL OTHERS LIKE HIM, IS DEFINITELY IMPEDING THE WAR EFFORT. THIS BULL IS LOSING MONEY FOR HIS OWNER. EVERY TIME A DAUGHTER IS BORN FROM A BULL OF THIS TYPE, HE LEAVES PROGENY THAT CONSTITUTES A MENACE TO THE FUTURE OF THE DAIRY INDUSTRY. THE CASE IS CLEAR. "ESCAPE" SHOULD RECEIVE CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. I SEND YOU OUT AND HOPE YOU COME BACK WITH A VERDICT OF GUILTY----GUILTY-----WITHOUT HOPE OF CLEMENCY-----AND CALLING FOR A PENALTY OF DEATH-----DEATH FOR ALL STOCK YARD BULLS."

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POOR MILKING METHODS REDUCE THE MONTHLY MILK CHECK FROM MANY ILLINOIS DAIRY HERDS, SAYS C. S. RHODE, PROFESSOR OF DAIRY EXTENSION, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. FURTHERMORE, THESE LOSSES GO UNNOTICED BECAUSE THE MONEY NEVER GETS IN THE POCKETBOOK. IMPROVED MILKING AND BETTER UDDER HEALTH WILL INCREASE MILK PRODUCTION AND THE RETURNS ABOVE FEED AND LABOR.

RHODE HAS LISTED A NUMBER OF PROCEDURES FOR THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF MASTITIS. HE SAYS TO START MILKING AT APPROXIMATELY THE THE SAME TIME NIGHT AND MORNING. HAVE ALL EQUIPMENT IN READINESS AND SET TO GO IN ADVANCE. THE OPERATOR FIRST PREPARES THE COW JUST BEFORE MILKING BY THOROUGHLY WASHING THE UDDER AND TEATS, USING VERY WARM CHLORINE WATER (130 DEGREES FAHRENHEIT). FRESH WARM CHLORINE WATER SHOULD BE SUPPLIED.

THE MILKER TAKES ONE OR TWO FULL HAND SQUEEZES FROM EACH TEAT, IN THE STRIP CUP. HE APPLIES THE MILKING UNIT IMMEDIATELY AND TURNS A THREE-MINUTE EGG TIMER TO INDICATE WHEN THE UNIT SHOULD BE REMOVED. ANY OTHER SUITABLE TIMING DEVICE IS SATISFACTORY. AT THE END OF THREE MINUTES THE UNIT IS REMOVED AND THE TEAT CUPS DIPPED INTO CLEAN WATER AND THEN INTO WARM CHLORINE WATER. THE UNIT IS THEN APPLIED ON THE NEXT COW AND THE PROCEDURE CONTINUED. A STRIPPER CHECKS EACH COW JUST AS SOON AS THE MILKER IS REMOVED. THIS IS DONE WITH FULL HAND SQUEEZES AND SHOULD NOT BE CARRIED OUT EXCESSIVELY, RHODE WARNS, AS IT WILL REDUCE MACHINE EFFICIENCY AFTER A TIME. EACH COW IS STRIPPED INTO THE PAIL CONTAINING HER MILK. THE STRIPPER THEN EMPTIES THE MILK.

BY CARRYING TWO PAILS AT A TIME, THE STRIPPER IS ABLE TO STAY IMMEDIATELY BEHIND THE OPERATOR. WHEN THE PAILS ARE RETURNED BY THE STRIPPER, THEY ARE PLACED BEHIND THE NEXT COWS TO BE MILKED. THE STRIPPER ALSO CHANGES STRAINERS IN CANS AND PLACES CANS IN THE COOLING TANK.

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NOW ABOUT THAT IMPORTANT WAR CROP--CORN. OF COURSE, CORN IS IMPORTANT AS A FEED CROP. BUT THAT ISN'T WHAT MAKES ME SAY THAT CORN QUALIFIES AS A WAR CROP.

HERE ARE A FEW MORE DIRECT WAYS CORN GOES TO WAR:

STARCH FROM CORN IS USED IN MAKING THE CASTINGS FOR AIRPLANE ENGINES. THE CASTINGS ARE SMOOTHER WHEN MADE THAT WAY. SO CORN HELPS SAVE TIME TO MACHINE THEM DOWN TO PERFECT SIZE.

CORN IS USED IN CLEANING AIRPLANE ENGINES. AFTER EVERY MISSION AN AIRPLANE IS GONE OVER CAREFULLY AND CLEANED. THE ENGINE IS CLEANED WITH ONE OF THE CORN PRODUCTS.

CORN IS USED TO DRILL THE OIL WELLS THAT SUPPLY THE GASOLINE FOR OUR AIRPLANES. WE ARE DRILLING SEVERAL THOUSAND SUCH WELLS EACH YEAR.

PRACTICALLY EVERY BIT OF WEAVING OF ANY MATERIAL--COTTON, WOOL, OR OTHER--IS SPEEDED UP BY THE USE OF STARCH.

DEXTROSE THAT COMES FROM CORN IS USED FOR FEEDING SOLDIERS THROUGH THEIR VEINS WHEN THEY HAVE HAD TO SUBMIT TO SERIOUS SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

ADHESIVES THAT COME FROM CORN ARE USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF THE FIBER BOARD USED IN BOXES, ROLLS AND OTHER CONTAINERS THAT CARRY FOOD AND AMMUNITION UP TO THE FRONT.

VITAMINS, SULFA DRUGS AND OTHER MEDICINAL PRODUCTS NEEDED BY OUR FIGHTING MEN COME IN PART FROM CORN.

YES, CORN IS A WAR CROP ALL RIGHT--SO WHAT?--

YOU MAY WONDER WHY ALL THIS INFORMATION ON CORN AT THIS TIME. THE REASON IS THIS. . .EVEN THOUGH ONLY FOUR PER CENT OF THE CORN CROP IS USED BY INDUSTRY TO MAKE THESE WAR PRODUCTS AND HUNDREDS OF OTHERS, THE CORN MANUFACTURING PLANTS AREN'T GETTING ENOUGH CORN. SEVERAL OF THESE PLANTS HAVE HAD TO CLOSE DOWN. OTHERS ARE THREATENED WITH CLOSING

IF YOU HAVE SOME CORN YOU ARE WILLING TO SELL, THE WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION SUGGESTS THAT YOU GET IN TOUCH WITH YOUR LOCAL DEALER OR ELEVATOR RIGHT AWAY.

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THE UNITED STATES MILITARY SERVICES HAVE A GREAT DEAL OF EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES THEY WON'T NEED AFTER THE WAR. MUCH OF IT--TRUCKS OF MANY KINDS, TRAILERS, TOOLS, FENCE, BUCKETS, EVEN STANDARD BUILDINGS-WILL BE USEFUL TO CIVILIANS.

EVEN NOW, FROM TIME TO TIME, THE SERVICES FIND THEY DON'T NEED CERTAIN GOODS THEY HAVE ON HAND AND DECLARE IT SURPLUS, FOR DISPOSAL TO CIVILIANS.

SOME OF THIS MATERIAL IS BADLY NEEDED BY FARMERS TO MEET THEIR PRODUCTION GOALS. SO THE WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION IS MAKING ARRANGEMENTS TO HELP GET THE MATERIAL TO THE PARTS OF THE COUNTRY AND THE FARMERS WHO CAN USE IT TO BEST ADVANTAGE.

THE WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION IS NOT A DISPOSAL AGENCY FOR THIS TYPE OF GOODS. IT WILL DISPOSE OF ANY FOOD DECLARED SURPLUS, BUT ALL OTHER SURPLUS GOODS WILL BE DISPOSED OF BY THE PROCUREMENT DIVISION OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION, AND THE UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION. WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION WILL WORK WITH THOSE AGENCIES, AND WITH THE SURPLUS WAR PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION, WHICH WILL MAKE POLICY DECISIONS.

THROUGH THE COUNTY FARM RATIONING COMMITTEES AND THE FIELD ORGANIZATION OF THE WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION, THE WAR FOOD OFFICIALS WILL KEEP ABREAST OF NEEDS FOR MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES. WHEN THEY LEARN THAT A CERTAIN QUANTITY OF GOODS IS AVAILABLE TO AGRICULTURE, THEY WILL CONSULT WITH ESTABLISHED MERCHANDISING ASSOCIATIONS, COOPERATIVES AND FARM ORGANIZATIONS TO DETERMINE THE BEST CHANNELS OF DISTRIBUTION.

EXPERIENCE AND CHANGING CONDITIONS AS THE WAR GOES ON WILL UNDOUBTEDLY HAVE A LOT TO DO WITH SETTING THE EXACT METHODS OF GETTING SURPLUS MILITARY SUPPLIES TO FARMERS. IT IS ALSO POSSIBLE THAT THE PATTERN WILL BE SET BY NEW LEGISLATION.

BUT TO START THE JOB, WAR FOOD OFFICIALS PLAN TO FOLLOW THESE PRINCIPLES:

THEY FAVOR THE USE OF REGULAR CHANNELS OF TRADE TO THE FULLEST EXTENT PRACTICABLE, WITH SMALL FIRMS, COOPERATIVES AND INDIVIDUALS TAKING PART ALONG WITH LARGE FIRMS. THEY FIGURE THAT A PERSON BUYING A USED TRUCK, FOR EXAMPLE, WOULD PREFER TO GET IT FROM A DEALER WHO HAS CHECKED IT OVER, MADE ANY NEEDED REPAIRS AND STANDS BACK OF IT.

WAR FOOD OFFICIALS ALSO EMPHASIZE THE IMPORTANCE OF OFFERING GOODS IN QUANTITIES COMMON TO TRADE HANDLING, RATHER THAN IN HUGE AMOUNTS THAT MIGHT INVITE THE SPECULATOR TO TAKE OVER.

THEY WILL ALSO EMPHASIZE SPEED SO AS TO GET SURPLUS WAR GOODS AT WORK PRODUCING FOOD AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

AND WHERE SMALL AMOUNTS OF GOODS ARE AVAILABLE, THE FOOD ADMINISTRATION WILL FAVOR LOCAL DISPOSITION WHEN THAT IS PRACTICABLE.

COUNTY TRIPLE-A OFFICES CAN GIVE FARMERS THE DETAILS OF DISPOSAL PROGRAMS AS THOSE PROGRAMS ARE DEVELOPED.

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ILLINOIS FARM FLASH--No. 37
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CERTAIN CLASSES OF CATTLE CAN BE CARRIED SUCCESSFULLY DURING THE NEXT FEW MONTHS WITHOUT CORN, SAYS W. E. CARROLL, HEAD OF THE ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. CATTLE WHICH HAVE BEEN FED A RATION CONSISTING LARGELY OF ROUGHAGE DURING THE WINTERTIME, SO THAT THEIR GAINS HAVEN'T BEEN MORE THAN ABOUT A POUND AND A QUARTER A DAY, MAKE SATISFACTORY GAINS ON GOOD PASTURE.

OF COURSE, IT WOULD BE A MISTAKE TO TURN PARTLY FINISHED CATTLE TO PASTURE. EVEN GOOD PASTURE DOESN'T PROVIDE SUFFICIENT NUTRIENTS TO PERMIT A SATISFACTORY RATE OF FATTENING. CATTLE FED CONSIDERABLE AMOUNTS OF CORN DURING THE WINTERTIME ALMOST CERTAINLY WOULD LOSE FLESH AS THEY GO ON PASTURE. BUT IT'S A DIFFERENT STORY FOR CATTLE NOT OLDER THAN TWO YEARS IN GOOD FEEDER FLESH, THAT HAVE BEEN "WINTERED" ON ROUGHAGE. THIS KIND CAN MAKE PROFITABLE GAINS ON GOOD PASTURE AS LONG AS GOOD PASTURE IS AVAILABLE. THEY WON'T INCREASE IN CONDITION BUT THEY WILL INCREASE IN SIZE.

AN ANIMAL WHICH WILL WEIGH EIGHT HUNDRED TO A THOUSAND POUNDS BY THE TIME PASTURE IS GONE CAN BE PUT INTO MARKETABLE CONDITION IN 60 TO 90 DAYS, DEPENDING ON THE FLESH THE ANIMAL CARRIES AS THE GRAZING PERIOD IS FINISHED.

DR. CARROLL ADDS THAT WITH CORN NEEDED FOR SO MANY THINGS, PUTTING TOO MUCH INTO ANY ONE ANIMAL IS SOMETHING TO BE AVOIDED. TWO CHOICE TWO-YEAR-OLD FEEDER CATTLE CAN BE FED TO "GOOD" SLAUGHTER CONDITION ON THE AMOUNT OF CORN REQUIRED TO BRING ONE SUCH ANIMAL TO "CHOICE" SLAUGHTER CONDITION.

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PLANTING SWEET CORN IN THE VICTORY GARDEN DURING THE SO-CALLED SAFE PERIOD IS THE BEST METHOD WE HAVE AT PRESENT TO ESCAPE EUROPEAN CORN BORER DAMAGE, SAYS J. W. APPLE OF THE ILLINOIS STATE NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY. IN CENTRAL ILLINOIS THIS WOULD MEAN FROM MAY 10 TO MAY 15 AND IN THE NORTHERN PART OF THE STATE FROM MAY 20 TO 25.

SWEET CORN PLANTED UP UNTIL THE MIDDLE OF JUNE WILL SUFFER LITTLE FROM BORER ATTACK, BUT CORN PLANTED AFTER THE 15TH TO 20TH OF JUNE IS LIABLE TO BE HEAVILY INFESTED WITH SECOND-GENERATION CORN BORER IN AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

IF WE EXAMINE THE ILLINOIS GARDEN GUIDE, CIRCULAR 5-2-2, WE FIND AVERAGE DATES TO BEGIN PLANTING SWEET CORN ARE APRIL 25 TO MAY 5 IN CENTRAL ILLINOIS AND MAY 10 TO MAY 20 IN NORTHERN ILLINOIS. IN THE DAYS WHEN CORN BORERS WERE NOT PRESENT IN THE STATE, PLANTING ON THESE SUGGESTED DATES ENABLED A GARDENER TO HAVE CLEAN, WELL-DEVELOPED ROASTING EARS BY THE MIDDLE OF JULY. NOW, HOWEVER, IF A GARDENER IS ANXIOUS TO HAVE THE FIRST ROASTING EARS IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD, HE IS LIABLE TO HARVEST A LARGE PROPORTION OF EARS SO SERIOUSLY ATTACKED BY BORERS THAT HOUSEWIVES HESITATE TO PREPARE EARS FOR COOKING.

THE EUROPEAN CORN BORER WON'T PREVENT US FROM HAVING ROASTING EARS, BUT IT MAY CAUSE US TO CHANGE OUR PLANTING DATES TO MAY 10 TO 15 FOR CENTRAL ILLINOIS AND MAY 20 TO 25 FOR NORTHERN ILLINOIS.

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WHEN COWS ARE TURNED ON GOOD SUDAN GRASS PASTURE, THE PRODUCTION OF AN AVERAGE-SIZED DAIRY HERD WILL INCREASE FROM ONE TO THREE CANS OF MILK DAILY, SAYS C. S. RHODE, PROFESSOR OF DAIRY EXTENSION, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. THIS IS A TIP FOR ILLINOIS DAIRYMEN WHO MAY NOT HAVE AN ABUNDANCE OF GOOD PASTURE FOR THE SUMMER TO SEED A FEW ACRES TO SUDAN GRASS RIGHT AFTER CORN PLANTING.

IF THE LAND IS HIGH IN FERTILITY, ONE ACRE OF SUDAN GRASS FOR TWO COWS WILL BE SUFFICIENT TO SUPPLY MUCH OF THE FEED NEEDED DURING

JULY AND AUGUST, RHODE ADDS. IT SHOULD BE SEEDED ON A CAREFULLY PREPARED SEEDBED AT THE RATE OF 25 TO 30 POUNDS TO THE ACRE.

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FRUIT GROWERS KNOW THEY ENTER THE GROWING SEASON THIS YEAR WITH GOOD PROSPECTS FOR AN APPLE CROP AND FOR GOOD PRICES. BUT THEY'RE UNCERTAIN AS TO WHAT SORT OF FIGHT THEY MUST PUT UP AGAINST THEIR INSECT ENEMIES. SO LET'S HAVE A GLANCE AT THE FRUIT INSECT OUTLOOK AS OUTLINED BY S. C. CHANDLER, ENTOMOLOGIST, ILLINOIS STATE NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY.

FIRST IS THE CODLING MOTH. CODLING MOTH GOT OFF TO A POOR START IN THE SPRING OF '43 BECAUSE OF VERY RAINY WEATHER. HOWEVER, FAVORABLE CONDITIONS LATER ON RESULTED IN ABOUT THE SAME CARRY-OVER AT THE END OF THE SEASON AS A YEAR AGO. MANY GROWERS DIDN'T SCRAPE OR BAND TREES BECAUSE OF LACK OF LABOR, AND FOR THAT REASON A LARGER PER CENT OF THE LARVAE ARE READY TO EMERGE THIS YEAR. IF WEATHER IS FAVORABLE FOR FIRST-BROOD DEVELOPMENT, IT'S QUITE POSSIBLE THAT WE SHALL HAVE A SEVERE INFESTATION IN 1944.

PLUM CURCULIO IS FREQUENTLY A SERIOUS PEST ON APPLES. THE CARRY-OVER FROM 1943 WAS GREATER THAN NORMAL, AND ALTHOUGH THESE INSECTS USUALLY PREFER PEACHES, WE MAY GET SOME INCREASE IN NUMBERS ON APPLES.

SAN JOSE SCALE MAY BEGIN TO SHOW UP ABOUT MID-SEASON IN ORCHARDS WHERE SPRAYING HAS BEEN OMITTED. WINTER MORTALITY WAS VERY LIGHT AND THERE IS A FAIR CHANCE FOR AN APPRECIABLE BUILD-UP.

IN NORTHERN ILLINOIS THE APPLE MAGGOT WILL PROBABLY BE PREVALANT IN HOME ORCHARDS AND SEMI-COMMERCIAL ORCHARDS. IT HAS BEEN INCREASING DURING THE PAST THREE OR FOUR YEARS. CHANDLER SAYS THEY'RE STUDYING THIS INSECT AND TO DATE CAN ONLY EMPHASIZE THE IMPORTANCE OF USING A THOROUGH SECOND-BROOD SPRAY IN JULY.

IT'S STILL TOO EARLY TO PREDICT THE APHIS SITUATION. IN NORTHERN AND WESTERN ILLINOIS LARGE NUMBER OF APHIDS AND APHID EGGS ARE

PRESENT IN ORCHARDS. HOWEVER, THE IMPORTANCE OF THE MOST INJURIOUS SPECIES, THE ROSY APPLE APHIS, IS NOT YET KNOWN.

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"DON'T PUT IT OFF; PUT IT ON," SAYS DWIGHT POWELL, HORTICULTURIST, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIG COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, IN URGING FRUIT GROWERS TO SPRAY FOR APPLE SCAB. SINCE GOOD FRUIT WILL PAY DIVIDENDS THIS YEAR, THERE'S NO NEED TO TAKE CHANCES IF YOU'RE IN DOUBT ABOUT WHETHER A PARTICULAR SPRAY IS NEEDED.

EARLY PREBLOOM SULPHUR SPRAYS ARE ESSENTIAL FOR GOOD SCAB CONTROL. IF A QUESTION ARISES ABOUT TIMING A SCAB SPRAY, JUST REMEMBER THAT A COATING OF SULPHUR ON LEAVES AND YOUNG FRUIT WILL PREVENT INFECTION. DURING THE PERIOD OF SCAB INFECTION WHEN RAINS OCCUR FREQUENTLY, SULPHUR APPLICATIONS SHOULD BE MADE AT WEEKLY INTERVALS. POWELL URGES ILLINOIS ORCHARDISTS TO SPRAY EVERY MONDAY.

IN CAUTIONING AGAINST THE DANGERS OF TAKING CHANCES ON CONTROLLING APPLE SCAB, THE SITUATION HAS BEEN PRETTY WELL SUMMED UP BY D. P. DELL, MANAGER OF THE NUGENT-SHAPANSKI ORCHARD AT GRAFTON, ILLINOIS. HE SAID: "I'D RATHER BE AHEAD THAN BEHIND WITH MY SPRAYING."

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IT ISN'T TOO LATE TO APPLY NITROGEN FERTILIZER TO APPLE TREES, ACCORDING TO DILLON BROWN, HORTICULTURIST, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. GROWERS WHO HAVEN'T YET APPLIED FERTILIZER THIS SPRING OR WHO DIDN'T MAKE AN APPLICATION THE PAST FALL WILL PROFIT BY MAKING AN APPLICATION AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. TREES AND THE CROP WILL BENEFIT FROM NITROGEN FERTILIZER APPLIED AT ANY TIME UP TO ABOUT JUNE FIRST. UNDER PRESENT CONDITIONS ESPECIALLY, IT'S ESSENTIAL TO MAINTAIN TREE VIGOR, AND NITROGEN FERTILIZER IS THE MOST ECONOMICAL MEANS OF ATTAINING THAT OBJECTIVE.

BROWN SUGGESTS THAT ALL GROWERS WHO APPLIED FERTILIZER EITHER THE PAST FALL OR THIS SPRING CHECK THEIR TREES AFTER BLOOM, WHEN LEAVES

ARE WELL DEVELOPED, AND APPLY ADDITIONAL NITROGEN TO THOSE TREES WHICH AREN'T MAKING MUCH TERMINAL GROWTH OR WHERE LEAVES ARE LIGHT GREEN OR SOMEWHAT YELLOWISH. SUCH A POST-BLOOM APPLICATION SHOULD HELP TO IMPROVE FRUIT SIZE AND QUALITY FOR THE CURRENT CROP AND FAVOR FORMATION OF FRUIT BUDS FOR NEXT YEAR.

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HERE'S THE ILLINOIS FARM LABOR SITUATION AT A GLANCE, AS OUTLINED BY P. E. JOHNSTON, STATE SUPERVISOR, EMERGENCY FARM LABOR, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

OPENINGS FOR MARRIED MEN AS YEAR-ROUND WORKERS TOTALED 736 WITH ONLY 133 MARRIED MEN AVAILABLE----IN OTHER WORDS ABOUT SIX JOBS FOR EVERY MAN. THERE WERE 937 OPENINGS FOR SINGLE MEN AS YEAR-ROUND WORKERS WITH ONLY 56 AVAILABLE----SEVENTEEN JOBS FOR EVERY SINGLE MAN. NEW ORDERS RECEIVED DURING THE LAST WEEK IN APRIL TOTALED 230.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE GROWERS THROUGHOUT THE STATE MAY BE ABLE TO PROFIT BY THE LABOR ARRANGEMENT BEING MADE IN THE CENTRALIA AREA. AGRICULTURAL REGISTRANTS IN THAT SECTION WITH INSUFFICIENT UNITS HAVE PROMISED THEY WILL PUT IN AT LEAST 200 HOURS (THAT'S TWO UNITS) IN HARVESTING FRUIT CROPS. THIS IS FOLLOWED BY A GROWER'S STATEMENT CONFIRMING THE ARRANGEMENT.

IN AREAS USING ITINERANT WORKERS, SOME COUNTIES HAVE ARRANGED WITH OPA TO GUARANTEE THAT FOOD RATION POINTS WILL BE AVAILABLE FOR ITINERANT WORKERS.

NEIGHBORHOOD COOPERATION IS BEING PROVED A "MUST" IN HELPING TO SOLVE THE FARM LABOR SITUATION IN SOME SECTIONS. IN CASS COUNTY, FOR EXAMPLE, FARMERS FLOODED OUT BY THE SANGAMON RIVER ARE MAKING PLANS TO HELP FARMERS ON UPLAND AREAS. SOME OF THE LOWLAND FARMS ARE COVERED WITH FOUR TO SIX FEET OF WATER AND CAN'T BE WORKED FOR SEVERAL WEEKS. WHEN FARMERS IN FLOODED AREAS CAN WORK IN FIELDS, UPLAND FARMERS CAN RETURN A LENDING HAND. INCIDENTALLY, ABOUT 10,000 ACRES OF LAND ARE UNDER WATER IN CASS COUNTY, AND A GOOD PORTION OF THIS LAND WILL PROBABLY STILL PRODUCE A GOOD CROP, IF THE PRESENT RAINY SEASON ISN'T FURTHER EXTENDED.

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CORN, IN ONE FORM OR ANOTHER, IS USED IN MANY WAYS IN MANY DIFFERENT INDUSTRIES.

SO IT IS HARDLY SURPRISING TO HEAR THE MEN NOW BUYING CORN FROM FARMERS FOR USE IN WAR INDUSTRIES SAY CORN HELPS "KEEP 'EM FLYING" IN OUR AIR FORCES.

IN FACT, IT IS NOT STRETCHING IT TOO MUCH TO GIVE CORN SOME OF THE CREDIT FOR OUR HAVING SO MANY PLANES TO PUT IN THE AIR.

ANYWAY, THE PRODUCTION OF ALUMINUM FOR PLANES AND OTHER WAR PURPOSES HAS BEEN STEPPED UP BY THE NEW FLOTATION PROCESS BY WHICH ALUMINUM IS SEPARATED OUT FROM ITS CRUDE BAUXITE ORE. AND ONE OF THE NECESSARY PARTS OF THAT PROCESS CALLS FOR THE USE OF CORN STARCH.

BUT THE BOYS WHO FLY THE PLANES GET MORE IMMEDIATE HELP FROM TWO OTHER PRODUCTS MADE FROM BUTYL ALCOHOL MADE FROM STARCH THAT'S MADE FROM CORN.

BUTYL ALCOHOL GOES IN THE RUBBER OF THE SELF-SEALING BULLET-PROOF GASOLINE TANKS FOR PLANES.

AND OTHER PRODUCTS MADE FROM BUTYL ALCOHOL ARE USED IN THE GASOLINE TANKS TO HELP PREVENT RUST AND STABILIZE THE HIGH-OCTANE GASOLINE AND PREVENT THE FORMATION OF GUMMY SUBSTANCES WHICH MIGHT CLOG THE ENGINE.

SO THE FARMER SELLING CORN TO WAR INDUSTRIES MAY HAVE A LITTLE PART IN MAKING FLYING A LITTLE SAFER FOR OUR AIRMEN. THEY MAY HELP SOME FORMER FARM BOYS TO A "HAPPY LANDING."

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IF WISHES WERE BASKETS, ALL OUR FRUITS AND VEGETABLES WOULD RIDE TO MARKET IN NEW CONTAINERS.

BUT NEW BASKETS, HAMPERS, CRATES, AND LUGS--ALL WOODEN CONTAINERS--ARE SCARCE THIS YEAR.

FOR EXAMPLE, IT LOOKS AS IF WE WILL HAVE A 10 PER CENT SMALLER PRODUCTION OF ROUND STAVE BASKETS THIS YEAR. WE MAY HAVE 20 PER CENT FEWER HAMPERS. IF THE COUNTRY HAS FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CROPS AS LARGE IN TOTAL AS THOSE OF 1942, WE WOULD NEED AT LEAST 10 PER CENT MORE CONTAINERS THAN WE HAD A YEAR AGO.

FURTHER EVIDENCE OF THE CONTAINER SHORTAGE IS THE ANNOUNCEMENT BY WAR PRODUCTION BOARD THAT RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF NEW WOODEN CONTAINERS FOR FRUITS AND VEGETABLES WILL GO INTO EFFECT ON THE FIRST OF JULY. A WPB ORDER PROHIBITS THE USE OF NEW WOODEN CONTAINERS FOR SOME VEGETABLES, RESTRICTS THE AMOUNT FOR OTHERS.

VEGETABLES FOR WHICH NEW WOODEN CONTAINERS ARE PROHIBITED ARE CABBAGE, GREEN CORN, DRY ONIONS, WHITE POTATOES, RUTABAGAS, AND ROOT TURNIPS.

AS TO OTHER CROPS--THOSE FOR WHICH THE USE OF NEW CONTAINERS IS RESTRICTED TO DEFINITE PERCENTAGES OF THE AMOUNT PACKED OR SHIPPED IN 1942, HERE ARE THE FIGURES: CARROTS, 100 PER CENT OF 1942; CANTALOUPES AND MELONS, 80 PER CENT OF THE 1942 TOTAL; CAULIFLOWER, CELERY AND LETTUCE, ALSO 80 PER CENT: CUCUMBERS AND RADISHES, 50 PER CENT.

REMEMBER, THOSE ARE RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF CONTAINERS--NOT ON THE PRODUCTION OF VEGETABLES. THE WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION POINTS OUT THAT WE NEED ALL THE FOOD WE CAN GET...NOT JUST IN FIELDS BUT IN MARKETS AND ON TABLES.

WITH NEW CONTAINERS SHORT, THE ONLY ALTERNATIVE IS TO SHIP FRUITS AND VEGETABLES IN USED CONTAINERS, IN CONTAINERS DIFFERENT IN SIZE AND TYPE FROM THE ONES WE'RE ACCUSTOMED TO, IN WHATEVER CONTAINERS CAN BE HAD.

THERE ARE MANY DISADVANTAGES IN USING ANYTHING BUT NEW CONTAINERS--OF SIZE AND TYPE COMMON TO THE TRADE. BUT JUDGING FROM THE GREAT EFFORT MADE BY GROWERS AND SHIPPERS DURING THE WAR, THE MAIN THING THAT COUNTS WITH THEM IS GETTING FOOD TO MARKET SOMEHOW. THAT, TOO, IS WHAT COUNTS WITH THE CITY WAR WORKERS, WHO MUST HAVE FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

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THIS IS THE "ON" YEAR FOR APPLES, IN THE OPINION OF V. W. KELLEY, ILLINOIS EXTENSION HORTICULTURIST. HE POINTS OUT THAT 1943 SHOULD HAVE BEEN THE BIG CROP YEAR BUT BECAUSE OF ABNORMAL WEATHER CONDITIONS, PARTICULARLY DURING THE BLOSSOMING PERIOD, THE NATION'S COMMERCIAL CROP WAS 40 MILLION BUSHELS LESS THAN IN 1942.

KELLEY ADDS THAT THE LONG-TIME OUTLOOK FOR APPLES IS ALSO FAVORABLE. THE 1940 CENSUS REPORTED 71 MILLION APPLE TREES IN THIS COUNTRY. THAT'S A REDUCTION OF 28 MILLION TREES IN THE PAST FIVE YEARS. HOWEVER, DURING THE SAME PERIOD, THE NUMBER OF FRUIT TREES IN ILLINOIS DECREASED ABOUT TWO MILLION, OR FORTY-ONE PER CENT. VERY LARGE CROPS, DIFFICULT TO MARKET, AREN'T LIKELY TO BE PRODUCED WITH THIS REDUCED NUMBER OF TREES.

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HERE'S AN ITEM ON DWARF FRUIT TREES. 'EVER HEAR OF 'EM? WELL, SINCE THEY MIGHT BE A "GOOD BET" FOR TOWN GARDENERS, WHO ARE INTERESTED IN GROWING FRUIT FOR HOME USE, LET'S GLANCE AT THE ANSWERS TO A FEW QUESTIONS ON DWARF FRUIT TREES, COURTESY OF V. W. KELLEY, ILLINOIS EXTENSION HORTICULTURIST.

FIRST, ARE THERE DWARF TYPES OF ALL FRUIT TREES? AND KELLEY SAYS "NO." THEY'RE MOSTLY LIMITED TO APPLE AND PEAR. HOWEVER, HE SAYS HE HAS SEEN DWARF CHERRY AND SEMI-DWARF PEACH TREES.

SECOND, CAN YOU GET ANY VARIETY OF APPLE OR PEAR YOU WANT IN A DWARF-TYPE FRUIT TREE? THE VARIETY LIST FOR DWARF FRUIT TREES IS

QUITE LIMITED. IN OTHER WORDS, YOU MAY NOT BE ABLE TO GET THE VARIETY YOU WANT. KELLEY DOUBTS IF THERE ARE AVAILABLE MORE THAN 10 VARIETIES OF APPLES, AND FEWER PEARS.

HOW HIGH DO THEY GROW? ABOUT TEN FEET. YOU FOLKS WITH A LONG REACH CAN GET THAT APPLE IN THE TOP WITHOUT THE USE OF A CLOTHES LINE POLE.

DWARF FRUIT TREES REQUIRE LESS ROOM, COME INTO BEARING SOONER AND ARE EASIER TO SPRAY THAN STANDARD TREES. HOWEVER, THEY DON'T BEAR VERY MUCH FRUIT TO THE TREE.

VERY FEW NURSERIES HAVE DWARF FRUIT TREES. I'D BE GLAD TO SUPPLY YOU WITH A LIST OF THE NURSERIES, IF YOU DROP ME A CARD IN CARE OF _____.

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HERE ARE A NUMBER OF DAIRY PRACTICES WHICH WILL HELP TO PREVENT AND CONTROL MASTITIS IN DAIRY CATTLE, AS OUTLINED BY C. S. RHODE, PROFESSOR OF DAIRY EXTENSION, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

FIRST IS RAPID MILKING. OTHERS INCLUDE NOT ALLOWING CALVES TO SUCK EACH OTHER; AVOID FEEDING MILK FROM MASTITIS-INFECTED COWS TO HEIFER CALVES: KEEP THE BARN CLEAN AND SANITARY BY USING LIME OR SUPERPHOSPHATE ON THE FLOOR; AVOID MILKING ONTO THE FLOOR; USING PLENTY OF BEDDING; AND IF STALLS ARE TOO SHORT FOR LARGE COWS, LENGTHEN THEM WITH HEAVY BOARDS EXTENDING INTO THE GUTTER.

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KEEP THE WOODS OUT OF THE PASTURE AND THE PASTURE OUT OF THE WOODS, IS THE SUGGESTION THAT COMES TO US TODAY FROM L. B. CULVER, FORESTER, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

FROM THE STANDPOINT OF ANIMAL PRODUCTION, DEATH LURKS IN WOODS PASTURES IN THE FORM OF POISONOUS PLANTS. FOR INSTANCE, BUTTERCUPS,

DUTCHMAN'S BREECHES, BLACK CHERRY, KENTUCKY COFFEE BEAN AND OTHER POISONOUS PLANTS AND TREES ARE PRESENT IN MANY TIMBERLAND SECTIONS AT THIS SEASON OF THE YEAR. LATER ON THERE'LL BE WHITE SNAKEROOT, OAK AND MANY OTHERS.

EXPERIMENTS HAVE SHOWN THAT THE NUTRITIONAL VALUE OF TIMBER PASTURES IS PRACTICALLY WORTHLESS. ABOUT ALL THE LIVESTOCK CAN HOPE TO GET OUT OF SUCH PASTURE IS A LOT OF EXERCISE.

PASTURING WOODLAND DOESN'T DO THE TREES ANY GOOD EITHER. YOUNG TREES, WHICH ARE TO SUPPLY TIMBER FOR TOMORROW, ARE DESTROYED, CULVER SAYS. MATURE TREES MAY RECEIVE ROOT INJURIES FROM LIVESTOCK TRAMPING, WHICH CAUSES DECAY.

WOODS AND PASTURES ARE A BAD MIXTURE. SO LET'S KEEP THE WOODS OUT OF THE PASTURE AND THE PASTURE OUT OF THE WOODS.

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ILLINOIS FARM FLASH--No. 39

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IN DEALING WITH THE FARM MANPOWER PROBLEM, MOST OF THE EFFORT IS DIRECTED TOWARD ADDING TO THE LIMITED SUPPLY OF WORKERS BY RECRUITING MEN, WOMEN AND HIGH SCHOOL BOYS AND GIRLS FROM THE TOWNS AND CITIES AND BRINGING IN WORKERS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

BUT MANY ENTERPRISING FARMERS FIND ANOTHER WAY TO DEAL WITH THE PROBLEM. THEY SIMPLIFY THE WORK TO CUT DOWN ON THE LABOR NEEDED TO DO ALL THE VARIOUS JOBS ON THE FARM. SIMPLIFYING THE WORK ALSO MAKES THE INEXPERIENCED HELP FROM THE TOWNS AND CITIES MORE USEFUL TO THE FARMER.

HERE ARE A FEW EXAMPLES REPORTED TO US ON HOW SIMPLIFYING THE WORK SAVES LABOR:

PASCAL ALLEN OF TAZEWELL COUNTY STACKS HIS HAY OUT IN THE FIELD WITH A POWER STACKER AND MACHINERY. THE ONLY TIME THE HAY IS HANDLED BY HAND IS IN THE WINTER WHEN IT'S MOVED FROM THE STACK WITH MOVABLE FEEDER RACKS, WHICH ARE MOVED TO WHEREVER MANURE IS WANTED. IN OTHER WORDS, ALLEN HAS ELIMINATED HANDLING HAY AND SPREADING MANURE.

JOYCE SANDBROCK, A NORTHER ILLINOIS FARMER, BUILT A LARGE SELF-FEEDER ON A TRUCK CHASSIS. HE CAN HAUL FIVE TO SIX HUNDRED BUSHELS OF CORN TO THE FIELD IN ONE TRIP.

ILLINOIS ASPARAGUS GROWERS ATTACH A BASKET TO A BELT AROUND THE PICKER'S WAIST SO HE DOESN'T LOSE TIME MOVING THE BASKET OR REACHING FOR IT.

THREE CHAMPAIGN COUNTY FARMERS WORKED TOGETHER DURING CORN PLANTING THE PAST SPRING. TWO PREPARED THE SEEDBED AHEAD OF THE OTHER,

WHO FOLLOWED WITH A FOUR-ROW PLANTER. ALL THREE HAD THEIR CORN PLANTED AHEAD OF THEIR NEIGHBORS AND THEY DIDN'T HIRE EXTRA HELP.

MANY ILLINOIS FARMERS ELIMINATE AN EXTRA MAN AND TRACTOR WHEN DRILLING SOYBEANS. THEY PULL THE DISC AND THE DRILL WITH THE SAME TRACTOR. IT'S A ONE-MAN JOB WHICH SAVES TRACTOR FUEL.

EVERY FARMER HAS SEEN SOME WORKERS DO NEARLY TWICE AS MUCH AS OTHERS, AND WITH LESS EFFORT. THEIR SECRET IS THAT THEY PLAN THEIR WORK, CUT OUT WASTE MOTION, COMBINE ONE JOB WITH ANOTHER--LIKE PUTTING LIME ON TOP OF MANURE IN THE SPREADER, AND TYING ONE IMPLEMENT ON BEHIND ANOTHER IN TRACTOR OPERATIONS.

EVERY FARM ADVISER HAS INFORMATION ON SIMPLIFYING WORK ON THE FARM OR CAN HELP FARMERS GET IT FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

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UP IN THE HAY MOW THERE'S A GREMLIN WAITING TO HELP LET YOUR BARN GO TO BLAZES. "HE'S" WAITING FOR SEVERAL LOADS OF WET HAY, THAT'S STORED EACH YEAR ALONG ABOUT THIS TIME SO "HE" CAN START SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION. (THAT "DOUBLE-BARRELED" WORD MEANS WHAT HAPPENS WHEN A MOW FULL OF WET HAY BECOMES TOO WARM.)

IT'S BEST TO LOAD WET HAY ON RACKS AND LEAVE IT FOR SEVERAL DAYS UNDER SHELTER BEFORE STORING. WET HAY ALSO MAY BE SPREAD IN A THIN LAYER OF ABOUT SIX TO TEN INCHES OVER THE ENTIRE MOW FLOOR. IN OTHER WORDS, WET HAY MUST BE PROPERLY CURED BEFORE IT'S PLACED TO ANY GREAT DEPTH IN THE MOW.

NOW FOR FELLOWS WHO ALREADY HAVE A MOW FULL OF WET HAY THAT MAY BE HEATING: REMOVE ALL ANIMALS AND MACHINERY, CLOSE ALL OPENINGS TO THE MOW SO AIR MOVEMENTS MAY BE CUT DOWN AND THEN JUST HOPE THE BARN DOESN'T BURN. THE ENTIRE PILE OF HAY MAY BE THOROUGHLY SOAKED WITH WATER AND REMOVED TO AN OPEN FIELD FOR DRYING, FOR FEED OR FERTILIZER. HOWEVER, IT TAKES A LOT OF WATER AND A LOT OF TIME.

IF NO FIRE HAS RESULTED TWO WEEKS AFTER HAY IS PUT IN THE MOW, THERE'S LITTLE CAUSE FOR ALARM. THE DANGER STAGE HAS PROBABLY PASSED.

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ILLINOIS DAIRYMEN WITH PLENTY OF GOOD-QUALITY ALFALFA HAY CAN FEED A VERY SATISFACTORY RATION OF ROUGHAGE AND FARM GRAINS ALONE, IN THE OPINION OF C. S. RHODE, PROFESSOR OF DAIRY EXTENSION, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. ALFALFA HAY HAS 10 TIMES AS MANY UNITS OF VITAMIN A FOR EACH POUND AS CORN AND 15 TIMES AS MUCH VITAMIN G. IT'S ALSO HIGHER IN VITAMINS B, D AND E. RHODE POINTS OUT THAT ALFALFA HAY IS ONE OF THE BEST SOURCES OF CALCIUM OF ANY AVAILABLE FEEDS AND IS ALSO HIGH IN PROTEIN.

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I'M NOT JUST EXACTLY "BURNED UP" THIS MORNING, BUT ANYWAY I'M GOING TO TALK ABOUT FIRES. MANY FARMERS WHO'LL BE GETTING INTO THE FIELD AT A LATER DATE THAN USUAL BECAUSE OF BAD WEATHER WILL NATURALLY WANT TO GET A FLYING START. PROBABLY THERE'LL BE A LOT OF FENCE ROWS AND STUBBLE BURNED, AND MAYBE SOME FOREST TREES AND FARM BUILDINGS ALONG WITH THEM.

ONE OF THE BEST WAYS TO PREVENT SUCH A THING FROM HAPPENING, ACCORDING TO J. E. DAVIS, ILLINOIS EXTENSION FORESTER, IS JUST SIMPLY NOT TO START ANY FIRES IN THE FIRST PLACE. THEN YOU WON'T HAVE ANY FIRES TO PUT OUT. THEN, IN BURNING OUT FENCE ROWS, A FEW POSTS BURN TOO--AND FENCE POSTS ARE DIFFICULT TO GET--TO SAY NOTHING OF THE WIRE YOU MAY HAVE TO REPLACE AFTER A GOOD SCORCHING.

GASOLINE RATIONING HAS CUT DOWN THE RANKS OF "CIGARETTE BUTT TOSSERS" ON THE HIGHWAYS, DAVIS POINTS OUT. BUT HE CAUTIONS US TO LOOK TO OUR OWN SMOKING. MANY'S THE "PIPE HEEL" THAT HAS SPELLED DISASTER TO TIMBER LAND. FOREST FIRES NOT ONLY RUIN THE BIG TREES (THOUGH THEY MAY NOT ACTUALLY BURN THEM COMPLETELY) BUT THE YOUNG TREES--"CHILDREN OF THE FOREST"--ARE GENERALLY BURNED UP.

SO LET'S KEEP IN MIND THE OLD SAYING: "KEEP THE HOME FIRES BURNING"--BUT IN THE FIRE PLACE OR KITCHEN STOVE.

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A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE SOUTHERN ILLINOIS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY IS SCHEDULED FOR MAY 25 IN THE SCIENCE BUILDING, STATE NORMAL UNIVERSITY, CARBONDALE. INFORMATION INCLUDED IN THE DAY'S SESSION WILL DEAL WITH PRICE CEILINGS ON APPLES AND PEACHES, FRUIT PACKAGE OUTLOOK, ADEQUACY OF RAIL AND TRUCK TRANSPORTATION, FRUIT THINNING IN WARTIME, PLANS FOR SECURING LABOR AND THE DISEASE AND INSECT SITUATION.

CURT ECKERT, SECRETARY OF THE ASSOCIATION, BELLEVILLE, ILLINOIS, HAS OUTLINED THE PROGRAM TO INCLUDE REPRESENTATIVES OF A NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL AGENCIES. D. B. PERRINE, NATIONAL FRUIT INDUSTRY; L. L. COLVIS, SALES SERVICE; W. A. STOLTE, STATE SUPERVISOR, WFA; L. F. NANCE, ODT; S. C. CHANDLER OF THE ILLINOIS STATE NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY OF AGRICULTURE AND P. E. JOHNSTON, STATE SUPERVISOR, EMERGENCY FARM LABOR, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, ARE LISTED AMONG THE SPEAKERS. OTHER REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNIVERSITY INCLUDE M. J. DORSEY, HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HORTICULTURE; R. L. McMUNN AND H. W. ANDERSON, POMOLOGISTS.

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TO GROW
/ONE ILLINOIS CORN CROP REQUIRES 347,000 TONS OF NITROGEN, ACCORDING TO F. C. BAUER, PROFESSOR OF SOIL FERTILITY, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. IF WE SHOULD ATTEMPT TO SUPPLY ALL THIS NITROGEN FROM COMMERCIAL SOURCES, IT WOULD REQUIRE ABOUT 80 PER CENT OF ALL THE COMMERCIAL NITROGEN APPLIED IN THE FORM OF FERTILIZERS IN THE WHOLE UNITED STATES BEFORE WE GOT INTO THE WAR.

WHILE WE CAN USE SOME COMMERCIAL SUPPLIES OF NITROGEN FOR GROWING CROPS LIKE CORN, WE MUST DEPEND UPON FARM RESOURCES FOR THE MAJOR SUPPLIES NEEDED TO INSURE SATISFACTORY YIELDS. IN OTHER WORDS, ORGANIC MATTER MUST BE RETURNED TO THE SOIL IN SUCH FORMS AS FARM MANURE, CROP RESIDUE AND LEGUME CROPS.

BAUER CITES EXAMPLES OF INCREASED YIELDS FROM THE MINONK EXPERIMENT FIELD IN WOODFORD COUNTY, WHERE NITROGEN WAS SUPPLIED BY LEGUMES. FOR MANY YEARS, WHERE A ROTATION OF CORN, CORN, OATS AND WHEAT WAS USED ON A PART OF THE FIELD, THE FIRST CROP OF CORN AVERAGED 55 BUSHELS AN ACRE FOR MORE THAN 30 YEARS AND AS MUCH AS 80 BUSHELS AN ACRE DURING THE PAST FOUR YEARS. THIS SPEAKS WELL FOR THE QUALITY OF THE SOIL. BUT WHEN SWEET CLOVER WAS SEEDED IN THE WHEAT AND PLOWED DOWN AS GREEN MANURE FOR CORN, THE YIELD INCREASED FROM 80 TO 97 BUSHELS AN ACRE.

AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE VALUE OF ADDING NITROGEN IN THE FORM OF MANURE, CROP RESIDUES AND LEGUMES FOLLOWED BY THE NECESSARY STEPS TO MEET THE PROBLEM WILL GO A LONG WAY IN THESE DAYS WHEN WE NEED TO PRODUCE MORE WITH LESS.

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WE'RE SHORT OF FEED IN THIS COUNTRY. WE HAVE HAD TO DIP INTO OUR RESERVES AND HAVE HAD TO IMPORT FEED FROM OUTSIDE OF THE COUNTRY. SO WE NEED TO KEEP EVERY BIT OF FEED THAT WE PRODUCE.

OFTEN FARMERS DON'T DO THAT WITH HAY. THE SPECIALISTS OF THE HAY SECTION OF THE WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION SAY THAT EACH YEAR WE GROW A LOT OF GOOD FEED IN HAY MEADOWS, BUT IN HARVESTING THOSE HAY MEADOWS WE LOSE MUCH OF THE FEED VALUE.

FOR EXAMPLE, THEY SAY THAT U.S. NO. 1 HAY CONTAINS ABOUT 18 TIMES AS MUCH VITAMIN A AS THE OFF-COLOR HAY WHICH GRADES U.S. NO. 3.

ABOUT THREE-FOURTHS OF THE PROTEIN OF U.S. NO. 1 ALFALFA HAY IS IN THE LEAVES. TO LOSE HALF OF THE LEAVES MEANS TO LOSE MUCH OF THE PROTEIN IN THE HAY. AND EARLY-CUT HAY HAS MORE PROTEIN IN IT THAN LATE-CUT HAY.

THE QUESTION NATURALLY COMES UP: WHAT IS THERE TO DO ABOUT IT?

THE SPECIALISTS SAY THAT NO MATTER WHETHER YOU MOW HAY WITH A SCYTHE OR A POWER MOWER OPERATED WITH A TRACTOR, WHETHER YOU RAKE THE HAY BY HAND OR WITH A SIDE DELIVERY RAKE, WHETHER YOU PITCH IT ON AND OFF A SLED BY HAND OR SLIDE ON A BUCKRAKE AND THEN ONTO AN OVERSHOT STAKER AND SO TO THE STACK WITHOUT A BIT OF HAND LABOR...NO MATTER HOW YOU PUT UP THE HAY...FARMERS WHO SAVE ALL OF THE FEED THEY GROW ON THEIR HAY MEADOWS MUST DO THREE THINGS: CUT THEIR HAY EARLY SO THAT THEY GET THE MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF DIGESTIBLE FEED, THEN KEEP THE LEAVES ON THE HAY, AND KEEP THE HAY GREEN SO THEY LOSE NONE OF THE FEED VALUE.

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EVER SINCE THE WAR STARTED, FARMERS HAVE REALIZED CORN TURNED INTO HOGS AND EGGS AND MILK IS IMPORTANT WAR FOOD.

NOW, WITH THE GOVERNMENT CALLING FOR MORE CORN FOR WAR INDUSTRIES, THEY REALIZE THAT CORN GOES TO WAR IN 1001 OTHER WAYS THAN AS FOOD.

BY WAY OF EMPHASIZING THE GOVERNMENT'S PLEA THAT CORN-BELT FARMERS SELL ALL THE CORN THEY CAN SPARE, OFFICIALS OF THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE POINT OUT THAT SUCH WELL-KNOWN CORN PRODUCTS AS CORNSTARCH FIND HIGHLY IMPORTANT USE IN THE MAKING OF MANY WAR WEAPONS.

CORN, AS STARCH, IS USED IN THE CORE FOR THE CASTING OF BIG GUNS, AND IN THE MOLDS IN THE METAL CASTING FOR AIRPLANE ENGINES, TANKS AND JEEPS. AND CORN, IN ONE FORM OR ANOTHER, FINDS ITS WAY TO THE FRONT, AS AN INGREDIENT OF HIGH EXPLOSIVES.

IN FACT, FROM THE TIME A G.I. GETS IN UNIFORM, CORN IS RIGHT WITH HIM. THE THREADS IN HIS UNDERWEAR ARE TREATED WITH CORN. CORN IS IN EVERY INSTRUCTION BOOK HE GETS, FOR THE PAPER IS SIZED WITH IT. AND WHEREVER HE GOES HIS SUPPLIES ARE SHIPPED IN V-BOARD AND FIBER-BOARD PACKAGES MADE WITH A COATING OF EITHER CORNSTARCH OR CORN DEXTRIN--OR BOTH.

AND IF HE GETS SICK, CORN IS A VERY NECESSARY PART OF THE ASPIRIN AND SULFA AND OTHER TREATMENTS HE GETS. AND IF WOUNDED SO AS TO REQUIRE TREATMENT WITH PENICILLIN, CORN CAN CLAIM PART OF THE CREDIT FOR HIS RECOVERY. FOR BACK IN THE PENICILLIN LABORATORY, A CORN PRODUCT MADE IT POSSIBLE TO QUADRUPLE THE PRODUCTION OF PENICILLIN.

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HERE'S A TIMELY SUGGESTION FROM H. B. PETTY, EXTENSION ENTOMOLOGIST, ILLINOIS STATE NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY. IF YOU'RE A GARDENER AND GROWING BEANS, AND IF YOU LIVE IN THE SOUTHERN TWO-THIRDS OF THE STATE, YOU MIGHT JUST AS WELL GET PREPARED TO COMBAT THE BEAN LEAF BEETLE. YOU'LL PROBABLY REMEMBER THAT FELLOW FROM THIS PAST YEAR. ABOUT AS SOON AS BEANS CAME THROUGH THE GROUND AND FIRST LEAVES WERE FORMED, SOME INSECT INSISTED ON CHEWING IRREGULARLY SHAPED HOLES IN THEM. YOU CAN ACCREDIT THIS TO THE BEAN LEAF BEETLE. IF YOU'RE GOING TO CONTROL THEM THIS YEAR, PETTY SUGGESTS YOU BUY RIGHT NOW SOME CRYOLITE--A COMMERCIALLY PREPARED DUST. IT MAY NOT BE CALLED CRYOLITE AS A TRADE NAME, BUT IF YOU LOOK AT THE LIST OF INGREDIENTS, YOU'LL SEE CRYOLITE MENTIONED AS AN ACTIVE INGREDIENT. SO GET THAT CRYOLITE NOW AND BE PREPARED TO FIGHT BEAN LEAF BEETLES FROM THE START. AS SOON AS HOLES BEGIN TO APPEAR, START DUSTING PLANTS AND CONTINUE DUSTING AT ABOUT WEEKLY INTERVALS UNTIL THE PLANT HAS A GOOD MANY LEAVES ON IT. IT WILL THEN BE ABLE TO OUTGROW THE DAMAGE DONE BY THIS BEETLE.

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ILLINOIS FARM FLASH--No. 41

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The ILLINOIS FARM FLASH is prepared for broadcast use only and arranged as a public service for you as you see fit.

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ILLINOIS VICTORY GARDENERS WHO ARE PLANNING TO GROW SWEET POTATOES THIS YEAR WILL FIND ANSWERS TO THEIR QUESTIONS IN A NEW CIRCULAR JUST OFF THE PRESS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. IT'S ENTITLED "HOW TO GROW SWEET POTATOES," NUMBER 580. A COPY IS FREE FOR THE ASKING BY ADDRESSING YOUR REQUEST TO THIS STATION. YOU MAY CALL FOR IT BY NUMBER----5-8-0.

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WFA'S COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION HAS ANNOUNCED THAT WHEAT LOANS AVERAGING NATIONALLY $1.28 A BUSHEL AT THE FARM WILL BE MADE ON THE 1944 CROP. THE AVERAGE WAS $1.23 A YEAR AGO.

A NOTE OR CHATTEL MORTGAGE WILL BE THE BASIS OF ALL LOANS FOR WHEAT STORED ON FARMS, AND A NOTE AND LOAN AGREEMENT WILL BE THE LOAN BASIS FOR WHEAT STORED IN APPROVED WAREHOUSES.

ELIGIBLE FOR THE LOAN IS WHEAT PRODUCED THIS YEAR GRADING U. S. NO. 3 OR BETTER OR GRADING U. S. NO. 4 OR U. S. NO. 5 ONLY BECAUSE OF TEST WEIGHT. LOCATION, GRADE AND QUALITY WILL BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT SO THAT LOANS MAY VARY FROM THE BASIC RATE OF $1.28 A BUSHEL AT THE FARM.

SEVEN CENTS A BUSHEL STORAGE ALLOWANCE WILL BE ADVANCED AT THE TIME OF THE LOAN ON ALL FARM-STORED WHEAT. LOANS ON ALL STORED WHEAT WILL MATURE ON DEMAND BUT NOT LATER THAN APRIL 30, 1945. LOANS MAY BE LIQUIDATED BY PAYMENT OF THE FULL AMOUNT ADVANCED IN ADDITION TO THREE PER CENT INTEREST FROM THE NOTE DATE. TRIPLE-A COUNTY COMMITTEES WILL ADMINISTER ALL LOANS.

LOAN VALUES AT SELECTED TERMINAL MARKETS WILL VARY. HOWEVER, THE LOAN VALUE FOR NO. HARD WINTER AND NO. 1 RED WINTER WHEAT AT CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS WILL BE $1.49.

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EVERY BAG, BOX, CRATE AND METAL CONTAINER--OF ANY DESCRIPTION-THAT CAN BE USED, FOR AT LEAST ONE MORE TRIP, SHOULD BE PRESERVED.

SO SAY ECONOMISTS OF THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. AFTER LOOKING THE FOOD CONTAINER SITUATION UP ONE SIDE AND DOWN THE OTHER, THEY WARN WE WILL NEED TO FIND WAYS AND MEANS OF PACKAGING MORE FOOD WITH LESS PACKAGING MATERIAL.

THEY POINT OUT THAT IN SPITE OF WHAT HAS BEEN DONE TO GET MORE LOGS INTO SAWMILLS, LUMBER PRODUCTION HASN'T KEPT PACE WITH DEMAND FOR IT. THE WAR PRODUCTION BOARD ESTIMATES ONE-HALF THE LUMBER PRODUCED THIS YEAR WILL BE NEEDED FOR CONTAINERS AND OTHER SHIPPING MATERIALS. AS FAR AS THE FIELD LUG, BASKET, AND VENEER CRATES ARE CONCERNED, GROWERS WILL NEED TO DEPEND TO A GREAT EXTENT ON SECOND-HAND CONTAINERS.

OF COURSE, MANY SHIPPERS AND GROWERS ARE ALREADY BUYING SECOND-HAND PACKAGES. AND THE ECONOMISTS SAY WE WILL HAVE ENOUGH CONTAINERS OF ALL KINDS, IF EVERYBODY--GROWER, SHIPPER, MANUFACTURER AND COMSUMER--DOES EVERYTHING HE CAN TO SAVE ON PACKAGES FOR SHIPPING FOOD THIS YEAR.

WHILE ENGINEERS ARE EXPLORING EVERY POSSIBILITY FOR REDESIGNING CONTAINERS TO CARRY THE MOST FOOD WITH THE LEAST USE OF CRITICAL MATERIAL, EVERY INDIVIDUAL, IN TOWN AND COUNTRY ALIKE, IS ASKED TO HELP SAVE ALL WASTEPAPER. WASTEPAPER PLAYS AN IMPORTANT PART IN THE MANUFACTURE OF NEW CORRUGATED AND SOLID PAPER BOARD CONTAINERS.

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THESE DAYS FARMERS WANT TO GET THE HIGHEST YIELD THEY CAN FROM AN ACRE OF LAND.

TAKE FOR EXAMPLE THE CASE OF THE YIELD OF HAY THAT WILL MAKE THE GREATEST AMOUNT OF MILK. WHAT FARMERS ARE AFTER IS THE GREATEST

AMOUNT OF MILK FROM AN ACRE OF HAY, AND NOT NECESSARILY THE HIGHEST YIELD OF HAY.

SCIENTISTS IN THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE HAVE FOUND THERE IS A DIFFERENCE IN THE AMOUNT OF MILK WHICH COWS WILL PRODUCE WHEN FED HAYS CUT AT DIFFERENT STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT. A TON OF EARLY-CUT HAY WILL PRODUCE THE MOST MILK. LIKEWISE AN ACRE OF EARLY-CUT HAY WILL PRODUCE THE MOST MILK.

HERE ARE THE FIGURES: AN ACRE OF IRRIGATED ALFALFA HAY CUT WHEN IT WAS JUST COMING INTO BLOOM YIELDED A LITTLE MORE THAN 63 HUNDRED POUNDS OF MILK....THE HAY FROM AN ACRE CUT WHEN THE HAY WAS AT THE HALF-BLOOM STAGE PRODUCED A LITTLE MORE THAN 52 HUNDRED POUNDS OF MILK.... THEN THE ACRE OF HAY CUT WHEN IT WAS AT THE FULL-BLOOM STAGE PRODUCED A LITTLE UNDER FOUR THOUSAND POUNDS OF MILK.

IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO STATE IT ANOTHER WAY YOU CAN SAY THAT FOR EVERY HUNDRED POUNDS OF MILK THE EARLY-CUT HAY PRODUCED, THE HAY CUT AT THE HALF-BLOOM STAGE PRODUCED 83 POUNDS OF MILK AND THE HAY CUT AT THE FULL-BLOOM STAGE PRODUCED 64 POUNDS OF MILK.

SO SPECIALISTS OF THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE SAY FARMERS WILL GET MORE MILK IF THEY'LL START CUTTING THEIR ALFALFA HAY EARLIER....SO THAT THEY'LL HAVE IT ALL CUT BY THE TIME IT IS HALF IN BLOOM.

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PASTURE IS A VALUABLE FEED FOR DAIRY STOCK OF ALL AGES BUT FOR CALVES UNDER A YEAR OF AGE IT SHOULD NOT BE THE SOLE RATION. SMALL CALVES UP TO THE AGE OF THREE OR FOUR MONTHS MAKE BETTER GROWTH ON WELL-BALANCED GRAIN RATIONS WITH PLENTY OF HIGH-QUALITY HAY. UP UNTIL THE CALVES ARE A YEAR OR MORE OF AGE, HAY AND GRAIN SHOULD ALWAYS BE FED IN ADDITION TO PASTURE.

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IN VIEW OF THE MANPOWER SHORTAGE THESE DAYS, WORKING TOGETHER IS WHAT COUNTS. THAT'S ESPECIALLY TRUE FOR FARM WOODLAND OWNERS WHO MARKET TIMBER FOR WAR.

SOME TIME AGO EXTENSION FORESTERS IN CHAMPAIGN COUNTY, ILLINOIS, MADE A SURVEY OF BLACK WALNUT TIMBER. THE FORESTERS MARKED AND MEASURED WALNUT TREES IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE COUNTY. THEN THEY HELPED ORGANIZE A MARKETING PLAN FOR A LOCAL FARMERS' COOPERATIVE ACTING AS AGENT FOR WALNUT OWNERS.

TO MAKE A LONG STORY SHORT: FORTY-SEVEN FARMERS POOLED NINETY-EIGHT THOUSAND BOARD FEET OF WALNUT STUMPAGE WHICH THEY SOLD FOR WELL OVER SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS ON SEALED BIDS, NETTING A TIDY SUM FOR EACH FARMER.

PROCEEDS FROM THE BLACK WALNUT WERE ALL THE MORE SIGNIFICANT WHEN YOU CONSIDER THAT THE FORESTERS MARKED ONLY TREES AT LEAST SIXTEEN INCHES IN DIAMETER FOR CUTTING. AT THAT, THE FORESTERS LEFT SOME OF THE LARGER TREES OF EXCEPTIONAL QUALITY FOR FUTURE VENEER PRODUCTION.

FARMERS IN THIS COOPERATIVE--KNOWN AS THE CHAMPAIGN PRODUCERS SUPPLIES--WERE SO WELL SATISFIED THAT WORD OF THEIR TRANSACTION SPREAD FAR AND WIDE. NOW CHAMPAIGN COUNTY IS STARTING ANOTHER POOL AND SEVEN NEIGHBORING COUNTIES HAVE JOINED THE MOVEMENT.

NOT ONLY ARE ILLINOIS FARM WOODLAND OWNERS EAGER TO SUPPLY MORE BLACK WALNUT FOR GUNSTOCKS, BUT THEY ALSO KNOW THAT WHEN THEY POOL THEIR FORCES THEY HAVE GREATER BARGAINING POWER.

SO...FARM WOODLAND OWNERS, FORESTERS OF THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE SUGGEST IF YOU DON'T ALREADY MARKET TIMBER THROUGH A COOPERATIVE, YOU MAY WANT TO CONSIDER ORGANIZING ONE. YOUR COUNTY FARM ADVISER OR EXTENSION FORESTER WILL BE GLAD TO HELP YOU.

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NOW FOR A FEW NOTES ON FORAGE FOR DAIRY CATTLE, AS OUTLINED BY C. S. RHODE, PROFESSOR OF DAIRY EXTENSION, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

RHODE SAYS EARLY-CUT HAY IS MORE NUTRITIOUS FOR DAIRY CATTLE THAN OVERRIPE FORAGE: CUT ALFALFA WHEN 1/10 IN BLOOM; CLOVER, 1/2 BLOOM; TIMOTHY, PRE-BLOOM STAGE; AND SOYBEANS, WHEN THE PODS ARE FORMED.

GOOD QUALITY LEGUME OR GRASS SILAGE MAY BE MADE BY ADDING GROUND CORN AS A PRESERVATIVE AT THE RATE OF APPROXIMATELY 150 POUNDS OF GROUND SHELLED CORN FOR EACH TON OF GREEN FORAGE OR 200 POUNDS OF CORN AND COB MEAL. THE GRAIN SHOULD BE APPLIED AS FORAGE IS RUN THROUGH THE ENSILAGE CUTTER. IF CARE IS TAKEN TO ALLOW PROPER WILTING, SATISFACTORY SILAGE MAY BE MADE FROM LEGUMES AND GRASSES WITHOUT THE USE OF A PRESERVATIVE. THE MAIN DIFFICULTY IN USING THIS METHOD IS TO DETERMINE JUST WHEN THE CROP HAS WILTED SUFFICIENTLY TO MAKE GOOD SILAGE. THE MOISTURE CONTENT OF GREEN FORAGE SHOULD NOT BE MORE THAN 65 TO 68 PER CENT. UNLESS THE MOISTURE CONTENT IS DEFINITELY KNOWN, IT IS BEST TO RELY ON PRESERVATIVES SUCH AS GROUND CORN OR MOLASSES.

NOW FOR A FINAL NOTE ON SUDAN GRASS PASTURE. SUDAN GRASS PASTURE MADE A DIFFERENCE OF 75 POUNDS MORE MILK DAILY FROM A HERD OF THIRTY-SEVEN COWS ON A KANE COUNTY FARM LAST YEAR. ACCORDING TO MR. BEEDY, OWNER OF THIS FARM, SUDAN GRASS FOR JULY AND AUGUST PASTURE, ESPECIALLY WHEN ROTATED WITH ALFALFA, IS A COMBINATION HARD TO BEAT. SUDAN GRASS SEEDED RIGHT AFTER CORN PLANTING TIME WILL BE READY FOR PASTURE APPROXIMATELY SIX WEEKS LATER.

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HERE IS THE ILLINOIS FARM LABOR REPORT, ACCORDING TO P. E. JOHNSTON, STATE SUPERVISOR, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

ASPARAGUS HIGH-LIGHTS THE REPORT FOR THE CURRENT WEEK. NINE THOUSAND ACRES OF "GRASS" IN ILLINOIS IS GROWING AT AN UNPRECEDENTED RATE, WITH LOTS OF MOISTURE AND WARM WEATHER. SCHOOL YOUTH AND CIVILIAN WORKERS HAVE DONE A MAGNIFICENT JOB CUTTING ASPARAGUS AND THEY HAVE BEEN HELPED BY SEVERAL HUNDRED PRISONERS OF WAR. GROWERS IN KANKAKEE, VERMILION, IROQUOIS, LEE AND OGLE COUNTIES ARE HARD PRESSED TO KEEP UP WITH THE FAST GROWING CROP.

CORN AND SOYBEAN PLANTING MOVED FORWARD RAPIDLY EARLY LAST WEEK. SCATTERED THUNDERSHOWERS OVER MUCH OF THE STATE HAVE HINDERED FIELD OPERATIONS.

FARMERS ARE REPORTED TO BE EXCHANGING LABOR AND MACHINERY AND WORKING DAY AND NIGHT IN AN EFFORT TO OVERCOME THE SHORTAGE OF LABOR. MEN FROM TOWNS AND CITIES ARE BEING RECRUITED BY FARM ADVISERS TO DRIVE FARM TRACTORS DURING THEIR HOURS OFF. MUCH PLOWING REMAINS TO BE DONE.

PEACH THINNING HAS STARTED IN LAWRENCE COUNTY AND STRAWBERRY HARVEST IS UNDER WAY IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

TWO HUNDRED EIGHT YEAR-ROUND PLACEMENTS WERE MADE BY THE EXTENSION SERVICE LAST WEEK. THE REPORT SHOWS THAT 1,379 MEN ARE URGENTLY NEEDED FOR YEAR-ROUND JOBS IN ILLINOIS. ONLY 124 ARE AVAILABLE TO FILL THESE JOBS.

SEASONAL PLACEMENTS CLIMBED THE PAST WEEK AS 2,577 PEOPLE WERE PLACED. THE REPORT SHOWS 1,485 ADDITIONAL WORKERS ARE NEEDED TO CUT ASPARAGUS AND TO DRIVE FARM TRACTORS THIS WEEK.

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The ILLINOIS FARM FLASH is prepared for broadcast use only and arranged as a public service for you as you see fit.

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WE JUST HEARD OF A FARMER WHO SHINGLED THE ROOF OF HIS BARN--CARELESSLY LET SOME NAILS GET IN THE HAY--AND IN THE NEXT FEW WEEKS LOST EIGHT COWS FROM TRAUMATIC PERICARDITIS.

VETERINARIANS OF THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, SAY THEY AREN'T AT ALL SURPRISED. TRAUMATIC PERICARDITIS OR, AS WE CALL IT, "HARDWARE DISEASE IS A VERY COMMON CATTLE MALADY. IT COMES FROM CATTLE CHEWING AND SWALLOWING FOREIGN OBJECTS, ESPECIALLY NAILS, STAPLES, PIECES OF BALING WIRE, AND OTHER SHARP SCRAPS OF METAL.

THOSE SHARP OBJECTS SOMETIMES PIERCE THE WALLS OF THE FIRST AND SECOND STOMACHS, OR OTHER PARTS OF THE ANIMAL'S DIGESTIVE TRACT. THEN THEY MAY WORK THEIR WAY THROUGH THE TISSUES TO THE SURFACE OF THE BODY. MORE COMMONLY THEY WORK FORWARD TOWARD THE HEART. MEDICINES HAVE LITTLE OR NO CURATIVE EFFECT. HARDWARE DISEASE KILLS MANY VALUABLE BLOODED ANIMALS AS WELL AS COMMON STOCK. IT CAUSES INJURIES TO OTHERS, AND FEDERAL MEAT INSPECTORS MAY LATER HAVE TO CONDEMN PARTS OF THE CARCASS BECAUSE OF THOSE INJURIES.

SOME FARMERS WHO HAVE SUFFERED LOSSES FROM HARDWARE TROUBLE HAVE PUT AN END TO IT. AND OTHER FARMERS CAN PREVENT IT--AND THAT VERY EASILY.

THE VETERINARIANS SAY THE REMEDY IS: KEEP BARNS, FEEDLOTS AND PASTURES FREE FROM ALL HARMFUL METAL OBJECTS.

GATHER UP ALL SUCH MATERIAL AFTER YOU MAKE ANY REPAIRS ON BUILDINGS OR FENCES OR OTHER EQUIPMENT. SEE THAT BALED HAY DOES NOT

CONTAIN SCRAPS OF WIRE. GUARD AGAINST THE PRESENCE OF BOX NAILS IN PRODUCTS FROM VEGETABLE OR FRUIT MARKETS. AND IN COLLECTING FOR THE SCRAP METAL DRIVE, DON'T OVERLOOK ANY LITTLE PIECES THAT CAN CAUSE HARDWARE TROUBLE IN YOUR LIVESTOCK.

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HERE'S WORD OF WHAT SOUNDS LIKE A REAL ADVANCE IN THE FIGHT AGAINST HOG CHOLERA.

FIELD VETERINARIANS OF THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND VETERINARIANS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS HAVE OBSERVED MORE AND MORE FARMERS IN THE CORN BELT ARE HAVING THEIR PIGS VACCINATED AGAINST CHOLERA WHILE THE PIGS ARE YOUNG.

OF COURSE, THE GREAT NUMBER OF PIGS NOW ON FARMS INCREASES THE OPPORTUNITY FOR HOG CHOLERA AND OTHER INFECTIONS TO SPREAD. CORN BELT FARMERS REALIZE THAT DANGER. WITH MORE PIGS AND THOSE PIGS MORE VALUABLE THAN USUAL, THEY HAVE ACTED TO PROTECT THEIR INVESTMENT BY IMMUNIZING THE PIGS EARLY.

SOME EVEN HAVE THEIR PIGS TREATED AGAINST CHOLERA BEFORE THE PIGS ARE WEANED. SOME VETERINARIANS BELIEVE THAT PROBABLY THE BEST TIME TO TREAT, FROM THE STANDPOINT OF LIFELONG IMMUNITY TO CHOLERA, IS ABOUT TWO WEEKS AFTER WEANING. AT THAT TIME, WHEN THE PIGS ARE ABOUT 10 WEEKS OLD, THEY ARE STILL EASY TO HANDLE AND THE COST OF TREATMENT IS STILL LOW.

DEPARTMENT HOG CHOLERA OFFICIALS POINT OUT SEVERAL ADVANTAGES THAT MAY COME FROM PROTECTING YOUNGER PIGS AGAINST HOG CHOLERA. VACCINATING THE PIGS WHILE YOUNG IS LESS LIKELY TO TEMPORARILY CHECK THEIR GROWTH. THAT SOMETIMES HAPPENS WHEN OLD HOGS, ESPECIALLY THOSE BEING FATTENED FOR MARKET, ARE TREATED. AND, OF COURSE, SINCE THE DOSAGE OF SERUM AND VIRUS IS GOVERNED BY THE WEIGHT OF THE PIGS, IT IS CHEAPER

TO TREAT THE PIGS EARLY. BUT THE MAIN ADVANTAGE, AS THE LIVESTOCK HEALTH PEOPLE SEE IT, IS THAT THIS TREND TOWARD EARLY IMMUNIZATION MAY RESULT IN SMALLER LOSSES FROM HOG CHOLERA.

****

FARMERS IN THIS COUNTRY WHO GROW WHEAT WOULD LIKE TO GET AS MUCH OUT OF THE CROP AS POSSIBLE. THAT IS PARTICULARLY TRUE WHEN THEY SELL THE WHEAT ON THE MARKET. IN ALMOST ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY WHAT FARMERS GET FOR THEIR WHEAT WILL DEPEND LARGELY ON WHAT THE WHEAT GRADES IF IT GRADES NO. 1 IT WILL BRING MORE THAN IF IT GRADES NO. 3 OR 4.

WHAT IS IT THAT MAKES ONE LOT OF WHEAT NO. 1 AND ANOTHER NO. 3?

THAT QUESTION ISN'T AN EASY ONE TO ANSWER IN A FEW WORDS. THERE ARE SEVERAL THINGS THAT THE MEN WHO GRADE GRAIN TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION. THE TEST WEIGHT OF THE WHEAT, THE AMOUNT OF MOISTURE IN IT, THE AMOUNT OF FOREIGN MATERIAL, THE AMOUNT OF DOCKAGE, ARE SOME OF THE THINGS.

MORE COMPLETE INFORMATION IS GIVEN IN A SMALL PUBLICATION OF THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. IT IS AWI 86 "WHEAT GRADING AT COUNTRY POINTS." YOU CAN GET THIS PUBLICATION FREE FROM THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OF COURSE, FARMERS WANT TO GET ALL THEY CAN OUT OF THE WHEAT THEY HAVE TO SELL NOW. AND BESIDES THAT THEY'D LIKE TO GET MORE FROM THE CROP NEXT YEAR. KNOWING THE GRADE OF THE CROP HE HAS TO SELL NOW MAY HELP A FARMER TO GROW A BETTER ONE NEXT TIME.

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HERE IS THE LATEST FARM LABOR REPORT AS OUTLINED BY P. E. JOHNSTON, STATE SUPERVISOR, EMERGENCY FARM LABOR, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

SEASONAL PLACEMENTS NUMBERED 1,671 THE PAST WEEK. YEAR-ROUND PLACEMENTS TOTALED 220. THE REPORT SHOWS THAT 1,359 MEN ARE NEEDED TO FILL URGENT YEAR-ROUND FARM JOBS IN ILLINOIS WITH ONLY 108 REPORTED AVAILABLE. THIS WEEK 721 ADDITIONAL WORKERS ARE NEEDED FOR ASPARAGUS CUTTING, TRACTOR DRIVING AND WORK ON VEGETABLE FARMS.

HEAVY RAINS THE PAST WEEK HALTED FARM WORK, ESPECIALLY IN THE NORTHERN PART OF ILLINOIS. SCATTERED SHOWERS IN THE REST OF THE STATE HAVE HINDERED FIELD OPERATIONS, THROWING FARMERS FARTHER BEHIND WITH THEIR WORK. WEATHER HAS BEEN MORE FAVORABLE IN THE SOUTH.

STRAWBERRY HARVEST HAS BEEN COMPLETED IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS. THE HARVEST IN PULASKI COUNTY IS UNDER WAY, BUT THE ACREAGE IS LOW--ONLY 50 ACRES OF STRAWBERRIES TO HARVEST.

ASPARAGUS HARVEST IS MOVING ALONG SATISFACTORILY. BOYS AND GIRLS ARE DOING EXCELLENT WORK. PRISONERS OF WAR, CONTRARY TO RUMORS, ARE DOING SATISFACTORY WORK. HOWEVER, EACH WORKER IS NOT CUTTING AS MUCH "GRASS" AS A BOY, GIRL OR ANY OTHER CIVILIAN WORKER.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER IS RECEDING RAPIDLY FROM BOTTOMLANDS IN SOUTHWESTERN ILLINOIS AND FARMERS ARE PUSHING FIELD WORK ALONG AS LAND DRIES. ON THE OTHER HAND, THE RIVER IS RISING RAPIDLY AND FLOODING SOME LAND IN ADAMS AND PIKE COUNTIES.

IN SPITE OF WEATHER HANDICAPS, FARMERS ARE GETTING THEIR FIELD WORK DONE. NEIGHBORHOOD COOPERATION AND EXCHANGE OF LABOR AND MACHINERY ARE HELPING FARMERS TO OVERCOME THE LABOR SHORTAGE.

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SINCE RATION POINTS FOR CANNED VEGETABLES HAVE BEEN REMOVED OR LOWERED, HAVE YOU BEEN DEBATING WITH YOURSELF WHETHER IT'S WORTH WHILE TO PUT IN AS MUCH EFFORT ON GARDENING THIS YEAR AS YOU DID LAST YEAR?

IF SO, THEN YOU MAY BE INTERESTED IN SOME OF THE POINTS MADE BY UNDER SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE GROVER B. HILL WHEN HE FACED THAT QUESTION. HE DECIDED NOT ONLY TO HAVE A GARDEN THIS YEAR, BUT TO MAKE IT A BIGGER AND BETTER GARDEN THAN THE ONE HE HAD LAST YEAR.

UNDER SECRETARY HILL SAID HE HAD SEVERAL REASONS FOR HIS DECISION. IN THE FIRST PLACE, HE SAID HE LIKES TO RAISE A GARDEN. THAT IS COMES AS NEAR TO COMBINING WORK WITH FUN AS ANYTHING HE'S EVER FOUND. SO FAR AS TOTAL FOOD PRODUCTION IS CONCERNED, THE UNDER SECRETARY SAID IT WON'T MAKE A GREAT DEAL OF DIFFERENCE WHETHER HE HAS A GARDEN THIS YEAR OR NOT. BUT IT DOES MAKE A BIG DIFFERENCE TO THE NATION WHETHER OR NOT 20 MILLION PEOPLE HAVE VICTORY GARDENS THIS YEAR.

UNDER SECRETARY HILL SPOKE OF A RECENT STATEMENT OF CHESTER BOWLES, ADMINISTRATOR OF THE OPA, TO THE EFFECT THAT AS SOON AS THE BULK OF LAST YEAR'S CANNED VEGETABLES MOVE OUT OF THE WAREHOUSES, WE CAN EXPECT TO SEE POINT VALUES IN CANNED VEGETABLES GO UP AGAIN. SAID MR. HILL "I DON'T WANT TO TAKE A CHANCE ON RUNNING OUT OF POINTS NEXT WINTER WHEN I NEED CANNED FOODS. SO MY DECISION IS A BIGGER AND BETTER GARDEN THIS YEAR THAN I HAD LAST. AND ANYWAY, I GET GREAT PRIDE AND SATISFACTION OUT OF LOOKING OVER THE SHELVES OF CANNED VEGETABLES I GREW MYSELF AND HELPED MY WIFE PUT UP LAST SUMMER."

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IN THE FIGHT TO KEEP LIVESTOCK HEALTHY, FEDERAL VETERINARIANS REPORT GAINS ON MOST FRONTS.

IN SPITE OF MORE CATTLE ON FARMS DURING THE PAST YEAR AND NEARLY A THIRD FEWER INSPECTORS AND TESTERS TO LEAD THE ATTACK, THE CAMPAIGNS AGAINST T-B AND BRUCELLOSIS IN CATTLE MADE SOME HEADWAY.

SINCE THE FIRST WORLD WAR, WHEN THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST CATTLE T- WAS STARTED, EVERY HERD IN THE UNITED STATES HAS BEEN TESTED, REACTORS ELIMINATED, AND CATTLE TUBERCULOSIS REDUCED FROM A NATIONAL AVERAGE OF 5 PER CENT TO LESS THAN TWO-TENTHS OF ONE PER CENT. REPEATED RETESTING TO HOLD THESE GAINS IS NOW GOING FORWARD IN SPITE OF HANDICAPS.

THE SIMILAR CAMPAIGN TO ERADICATE BRUCELLOSIS OR BANG'S DISEAS BEGUN ABOUT EIGHT YEARS AGO, IS GOING FORWARD AS FAST AS POSSIBLE WITH THE LIMITED FORCES, AND ERADICATION IS EVEN NOW MAKING SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS IN SOME PARTS OF THE COUNTRY. BUT THE WARTIME STRATEGY FOR FIGHTIN BRUCELLOSIS HAS SHIFTED TO MORE EMPHASIS ON CALFHOOD VACCINATION TO IMMUNIZE THE YOUNGER ANIMALS AND SO PROTECT HERDS UNTIL THE ERADICATION WORK CAN BE RESUMED IN FULL FORCE.

RECENTLY OFFICIALS OF THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ANNOUNCED THE PRACTICAL COMPLETION OF THE CAMPAIGN BEGUN 38 YEARS AGO TO DRIVE THE COSTLY CATTLE FEVER TICK DISEASE OUT OF 15 SOUTHERN STATES BY REPEATED DIPPING OF ALL THE CATTLE TO KILL THE TICKS. OFFICIALS RECALL THAT WHEN THIS FIGHT STARTED, SKEPTICS POINTED OUT 40 OR 50 CATTLE TICKS ON A SINGLE BLADE OF GRASS AND RIDICULED THE IDEA OF OUR EVER RIDDING THE COUNTRY OF CATTLE TICKS. IT COULDN'T BE DONE. BUT WE DID IT. AND WHAT' MORE, WE LEARNED IT CAN BE DONE--EVEN THOUGH IT TAKES SOME CONSTANTLY CONTINUING WORK TO HOLD EACH GAIN WE MAKE.

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NOW FOR SOME LIVESTOCK MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FROM E. T. ROBBINS LIVESTOCK EXTENSION SPECIALIST, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

IN 1943 NORTHERN ILLINOIS CORN MOVED TO HUNGRY SOUTHERN ILLINOIS PIGS. THIS YEAR THE PROCESS WAS SOMEWHAT REVERSED AS HUNGRY SOUTHERN ILLINOIS PIGS MOVED TO NORTHERN ILLINOIS CORN.

ROBBINS BELIEVES THAT SOME REDUCTION IN LIVESTOCK NUMBERS IS ADVISABLE. THE SAFEST PROGRAM IN THIS EMERGENCY IS TO HAVE ONLY AS MANY ANIMALS AS YOU CAN FEED WITH YOUR OWN CROP.

GRASS BEEF IS NOW A REALITY. EVEN ILLINOIS PASTURES ARE PUTTI ON AN UNUSUAL DEGREE OF FLESH ON WELL-GROWN STEERS, ROBBINS STATES. A WET APRIL AND MAY HAVE STIMULATED A GREAT GROWTH OF GRASS. CATTLE WILL CONTINUE TO GAIN AND FATTEN RAPIDLY UPON PASTURE ALONE AS LONG AS IT STAYS GREEN, LUXURIANT AND ABUNDANT ENOUGH THAT STEERS WILL LIKE IT AND CAN ACQUIRE A FILL QUICKLY.

BLOAT ON ALFALFA PASTURE WAS PREVENTED IN CALIFORNIA TESTS BY FEEDING SUDAN GRASS HAY OR COARSE ALFALFA HAY OR BY PASTURING ON SUDAN GRASS BEFORE TURNING ON ALFALFA PASTURE. IT WAS DECIDED, ROBBINS POINTS OUT, THAT COARSE SCRATCHY MATERIAL IN THE PAUNCH HELPS TO RELEASE GASSES AND INCREASES CUD CHEWING AND IN THAT WAY PREVENTS BLOAT. LEAVES OF ALL GRASSES HAVE ROUGH EDGES AND TEND TO REDUCE BLOATING.

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A WOMAN 74 YEARS OLD PICKED 87 QUARTS OF STRAWBERRIES IN ONE DAY IN JEFFERSON COUNTY AT 6 CENTS A QUART, MAKING A TOTAL OF $5.22 FOR

HER DAY'S WORK, ACCORDING TO P. E. JOHNSTON, STATE SUPERVISOR, EMERGENCY FARM LABOR, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. THIS RECORD WAS MADE AS THE SEASON IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS WAS DRAWING TO A CLOSE.

IN HIS COMMENTS TO THE STATE FARM LABOR OFFICE, FARM ADVISER DONALD O. LEE SAID: "THE AGE RANGE IS WIDER THAN EVER BEFORE. I FOUND ONE BOY OF FIVE AND A GIRL OF SIX WORKING STEADILY. A GIRL OF TEN PICKE 67 QUARTS IN ONE DAY, AND ON THE SAME DAY, IN THE SAME FIELD, A 'GIRL' O 74 SUMMERS PICKED 87 QUARTS."

AS THE SEASON DRAWS TO A CLOSE, TRANSIENTS AND PROFESSIONAL PICKERS MOVE TO EDGAR COUNTY AND OTHER AREAS FARTHER NORTH IN ILLINOIS. THEY TRAVEL IN AUTOMOBILES AND TRAILERS OR CARRY TENTS WHICH THEY SET UP AND USE AFTER THE MANNER OF GYPSIES.

THE SHORT CROP OF THIS YEAR IN ILLINOIS WAS EASILY TAKEN CARE OF BY AVAILABLE LABOR, JOHNSTON STATED.

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HOW TO KNOW WHETHER CHRONIC MASTITIS IS IN YOUR HERD IS DESCRIBED IN A NEW POCKET-SIZED LEAFLET JUST RELEASED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL PATHOLOGY AND HYGIENE, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. THE LEAFLET TELLS ABOUT THE BROMTHYMOL-BLUE TEST FOR DETECTING MASTITIS-INFECTED COWS. ALL THAT IS NEEDED IS A PIECE OF BLOTTING PAPER IMPREGNATED WITH A SOLUTION OF BROMTHYMOL-BLUE. THE PAPER USUALLY TURNS GREEN OR BLUISH-GREEN WHEN THE MILK FROM A GARGETY QUARTER TOUCHES IT. MILK PRODUCED BY QUARTERS AFFECTED WITH MASTITIS IS OFTEN MORE ALKALINE THAN USUAL, AND THIS ACCOUNTS FOR THE CHANGE IN COLOR. IF THE PAPER TURN ONLY LIGHT BLUISH-GREEN, THE QUARTER SHOULD BE WATCHED CLOSELY. THERE'S A CHANCE THAT IT'S INFECTED. THE LEAFLET ALSO DESCRIBES BARN TESTS AND MICROSCOPIC TESTS. A COPY IS FREE FOR THE ASKING. JUST ADDRESS YOUR REQUEST TO THIS STATION. ASK FOR THE INSERT ON MASTITIS.

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HERE ARE A NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK MANAGEMENT SUGGESTIONS, AS OUTLINED BY E. T. ROBBINS, LIVESTOCK EXTENSION SPECIALIST, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

STACKING HAY HAS ADVANTAGES, ROBBINS POINTS OUT. ON MANY ILLINOIS FARMS MOST OF THE HAY IS STACKED IN THE FIELD. THE LOSS FROM SPOILING IS GENERALLY BETWEEN THREE AND FIVE PER CENT. USUALLY NO SPECIAL TOP MATERIAL IS USED. SOME FARMERS REPORT ALFALFA HAY IS THE BEST MATERIAL FOR TOPPING OUT AN ALFALFA STACK. A TRACTOR BUCKRAKE AND A POLE OR MECHANICAL STACKER ARE POPULAR TOOLS. HAY CAN SAFELY BE STACKED GREENER THAN IT WOULD BE SAFE TO PUT INTO THE BARN. SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION OF A HAYSTACK IS VERY RARE--AND EVEN THEN THE BARN DOESN'T BURN, TOO.

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PRICES OF FEEDER CATTLE ARE SO NEAR CEILING PRICES FOR COMPARABLE GRADES OF FAT CATTLE THAT CATTLE FEEDING WILL LIKELY CONTINUE ON A REDUCED SCALE FOR SOME TIME. MANY STEERS MAY BE SLAUGHTERED IN GRASS-FAT CONDITION. EVENTUALLY LARGER SHIPMENTS AND LOWER PRICES FOR STOCKER AND FEEDER CATTLE MAY LOGICALLY BE EXPECTED. CATTLE CANNOT BE RETAINED UPON RANGES INDEFINITELY, ROBBINS STATES.

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SWINE SANITATION IS USED MORE GENERALLY BY CORN-BELT HOG RAISERS THAN ANY OTHER ONE OF A LONG LIST OF RECOMMENDED GOOD PRACTICES. THIS IS THE CONCLUSION FROM AN UNOFFICIAL SURVEY ON 2,500 FARMS. THE REPORT SHOWED THAT IN 70 PER CENT OF THE CASES THE PIGS WERE RAISED ON LAND WHERE NO HOGS HAD BEEN KEPT THE PREVIOUS SEASON.

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LET'S GLANCE FOR A MOMENT AT THE FARM LABOR OUTLOOK, WITH P. E. JOHNSTON, STATE SUPERVISOR, EMERGENCY FARM LABOR, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

ON THE BASIS OF 1944 ACREAGE OF FARM CROPS, JOHNSTON POINTS OUT THAT SOME 14,000 SEASONAL WORKERS WILL BE NEEDED THIS MONTH TO HELP IN THE HARVEST OF PEAS AND EARLY APPLES. FROM JULY 2 TO 10 THE DEMAND FOR SEASONAL WORKERS WILL SLACKEN TO ABOUT 11,000. AS THE TIME APPROACHES FOR SEED CORN DETASSELING AND PEACH HARVESTING, ABOUT 30,000 SEASONAL WORKERS WILL BE NEEDED IN ILLINOIS. THROUGH AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER ILLINOIS' NEED FOR SEASONAL LABOR WILL REACH ITS PEAK WITH SOME 32,000 WORKERS IN DEMAND.

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION OFFICIALS ARE FRANK TO ADMIT THE FARM LABOR SHORTAGE IS CRITICAL. THEY SAY THE NATIONAL FOOD SUPPLY IS GENERALLY GOOD NOW, BUT IT WON'T STAY THAT WAY UNLESS TOWN AND CITY PEOPLE PITCH IN AND HELP WITH THE WORK ON FARMS THIS SUMMER AND FALL.

A REPORT ON THE NATIONAL FOOD SITUATION RECENTLY ISSUED BY THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION SAYS DRAFTING OF YOUNGER FARM WORKERS, DIFFICULTIES OF SHIFTING WORKERS FROM ONE AREA TO ANOTHER, AND THE FACT THAT HOUSING, WORKING CONDITIONS AND WAGES MUST COMPETE WITH THOSE PREVAILING IN WAR INDUSTRIES ALL ADD TO THE FARM LABOR PROBLEM.

COLONEL PHILIP G. BRUTON, THE WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION'S DIRECTOR OF LABOR, HAS THIS TO SAY ABOUT THIS YEAR'S FARM LABOR PROBLEM AND PROGRAM:

"AS WE ENTER THE SUMMER SEASON, WE ARE EXPECTING THAT IT WILL BE MORE DIFFICULT THAN LAST YEAR TO MEET SEASONAL AGRICULTURAL LABOR PEAKS. THE SUPPLY OF ABLE-BODIED, EXPERIENCED MANPOWER ON FARMS IS SERIOUSLY DEPLETED. WITH THE ARMED FORCES REQUIRING MORE YOUNG MEN, IT MEANS, OF COURSE, WE'LL HAVE TO GET ALONG WITH EVEN FEWER YOUNG MEN ON THE FARMS THAN WE HAD LAST YEAR. THE BRIGHT SIDE OF THE PICTURE IS THAT WE HAVE A BETTER ORGANIZED FARM LABOR PROGRAM THAN LAST YEAR, AND THE

FACT THAT SO MANY THOUSANDS OF TOWN AND CITY MEN, WOMEN AND YOUTH ARE WILLING TO DEVOTE THEIR SPARE TIME AND VACATIONS TO ENLISTING IN THE U. S. CROP CORPS AND HELPING OUT ON THE FARMS. MANY FARMERS TOOK ADVANTAGE OF THE PATRIOTIC DESIRE OF TOWN AND CITY PEOPLE TO HELP GET THE CROPS IN LAST YEAR AND FOUND THEIR HELP OF REAL VALUE. I FEEL SURE EVEN MORE FARMERS WANT THE HELP OF TOWN AND CITY PEOPLE THIS YEAR.

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NOW FOR A REPORT ON POTATO INSECTS FROM H. B. PETTY, EXTENSION ENTOMOLOGIST, ILLINOIS STATE NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY.

REPORTS COMING IN FROM VARIOUS SECTIONS OF THE STATE HAVE SHOWN THAT POTATO BEETLES HAVE BEEN "GOING TO TOWN" THIS YEAR AND IN MANY CASES HAVE DONE SEVERE DAMAGE. PROBABLY NEARLY EVERYONE RECOGNIZES THE COLORADO POTATO BEETLE. THEY FED ON THISTLE UNTIL THEY FOUND IRISH POTATOES A GOOD SUBSTITUTE. THEY WILL ALSO FEED ON TOMATOES AND EGG PLANT. THAT'S JUST ONE POTATO INSECT THAT DOES DAMAGE. ANOTHER ONE MANY OF US ARE SEEING AT THIS TIME IS THE POTATO FLEA BEETLE. A SMALL BEETLE, BLACK AND FUZZY LOOKING, THAT EATS TINY HOLES IN THE FOLIAGE. THEN THE THIRD AND PROBABLY THE MOST IMPORTANT POTATO INSECT IS THE POTATO LEAFHOPPER. THIS INSECT SUCKS SAP OUT OF PLANTS. THE PLANT TURNS BROWN FIRST AT THE TIPS OF THE LEAVES, THEN THE WHOLE PLANT DIES PREMATURELY.

NOW FOR CONTROL OF ALL THREE.

TAKE FIFTEEN TABLESPOONFULS OF COPPER SULFATE (BLUE VITROL) AND DISSOLVE IT IN TWO TO FOUR QUARTS OF WATER. DISSOLVE FIFTEEN TABLESPOONFULS HYDRATED LIME IN TWO QUARTS OF WATER. AFTER THEY'RE DISSOLVED POUR THEM TOGETHER AND DILUTE UNTIL YOU HAVE THREE GALLONS OF MIXTURE. THE RESULT IS BORDEAUX MIXTURE. NEXT ADD EIGHT TABLESPOONFULS OF LEAD ARSENATE OR CALCIUM ARSENATE TO THIS BORDEAUX MIXTURE AND YOU HAVE POISONED BORDEAUX SPRAY. KEEP THIS MIXTURE AGITATED AND SPRAY THOROUGHLY ON THE POTATO PLANTS. START NOW AND APPLY FIVE TO SEVEN TIMES AT WEEKLY INTERVALS OR EVEN AT FIVE-DAY INTERVALS AND YOU'LL CONTROL THE BUGS.

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ILLINOIS FARM FLASH--No. 47

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SELF-FEEDERS FOR PIGS CAN WASTE A GREAT DEAL OF FEED, IN THE OPINION OF E. T. ROBBINS, LIVESTOCK EXTENSION SPECIALIST, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. SEVERAL THINGS TO HELP REDUCE WASTE INCLUDE KEEPING THE FEEDER ON A TIGHT WOODEN PLATFORM, ALLOWING ONLY A TWO-INCH DEPTH OF FEED IN THE TROUGH, HAVING A LOW WIDE ROOF TO KEEP OUT RAIN, USING DIVISION BOARDS TO KEEP GROUND FEED FROM BLOWING AND NAILING A TWO BY FOUR ON EDGE ONE FOOT FROM THE TROUGH.

ANOTHER GOOD SWINE MANAGEMENT PRACTICE OUTLINED BY ROBBINS DEALS WITH HOG NUMBERS. HE POINTS OUT HOG NUMBERS ARE IN LINE FOR REDUCTION. FARMERS CAN IMPROVE THEIR HERDS BY CAREFUL CULLING OF BROOD SOWS AND GILTS. DISCARD ALL SOWS WHICH REQUIRED HELP AT FARROWING TIME. SAVE ONLY THOSE WHICH HAVE WEANED LARGE LITTERS OF BIG PIGS. THE SOW MAY BE THIN IF SHE HAS GIVEN A BIG FLOW OF MILK FOR A LARGE LITTER. FEW SOWS CAN RAISE MORE THAN 10 PIGS WELL. SAVE ONLY THE GOOD GROWTHY GILTS FROM LARGE LITTERS. SOME VERY PRODUCTIVE HERDS OF HOGS MAY BE DEVELOPED IN THIS WAY.

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LET'S TURN OUR ATTENTION NOW TO A WORD ABOUT THE FORAGE SEED SITUATION WITH J. C. HACKLEMAN, PROFESSOR OF CROPS EXTENSION, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

HACKLEMAN STATES THAT FARMERS ARE FACING A SERIOUS SHORTAGE OF LEGUME AND GRASS SEED. UNLESS ALL POTENTIAL SEED PRODUCTION IS SAVED IN 1944, WE FACE ONE OF THE MOST CRITICAL SEED SHORTAGES IN RECENT HISTORY. UNLIKE PREVIOUS SHORT CROPS IN THIS COUNTRY, THERE ARE FEW OTHER NATIONS TO WHICH WE CAN LOOK FOR HELP.

DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF FORAGE CROP SEED IS ONLY A PART OF THE URGENT NEED FOR THESE CROPS. DURING THE PAST YEAR, FOR EXAMPLE, REQUESTS FOR 10 MILLION POUNDS OF ALFALFA SEED WERE MADE BY OUR ALLIES. WAR SERVICES IN THIS COUNTRY REQUESTED ONE MILLION POUNDS OF ALFALFA SEED.

ILLINOIS CANNOT ASSIST MUCH IN THE PRODUCTION OF ALFALFA SEED, BUT WITH RED CLOVER, ALSIKE CLOVER, SWEET CLOVER AND MOMMOTH CLOVER, THIS STATE CAN BE OF GREAT ASSISTANCE. ALL OF THESE ARE ALMOST SURE TO BE EXTREMELY SHORT THIS YEAR.

HACKLEMAN URGES EVERY ILLINOIS FARMER WHO HAS A POTENTIAL SEED-PRODUCING ACREAGE TO MAKE EVERY CONTRIBUTION POSSIBLE TO HELP MEET THE DEMAND FOR SEED. CUT RED CLOVER PROMPTLY AND TAKE OFF THE FIRST CROP AS HAY. CUT IT AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE AFTER THE HEADS COLOR UP, AND AVOID WAITING FOR THEM TO TURN BROWN. THIS WILL GIVE THE SECOND CROP A BETTER CHANCE TO GET STARTED ON THE IMPORTANT TASK OF MAKING THIS BADLY NEEDED SEED CROP.

WITH BOTH ALSIKE AND MAMMOTH CLOVER THE FIRST CROP IS THE SEED CROP, AND THEREFORE NO CLIPPING CAN BE DONE. IF MAMMOTH CLOVER HAS NOT BEEN ROLLED OR POLED DOWN, IT SHOULD BE DONE JUST BEFORE THE HEADS ARE SHOWING. THIS WILL GET MOST OF THE PLANT ON THE GROUND, AND ONLY THE UPPER PART OF THE STEM WILL TURN UPWARD AS THE SEED MATURES. IN THIS WAY MOST OF THE PLANT WILL REMAIN ON THE LAND FOR GREEN MANURE AFTER THE SEED HAS BEEN REMOVED.

WHILE OPA WILL SOON ANNOUNCE CEILING PRICES FOR VARIOUS FORAGE CROPS SEED, HACKLEMAN SAYS WE CAN BE ASSURED PRICES WILL BE NO LOWER THAN A YEAR AGO. IN ALL PROBABILITY THERE'LL BE A CHANGE IN THE REGULATIONS WHICH WILL ENABLE FARMERS TO SELL THEIR OWN PROCESSED SEED SOMEWHAT MORE SATISFACTORILY THAN A YEAR AGO. CERTIFIED SEED WILL BE RECOGNIZED. CERTIFIED NORTHERN ALFALFA WILL BE ELIGIBLE FOR A PREMIUM OF SEVEN CENTS A POUND AND ALL CERTIFIED RED CLOVER SEED ELIGIBLE FOR A PREMIUM OF SIX CENTS A POUND.

HACKLEMAN ALSO CALLS ATTENTION TO THE $3.50 AN ACRE AAA PRACTICE PAYMENT FOR HARVESTING FORAGE CROP SEEDS UP TO A MAXIMUM OF 25 ACRES. INCLUDED IN THESE SEEDS ARE RED CLOVER, ALFALFA, MAMMOTH CLOVER, SWEET CLOVER, ALSIKE AND LESPEDEZA AND SEVERAL GRASSES.

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MAKING HIGH-GRADE LEGUME HAY IN MOST OF THIS COUNTRY IS A MATTER OF SAVING THE LEAVES.

THE HAY SPECIALISTS OF THE WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION POINT OUT THE REASON FOR THIS.

WHEN ALFALFA IS CUT AT THE RIGHT TIME, THE STEMS MAKE UP ABOUT HALF THE WEIGHT OF THE HAY AND LEAVES THE OTHER HALF. BUT ABOUT 70 PER CENT OF THE PROTEIN IN THE ALFALFA HAY IS IN THE LEAVES.

OR TAKE RED CLOVER. IN NO. 1 CLOVER HAY THE STEMS MAKE UP 60 PER CENT OF THE WEIGHT OF HAY AND THE LEAVES MAKE UP 40 PER CENT. BUT THE LEAVES IN CLOVER HAY, LIKE ALFALFA, ARE ABOUT TWO AND ONE-HALF TIMES AS HIGH IN PROTEIN CONTENT AS THE STEMS.

IF THE LEAVES ARE SO IMPORTANT, THEN WHAT IS THE BEST PLAN FOUND SO FAR AMONG THE MANY METHODS OF MAKING HAY TO SAVE THE LEAVES? THE HAY SPECIALISTS SAY THAT LEGUMES SHOULD NOT BE RAKED WHEN THEY ARE DRY. THEY SAY THE BEST PRACTICE IS TO RAKE IN WINDROWS BEFORE THE LEAVES GET DRY... WHEN THEY'RE STILL TOUGH AND THE LEAVES WILL HANG ON.

THEIR IDEAS OF HOW TO SAVE THE LEAVES OF LEGUME HAY CROPS ARE SUMMED UP IN THE SENTENCE, "DON'T LET THE SUN GO DOWN ON THE HAY IN THE SWATH...GET IT INTO A WINDROW."

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IF YOU ARE ONE OF THOSE WAITING FOR RUBBER TIRES TO REPLACE STEEL WHEELS ON A TRACTOR, IT LOOKS AS IF YOU HAVE A LITTLE LONGER TO WAIT.

THE WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION SAYS ALL BIG-TIRE PRODUCTION FACILITIES ARE NEEDED TO DO THESE THREE THINGS: TO SUPPLY OUR ARMED FORCES, TO PROVIDE NEW TIRES FOR NEW TRACTORS AND TO MAKE THE REPLACEMENTS NEEDED ON TRACTORS AND BIG TRUCKS.

HOW LONG THIS WILL BE TRUE, NOBODY CAN SAY. BUT FOR NOW, TIRES FOR THE LIBERATION, TIRES FOR NEW TRACTORS, REPLACEMENT TIRES FOR TRACTORS ALREADY ON RUBBER AND FOR THE BIG TRUCKS THAT TRANSPORT FOOD AND OTHER WAR SUPPLIES--ALL COME AHEAD OF TIRES TO TAKE THE PLACE OF STEEL WHEELS ON TRACTORS.

****

EVEN IF FARMERS ARE SHORTER OF EXPERIENCED HELP THIS YEAR THAN IN 1943, THEY HAVE FOUND OUT HOW TO USE THOUSANDS OF BOYS AND GIRLS ON JOBS THEY FORMERLY THOUGHT YOUNGSTERS COULDN'T DO. MANY FARMERS HAVE REORGANIZED FARM WORK SO AS TO FIT JOBS TO THE KIND OF HELP THEY CAN GET.

FOR EXAMPLE, A FARMER WHO ALWAYS USED A HIRED MAN TO RUN THE TRACTOR GETS A HIGH SCHOOL BOY OR GIRL WHO CAN'T RUN IT. SO THE FARMER TAKES OVER THE TRACTOR HIMSELF AND TURNS OVER SOME OTHER WORK TO HIS YOUTHFUL HELPER.

IN 1943, SOME FRUIT GROWERS THOUGHT THEY COULDN'T USE VICTORY FARM VOLUNTEER BOYS AND GIRLS BECAUSE YOUNGSTERS DIDN'T HAVE STRENGTH TO MOVE HEAVY LADDERS. BUT THEY SOLVED THE PROBLEM BY HAVING ONE ADULT TO EACH GROUP OF YOUNGSTERS TO MOVE LADDERS AND SUPERVISE.

THEN, TOO, SOME POTATO GROWERS THOUGHT AT FIRST THEY COULDN'T USE YOUNGSTERS WHO WEREN'T ABLE TO LIFT BUSHEL CRATES. BUT THEY GOT AROUND THAT PROBLEM SIMPLY BY GIVING SMALLER BOYS AND GIRLS SMALL CONTAINERS AND HAD HUSKIER HANDS PICK UP POTATOES.

BY THINKING THROUGH ALL JOBS ON THE FARM, FARMERS CAN USE BOYS AND GIRLS FAR MORE THAN THEY USED THEM HERETOFORE.

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WHEN YOU'RE WIELDING THE HOE ON WEEDS THIS SUMMER, GO EASY ON MILKWEED.

THIS REQUEST, COMING FROM THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, APPEARS INCONSISTENT WITH PAST EFFORTS TO ERADICATE A PLANT LONG LOOKED ON AS A PEST. THE REASON FOR THE APPARENT ABOUT-FACE IS THE NAVY'S NEED FOR A BUOYANT, WATER-PROOF FIBER TO REPLACE KAPOK IN LIFEJACKETS. THE WAR WITH JAPAN CUT OFF IMPORTS OF KAPOK FROM JAVA, THE PRINCIPAL SOURCE, AND THE SILKY FLOSS IN THE SEED POD OF THE MILKWEED PLANT HAS BEEN FOUND THE BEST SUBSTITUTE.

THE GOVERNMENT HAS ASKED FOR A MILLION AND A HALF POUNDS OF MILKWEED FLOSS THIS YEAR. ALL OF IT WILL HAVE TO COME FROM WILD STANDS, SINCE IT TAKES THREE YEARS TO GROW MILKWEED AS A CROP. DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS POINT OUT THAT THE POTENTIAL FLOSS CROP WILL BE INCREASED IF MILKWEEDS ARE NOT DESTROYED UNTIL THE PODS ARE HARVESTED. SINCE THE PODS ARE PICKED FOR THEIR FLOSS BEFORE THE SEEDS SCATTER, LETTING THE PLANTS MATURE WILL NOT INTERFERE WITH EFFORTS TO PREVENT THEM FROM SPREADING.

THE GOVERNMENT IS TAKING STEPS TO GET A PEAK POD HARVEST FROM MILKWEED STANDS ALONG ROADS AND HIGHWAYS. NORMALLY ROADSIDES ARE MOWED IN LATE SUMMER BY MAINTENANCE CREWS. BUT THIS YEAR THE PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION IS ASKING STATE AND COUNTY HIGHWAY COMMISSIONERS TO LET THE MILKWEEDS GROW UNTIL THE PODS ARE PICKED.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE IS COUNTING ON SCHOOL CHILDREN TO DO MOST OF THE POD PICKING. IN COOPERATION WITH THE SCHOOLS, 4-H CLUBS AND OTHER BOYS' AND GIRLS' ORGANIZATIONS, COLLECTION CAMPAIGNS ARE BEING ORGANIZED IN TWO-THIRDS OF THE STATES. FOR MORE INFORMATION ON COLLECTING MILKWEED PODS FOR THE ARMED FORCES, SEE YOUR COUNTY WAR BOARD OR COUNTY FARM ADVISER.

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HERE ARE SOME LIVESTOCK MANAGEMENT SUGGESTIONS, AS OUTLINED BY E. T. ROBBINS, LIVESTOCK EXTENSION SPECIALIST, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

RANGE SHEEP NUMBERS HAVE BEEN RAPIDLY REDUCED DURING THE PAST TWO YEARS. THE RATE OF EWE SLAUGHTER THE PAST SUMMER BECAME THREE TIMES AS HIGH AS THE PREWAR RATE. THIS LIQUIDATION HAS GIVEN ILLINOIS FLOCK OWNERS THE PROSPECT OF LESS COMPETITION FROM THE WEST IN MARKETING THEIR LAMBS DURING THE NEXT FEW YEARS.

THE BEST LATE LAMBS THAT ILLINOIS HAS EVER RAISED SHOULD BE PRODUCED THIS YEAR, ROBBINS STATES. MOST FLOCK OWNERS HAVE EXPERIENCED LOSSES OF LAMBS FROM STOMACH WORMS IN PAST SUMMERS. SHEEP RAISERS HAVE HEARD ABOUT THE BENEFITS OF PHENOTHIAZINE THE PAST YEAR AND ABOUT THE EASY ADMINISTRATION OF THE DRUG. THEY'RE SALTING THEIR FLOCKS THIS SUMMER WITH THE MIXTURE OF PHENOTHIAZINE AND SALT AT THE RATIO OF ONE TO TEN OR ONE TO TWELVE. IF ANY ILLINOIS FARMER RAISES WORMY, SKINNY LAMBS IN 1944, IT WILL BE HIS OWN FAULT.

FINALLY, ROBBINS SAYS TO SHEAR LATE LAMBS SO THEY CAN MAKE FASTER GAINS DURING WARM WEATHER. THREE YEARS' TESTS IN KENTUCKY SHOWED THAT SHEARING LATE LAMBS IN EARLY JULY INCREASED THEIR RATE OF GAIN BY 22 TO 56 PER CENT. THE SHEARED LAMBS YIELDED TWO POUNDS OF WOOL, DRESSED HIGHER AND WERE FATTER AT MARKETING TIME.

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"BUY FERTILIZER EARLY. STORE IT IN YOUR BARN OR SHED." YOU'VE HEARD THAT ADVICE MANY TIMES, FROM MANY PEOPLE, THIS LAST YEAR. AND EVIDENTLY MANY PEOPLE RECOGNIZED IT AS GOOD ADVICE, FOR HERE COMES WORD FROM THE WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION THAT FARMERS, DURING THE PAST TWELVE MONTHS, GOT THE BIGGEST TONNAGE OF FERTILIZER IN HISTORY.

FURTHERMORE, THEY WOULDN'T HAVE HAD THIS BIG VOLUME IF THEY HAD NOT HEEDED THE GOOD ADVICE AND ACCEPTED EARLY DELIVERY. DURING MONTHS WHEN MOST FARMERS WANT TO BUY, FERTILIZER MANUFACTURING PLANTS USUALLY HAVE TO EMPLOY TWO OR THREE TIMES AS MANY PEOPLE AS THEY HAVE THE REST OF THE YEAR. OF COURSE THEY CAN'T DO THAT NOWADAYS; THERE AREN'T ENOUGH WORKERS. THE ONLY WAY THEY CAN MANUFACTURE, PACKAGE AND SHIP ENOUGH FERTILIZER IS TO SPREAD THE WORK OVER A LONGER-THAN-NORMAL PERIOD.

FARMERS HELPED THEM DO IT THIS PAST YEAR. DURING THE MONTHS FROM OCTOBER TO JANUARY, THEY TOOK DELIVERY OF 37 OUT OF EVERY 100 POUNDS OF FERTILIZER THEY WOULD NEED. IN THE SAME MONTHS FOUR YEARS AGO, THEY TOOK ONLY 18 OUT OF EVERY 100 POUNDS THEY NEEDED. (EIGHTEEN PER CENT IN THE FALL SEASON FOUR YEARS AGO; 37 PER CENT THIS PAST YEAR.) EVEN THAT DOESN'T TELL THE STORY, FOR THEY ARE NOW USING A MUCH GREATER TOTAL TONNAGE THAN THEY USED FOUR YEARS AGO--OVER TWO MILLION TONS MORE.

IF YOU'RE ONE OF THOSE WHO BOUGHT AND TOOK POSSESSION OF FERTILIZER EARLY, YOU HAVE A RIGHT TO BE PROUD OF THE RESULTS.

BUT THE PROBLEM DOES NOT STAY LICKED. IT'S WITH US AGAIN. WE'LL HAVE ENOUGH FERTILIZER MATERIAL TO TAKE CARE OF OUR REQUIREMENTS. BUT THE ONLY WAY TO BE SURE OF GETTING THE FERTILIZER YOU NEED, WHEN YOU NEED IT, IS TO ORDER EARLY AND ACCEPT EARLY DELIVERY.

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DURING THE NEXT FEW MONTHS, FARMERS WILL PROBABLY SELL MORE OLD HENS FROM THEIR LAYING FLOCKS THAN USUAL. AND THEY ARE NOW RAISING FEWER CHICKS TO REPLACE OLD HENS. SO THE ECONOMISTS OF THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FIGURE THE SIZE OF LAYING FLOCKS WILL GO DOWN.

THEY ESTIMATE BY THE FIRST OF NEXT JANUARY FARMERS WILL PROBABLY HAVE EIGHT OR TEN PER CENT FEWER LAYERS THAN THEY HAD THE FIRST

OF THIS YEAR AND EVEN SOME FEWER THAN AT THE BEGINNING OF 1943. OF COURSE, BETWEEN NOW AND NOVEMBER HENS WON'T LAY AS WELL AS THEY DID EARLIER IN THE YEAR, BUT ON THE AVERAGE THEY WILL PROBABLY LAY ABOUT AS WELL AS THEY DID IN THE SAME MONTHS A YEAR AGO.

ALL IN ALL EGG PRODUCTION ON FARMS SEEMS LIKELY TO CONTINUE LARGER THAN THE PREVIOUS RECORD LEVEL OF 1943 WELL INTO THE THIRD QUARTER OF THIS YEAR. BUT BY THE LAST QUARTER OF THIS YEAR THE OUTPUT OF EGGS IS LIKELY TO PROVE SMALLER THAN A YEAR EARLIER.

IN THE MEANTIME, CIVILIAN SUPPLIES OF EGGS WILL GO DOWN FAST; AND WITH FAIRLY STEADY INCOMES AND SOME TENDENCY FOR CIVILIAN SUPPLIES OF MEAT TO DECLINE, CONSUMERS WILL PROBABLY WANT TO BUY MORE EGGS NEAR THE END OF THE YEAR.

THE AGRICULTURAL ECONOMISTS ALSO EXPECT THAT BETWEEN NOW AND OCTOBER THE PRICE OF EGGS WILL RISE MORE COMPARED TO THE PRICE OF FEED THAN EGG PRICES ROSE FROM SPRING TO FALL A YEAR AGO.

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THE ILLINOIS PUREBRED SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION WAS ESTAB-
LISHED ON MAY 28, 1944, AT URBANA, ILLINOIS, WHEN A GROUP OF BREEDERS
MET FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONSIDERING VARIOUS MATTERS AFFECTING THEIR IN-
TERESTS.

ONE EARLY MAJOR EFFORT OF THE ASSOCIATION WILL BE A RAM AND
EWE SALE TO BE HELD AT THE STOCK PAVILION ON THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
CAMPUS ON AUGUST 19. ARRANGEMENTS FOR MANAGEMENT OF THE SALE WERE PLACE
IN THE HANDS OF ASSOCIATION OFFICERS. GREAT STRESS WAS PLACED ON IMPORT
ANCE OF EACH CONSIGNOR BRINGING ONLY THE VERY BEST SHEEP TO THE SALE.

OFFICERS ELECTED FOR THE ASSOCIATION WERE EVERETT E. GLASGOW,
MONTICELLO, PRESIDENT; EUGENE HELMS, BELLEVILLE, VICE PRESIDENT; AND
W. G. KAMMLADE, PROFESSOR OF SHEEP HUSBANDRY, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, SECRETARY-TREASURER. DIRECTORS ELECTED TO REPRE
SENT VARIOUS GROUPS OF BREEDERS DURING THE FIRST YEAR OF THE ASSOCIATION
ARE JOHN C. ALLISON, CHARLESTON, REPRESENTING SHROPSHIRE BREEDERS; RAY-
MOND HELMS, BELLEVILLE, SOUTHDOWN BREEDERS; WILLIAM B. LYON, MILFORD,
HAMPSHIRE BREEDERS; W. J. HAMPTON, CHAMPAIGN, OXFORD BREEDERS: ALVIN
HELMS, BELLEVILLE, CHEVIOT BREEDERS; VAL CRANE, ST. CHARLES, DORSET
BREEDERS; C. W. DILLNER, ARCOLA, CORRIEDALE BREEDERS; WILLIAM DUNCAN,
WADSWORTH, REPRESENTING ALL OTHER BREEDERS.

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WITH THE PROGRESS OF SEASONAL CROPS, ILLINOIS FARMERS ARE US-
ING EVERY POSSIBLE DEVICE TO SECURE AN AVERAGE OR BETTER THAN AVERAGE
PRODUCTION IN 1944. THIS REPORT COMES TO US FROM THE OFFICE OF EMERGENCY
FARM LABOR, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. HAYING, FOR

EXAMPLE, HAS HIT MANY FARMERS WHILE THEY ARE NOT THROUGH WITH PLOWING CORN AND PLANTING BEANS. FARM ADVISERS REPORT HAY BALERS IN ACTION ON EVERY FRONT. IN ONE INSTANCE A GROUP OF FARMERS BOUGHT A BALER THAT WASN'T IN USE. NOW THEY'RE "SWAPPING" WORK AND GETTING THE JOB DONE. FARMERS ARE BALING MORE OF THEIR HAY THIS YEAR BECAUSE IT TAKES LESS MANPOWER TO COMPLETE THE JOB.

CHINCH BUGS ARE DEMANDING EXTRA TIME FROM FARMERS. WOMEN ARE REPORTED TO BE HELPING WITH CHINCH BUG CONTROL.

PEA HARVEST IN THE GIBSON CITY AREA SHOULD BE CONCLUDED THIS WEEK. THE YIELD IS ABOUT ONE HALF OF AN AVERAGE CROP. VICTORY FARM VOLUNTEER BOYS FROM FORD AND CHAMPAIGN COUNTIES HAVE SHOULDERED THE WORK AT SIX VINER STATIONS AND HAVE DONE A GOOD JOB, ACCORDING TO THE CANNERS

A CREW OF 18 BOYS WITH THEIR SUPERVISOR, COACH LEW STEPHENS OF URBANA HIGH SCHOOL, AND A CREW FROM EFFINGHAM WITH COACH CERVERT LUCAS LEFT THE PAST MONDAY FOR THE PEA HARVEST AT ROCHELLE, ILLINOIS. IT'S EXPECTED THESE CREWS WILL CONTINUE WORKING TOGETHER THROUGH THE DETASSELING PERIOD AND ON THROUGH PEACH PICKING IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

THE HYBRID CORN DETASSELING CAMPAIGN HAS STARTED IN ILLINOIS. WITH MORE THAN 83,000 ACRES AND A NEED FOR AT LEAST 24,000 DETASSELERS TO DO THIS JOB, EVERY AVAILABLE ABLE-BODIED PERSON OF MORE THAN 14 YEARS OF AGE WILL BE NEEDED. THIS JOB WILL START JULY 5 TO 15. FARM ADVISERS AND SEED CORN PRODUCERS ARE URGING EVERY PERSON WHO CAN DETASSEL CORN TO REGISTER WITH THE COUNTY FARM LABOR OFFICE.

****

THE FIRST THING A GOOD MANY FARM BOYS WANT TO DO WHEN THEY GET OUT OF THE ARMY IS TO GET BACK HOME AND START FARMING.

SOME OF THEM ARE DOING THAT RIGHT NOW. AMONG THE MEN WHO HAVE ALREADY BEEN DISCHARGED FROM THE ARMED FORCES ARE 90 TO 100 THOUSAND WHO CAME FROM FARMS. NOBODY SEEMS TO KNOW EXACTLY HOW MANY HAVE

GONE BACK TO FARMING, BUT OF COURSE PART OF THEM HAVE. AND MORE WILL AS TIME GOES ON.

THE VETERANS WHO START FARMING FOR THEMSELVES NATURALLY FACE A PROBLEM IN HOW TO GET THE FARM MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT THEY NEED. EVEN IF THEY HAVE MOST OF THE EQUIPMENT THEY NEED, THEY'RE JUST LIKE NEARLY EVERY OTHER FARMER IN THAT THEY NEED SOME PARTICULAR ITEM.

TO EASE THIS PROBLEM FOR RETURNING VETERANS, THE WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION HAS INSTRUCTED THE COUNTY FARM RATIONING COMMITTEES TO GIVE SPECIAL CONSIDERATION TO VETERANS WHO CAN CONTRIBUTE RELATIVELY AS MUCH TO THE WAR FOOD PROGRAM AS OTHER APPLICANTS FOR THE RATIONED EQUIPMENT.

THE SUPPLY OF FARM MACHINERY IS STILL TIGHT. EVERY ITEM STILL HAS TO BE USED TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE ADVANTAGE IN MEETING GOALS. BUT WHEN TWO APPLICANTS COULD USE A CERTAIN PIECE OF EQUIPMENT FOR RELATIVELY THE SAME EFFECT, IT'S THE POLICY OF THE WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION TO GIVE PREFERENCE TO THE VETERAN--TO THE MAN WHO HAD TO GIVE UP HIS FARMING OPPORTUNITIES FOR A WHILE AND WHO NEEDS TO GET STARTED AGAIN IN HIS CHOSEN OCCUPATION. FAIR ENOUGH?

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THIS IS THE TIME OF YEAR WHEN LIGHTNING DOES THINGS TO ELECTRIC POWER LINES IN THE COUNTRY--FREAKISH THINGS THAT NOW AND THEN BLACK OUT WHOLE NEIGHBORHOODS.

NOT SO LONG AGO, LIGHTNING STRUCK A HIGHLINE ON THE MILO DITTERLINE FARM IN POPE COUNTY, ILLINOIS. IT SMASHED A POLE, SCATTERING SPLINTERS OF WOOD FOR SEVERAL HUNDRED FEET. IT ALSO SPLIT TWO MORE POLES DOWN THE MIDDLE...AND OF COURSE PUT THE LINE OUT OF SERVICE.

WELL, MR. DITTERLINE DID SOME QUICK THINKING. HE KNEW THAT A POWER LINE ON THE GROUND WAS DANGEROUS. AND HE KNEW THAT IT MIGHT BE SOME TIME BEFORE LINEMEN FOUND OUT THAT THE LINE WAS OUT OF SERVICE--EVEN LONGER BEFORE THEY COULD PATROL THE 40 MILES OF LINE BETWEEN THE RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE'S SUBSTATION AND THE PLACE WHERE THE LIGHTNING HAD STRUCK. THEN AFTER THEY FOUND THE TROUBLE, THE LINEMEN WOULD HAVE TO GO BACK TO HEADQUARTERS FOR POLES AND MATERIALS. IN THE MEANTIME LIGHTS, MILKING MACHINES, BROODERS, PUMPS, AND OTHER ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT ON SCORES OF FARMS WOULD ALL BE IDLE.

WITH THESE THINGS IN MIND, THE ILLINOIS FARMER WENT RIGHT TO THE TELEPHONE AND CALLED THE CO-OP OFFICE....TOLD THEM JUST WHERE THE TROUBLE WAS AND THAT THEY WOULD HAVE TO REPLACE SOME POLES AND RESTRING SOME LINE. THE LINEMEN CAME RIGHT AWAY--EQUIPPED AND READY TO DO THE JOB IN ONE TRIP. OF COURSE THAT SAVED TIME, TIRES AND GASOLINE. AND FARMERS SOON HAD THEIR ELECTRIC SERVICE ONCE MORE.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION SPECIALISTS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE SAY THAT'S THE KIND OF PRACTICAL COOPERATION THAT WILL KEEP ELECTRIC POWER ON THE JOB THIS SUMMER.

IF YOUR LIGHTS GO OUT DURING A STORM, FIRST GET IN TOUCH WITH YOUR NEIGHBORS TO FIND OUT WHETHER THEY ARE ALSO WITHOUT ELECTRIC SERVICE. THEN, IF THEY ARE, LOOK FOR THE TROUBLE ON THE LINE. IF YOU FIND IT, STATION A GUARD ON THE SPOT TO KEEP LIVESTOCK AND PASSERSBY AWAY FROM THE DANGER ZONE. IN THE MEANTIME HAVE SOMEBODY CALL THE RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE OR POWER COMPANY AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE. TELL THEM EXACTLY WHERE THE TROUBLE IS AND HOW BADLY THE LINE SEEMS TO BE DAMAGED. YOU'LL BE HELPING TO GET THE POWER BACK TO WORK ON THE FARMS IN THE SHORTEST POSSIBLE TIME AS WELL AS HELPING TO SAVE GAS AND TIRES.

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A FARM ADVISER FRIEND OF MINE TELLS OF A DAIRYMAN, NOW 92 YEARS OLD, WHO NEVER HAD A SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON HIS FARM. IN HIRING HELP HE ALWAYS GAVE THEM A SIMPLE SAFETY SERMON OF FOUR WORDS: "KEEP ACCIDENTS FROM HAPPENING." BY THAT HE MEANT GUARD AGAINST WHAT MIGHT HAPPEN AS A RESULT OF CARELESSNESS OR TAKING UNDUE CHANCES. ON HIS FARM THERE WAS PLENTY OF OPPORTUNITY FOR TROUBLE. THE LIVESTOCK INCLUDED A DAIRY BULL, A STRING OF 20 COWS, 4 HORSES, HOGS, AND OTHER LIVESTOCK. AMONG THE FARM MACHINERY THERE WERE PLENTY OF SICKLE BARS, AN ENSILAGE CUTTER A CORN SHREDDER AND A CIRCULAR SAW. BUT THIS FARMER ALWAYS HANDLED THE BULL ON A STAFF SNAPPED INTO THE BULL'S NOSE RING. HIS HORSES WERE WELL TRAINED. HE DEHORNED HIS CATTLE AS CALVES. HE WAS CAREFUL ABOUT GASES IN THE SILO. AND IN WORKING AROUND MACHINERY, HE WORE CLOTHING THAT WOULD NOT CATCH IN MOVING PARTS.

IN CALLING ATTENTION TO THIS EXPERIENCED FARMER'S SAFETY RECORD, LIVESTOCK SPECIALISTS OF THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ADD A FEW OTHER LIFE-AND-LIMB-SAVING SUGGESTIONS. THEY SAY:

DO NOT TRUST <u>ANY</u> BULL, ESPECIALLY AN OLD BULL OF NERVOUS TEMPERAMENT, THAT HAS SHOWN SIGNS OF BECOMING VICIOUS.

BREAK AND TRAIN COLTS PROPERLY, SO THEY WON'T DEVELOP DANGEROUS VICES, SUCH AS SHYING, KICKING, OR CROWDING A PERSON IN THEIR STALLS.

SPEAK TO HORSES FIRST BEFORE GOING IN BACK OF THEM. EVEN A NORMALLY STEADY HORSE WILL SOMETIMES KICK IF SURPRISED.

TAKE PROPER PRECAUTIONS WHEN WORKING ANIMALS AROUND HORNETS, BEES AND OTHER STINGING INSECTS.

USE A STOUT STANCHION OR SQUEESE GATE WHEN VACCINATING, DE-HORNING OR BRANDING CATTLE--DON'T DEPEND ON ANY MAKESHIFT DEVICE.

DON'T TAKE IT FOR GRANTED THAT A QUIET GILT WILL RETAIN HER GOOD DISPOSITION WHEN MOTHERING A LITTER OF PIGS--ESPECIALLY IF ONE SQUEALS LUSTILY WHEN YOU PICK IT UP.

WE MIGHT MENTION PLENTY OF OTHER SAFETY REMINDERS BUT THEY ARE PRETTY WELL COVERED BY THE OLD FARMER'S SIMPLE WARNING, "KEEP ACCIDENTS FROM HAPPENING."

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS BEING CALLED TO ACCIDENT PREVENTION ON THE FARM DURING "FARM SAFETY WEEK," JULY 23 TO 27.

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IF YOU HAVE A PATCH OF SWEET CORN IN YOUR VICTORY GARDEN, YOU CERTAINLY WON'T WANT TO SHARE THE FRUITS OF YOUR HARD WORK WITH HUNGRY EARWORMS.

CONTROL MEASURES FOR CORN EARWORMS ARE SIMPLE AND INEXPENSIVE-A MEDICINE DROPPER AND A SMALL BOTTLE OF MINERAL OIL FROM THE DRUGSTORE.

WATCH YOUR SWEET CORN FOR WILTED, FADED SILKS. WHEN YOU FIND A WILTED SILK, FILL YOUR MEDICINE DROPPER HALF FULL OF MINERAL OIL AND DROP THE OIL INTO THE BASE OF THE SILK.

JUST FILL YOUR MEDICINE DROPPER HALF FULL OF OIL. THAT'S PLENTY TO TREAT ONE EAR OF CORN. IF YOU USE TOO MUCH OIL, YOU MAY INJURE THE CORN.

BE SURE TO TREAT THE CORN EARS AS SOON AS THE SILKS WILT. AFTER THE SILKS HAVE DRIED OUT, IT WILL BE TOO LATE.

MAYBE YOU'D LIKE A LEAFLET ON CORN EARWORM CONTROL . . . A LEAFLET WITH GOOD PICTURES THAT SHOW EXACTLY HOW TO TREAT THE SWEET CORN EARS FOR WORMS. IF YOU WANT THIS LEAFLET, SEND YOU NAME AND ADDRESS TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C., AND ASK FOR THE LEAFLET ON "EARWORM CONTROL." IT'S FREE.

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ILLINOIS FARM FLASH--No. 52

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HERE'S ANOTHER PART OF THAT NOW FAMOUS STORY OF THE RISE AND FALL OF GRAIN IN THE LIVESTOCK FEED BINS OF AMERICA.

FOR YEARS NOW PLENTY OF FEED ON FARMS HAS MEANT THE RAISING OF MORE AND MORE LIVESTOCK. IN TURN, MORE LIVESTOCK ON FARMS HAS MEANT THE OUTPUT OF MORE LARD, AND TALLOW, AND GREASES. MORE ANIMAL PRODUCTS AND EXPANDED PLANTINGS OF OILSEEDS HAVE GIVEN THIS COUNTRY A RECORD SUPPLY OF FATS AND OILS.

STILL DRAWING ON THE LARGE STOCKS OF FEED GRAINS ACCUMULATED BEFORE THE WAR, OUR OUTPUT OF LARD AND GREASES PROBABLY REACHED AN ALL-TIME HIGH EARLY THIS YEAR. BUT FROM HERE ON OUT, THE STORY WILL PROBABLY PROVE DIFFERENT. SINCE CURRENT FEED GRAIN STOCKS ARE NOW SLIGHTLY BELOW NORMAL, ECONOMISTS OF THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE SAY PRODUCTION OF LIVESTOCK CAN BE MAINTAINED WELL ABOVE THE PREWAR OUTPUT, BUT NOT AT THE VERY HIGH LEVELS REACHED IN 1943 AND EARLY 1944.

THEY LOOK FOR MUCH OF THE DECLINE IN LIVESTOCK RAISING TO COME IN HOGS. SO THEY SAY WE'LL PROBABLY HAVE CONSIDERABLY SMALLER OUTPUT OF LARD AND GREASE IN THE YEAR AHEAD. TRUE, WITH SHORTER FEED SUPPLIES, FARMERS MAY LIQUIDATE SOME BREEDER CATTLE AND SO BOOST THE PRODUCTION OF TALLOW. BUT THE ECONOMISTS FIGURE THIS INCREASE WILL NOT AMOUNT TO ENOUGH TO OFFSET THE SMALLER OUTPUT OF GREASE.

UNLESS THIS YEAR'S YIELDS OF OILSEEDS ARE EXCEPTIONALLY HIGH, PRESENT PROSPECTS DO NOT INDICATE ANY INCREASE IN PRODUCTION OF OILS. SO, THE ECONOMISTS CONCLUDE, THE OUTPUT OF FATS AND OILS IN THIS COUNTRY IS LIKELY TO TOTAL APPRECIABLY SMALLER THAN THE RECORD-BREAKING OUTPUT FOR THE MARKETING YEAR NOW DRAWING NEAR ITS CLOSE.

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IF YOU CAN GIVE ONLY LIMITED TIME TO YOUR VICTORY GARDEN THIS SUMMER, DON'T OVERLOOK MULCHING AS A LABOR SHORTCUT TO TAKING CARE OF IT. THIS IS A HINT FROM GARDEN AUTHORITIES OF THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

A MULCH OF STRAW OR LEAVES, OR SIMILAR MATERIAL, WILL DO THREE THINGS TO HELP KEEP YOUR GARDEN IN GOOD CONDITION AND MAKE LESS WORK FOR YOU. HERE THEY ARE:

A MULCH WILL HELP KEEP DOWN WEEDS.

A MULCH WILL HELP HOLD MOISTURE IN THE SOIL.

A MULCH WILL HELP KEEP CERTAIN VEGETABLES CLEAN. . .UNSTAKED TOMATOES, CUCUMBERS, BUSH SQUASH, AND SO ON.

TO GET THE BEST RESULTS FROM MULCHING, SPREAD THE MATERIAL BETWEEN THE ROWS AND AROUND THE PLANTS EARLY. DO IT BEFORE THE SOIL DRIES OUT. BUT DON'T GO IN FOR A THICK HEAVY MULCH. A HEAVY MULCH WILL WORK AGAINST YOU BY ABSORBING THE WATER FROM LIGHT RAINS BEFORE IT HAS A CHANCE TO GET TO THE SOIL. THE MOST EFFECTIVE MULCH IS OF MEDIUM DEPTH AFTER IT HAS SETTLED DOWN. . .THAT'S USUALLY ABOUT TWO INCHES.

OF COURSE, FARMERS HAVE NO PROBLEM GETTING SUITABLE MULCHING MATERIAL. THEY CAN GO TO THE BARN FOR STRAW OR HAY. BUT FOR TOWN AND CITY GARDENERS, FINDING SUITABLE MULCH MATERIAL MAY NOT BE SO EASY. TALL GRASS OR EVEN WEEDS ARE GOOD FOR MULCHING IF CUT BEFORE SEED IS FORMED. USE OF GREEN MATERIAL SUCH AS LAWN CLIPPINGS SHOULD NOT BE PLACED TOO CLOSE TO THE PLANTS. IT MAY CAUSE INJURY TO THE STEMS.

ON HEAVY SOILS WITH MORE THAN AVERAGE RAINFALL, A MULCH MAY BE VERY DETRIMENTAL. IT PREVENTS LOSS OF WHAT WOULD THEN BE EXCESSIVE MOISTURE. SOME WEEDS ARE ALMOST SURE TO START AND MUST BE PULLED BY HAND, SINCE CULTIVATION IS NOT POSSIBLE.

WHEN VEGETABLE CROPS ARE GONE, IT'S GENERALLY A GOOD IDEA TO RAKE THE MULCH OFF AND PUT IT ON THE COMPOST PILE OR SPADE IT UNDER IN THE LATE FALL.

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LET'S "SIZE UP" THE SUCCESSFUL APPLE GROWER WITH V. W. KELLEY, EXTENSION HORTICULTURIST, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. FIRST, THE SUCCESSFUL APPLE GROWER IS ONE WHO BELIEVES IN THE APPLE INDUSTRY ENTHUSIASTICALLY. HE IS "ON THE JOB," WHICH SOME PEOPLE SAY IS A GOOD DEFINITION OF AN EDUCATED MAN. HE DOESN'T TAKE UNNECESSARY CHANCES WITH UNPROVED PRACTICES OR MATERIALS. HE MAINTAINS MODERATE TREE VIGOR BY PRUNING, FERTILIZING AND PROTECTING FOLIAGE FROM INSECTS AND DISEASE. HE DOES AN EFFICIENT JOB OF SPRAYING, HARVESTS FRUIT WITH CARE AND DEVELOPS GOOD MARKETING CONNECTIONS. HE BUILDS A REPUTATION FOR A GOOD, HONEST PACK AND PRODUCES HIGH YIELDS OF QUALITY FRUIT.

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THERE'LL BE A LOT OF TOMATOES PICKED IN THE U. S. A. THIS SUMMER . . . BUT THERE'LL BE FEWER HANDS TO DO THE PICKING. SO THE SCIENTISTS OF THE FARM WORK SIMPLIFICATION LABORATORY AT INDIANA'S PURDUE UNIVERSITY HAVE PUT THEIR HEADS TOGETHER AND WORKED OUT THE BEST WAYS THEY COULD DEVISE TO PICK TOMATOES EASIER AND FASTER.

THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD BOILS DOWN TO FOUR SIMPLE RULES. WE'LL RUN OVER THEM FIRST, AND THEN GO BACK AND SPELL EACH RULE OUT A LITTLE.

RULE 1 . . . USE A HANDLE ON THE HAMPER.

RULE 2 . . . PICK WITH BOTH HANDS.

RULE 3 . . . PICK AS MANY TOMATOES AS POSSIBLE IN EACH HAND BEFORE MOVING THE HANDS TO THE HAMPER.

RULE 4 . . . PICK TWO ROWS AT A TIME ACROSS THE FIELD AND KEEP THE HAMPER IN FRONT OF YOU.

NOW WE'LL GO BACK TO RULE 1 . . . USE A HANDLE ON THE HAMPER. A WIRE HANDLE WITH A COMFORTABLE HANDPIECE IS ALL YOU NEED . . . BUT THE WIRE SHOULD BE GOOD AND STIFF . . . ABOUT ONE-FIFTH OF AN INCH IN DIAMETER. WITH A HANDLE LIKE THIS, YOU CAN MOVE THE HAMPER FORWARD WITH ONE EASY MOVEMENT. WHEN YOU CARRY THE HAMPER TO THE ROAD, REMEMBER TO KEEP YOUR ARM AND BACK STRAIGHT. THIS WAY YOU'LL LIFT WITH YOUR STRONG LEG MUSCLES . . . NOT WITH THE WEAKER MUSCLES IN YOUR BACK.

RULE 2 . . .PICK TOMATOES WITH BOTH HANDS. AND KEEP YOUR HANDS CLOSE ENOUGH TOGETHER TO SEE WHAT BOTH OF YOUR HANDS ARE DOING. IF YOU STAND, KEEP THE KNEES SLIGHTLY APART. DON'T HOLD THE HAMPER WITH ONE HAND AND PICK WITH THE OTHER. AND DON'T LET ONE ELBOW REST ON YOUR KNEE WHILE THE HAND HOLDS TOMATOES. YOU'LL PICK MANY MORE HAMPERS A DAY BY KEEPING BOTH HANDS PICKING TOMATOES ALL THE TIME.

RULE 3 . . . PICK AS MANY TOMATOES AS POSSIBLE IN EACH HAND BEFORE MOVING YOUR HANDS TO THE HAMPER. PICK ONE TOMATO IN EACH HAND. . THEN SHIFT THE TOMATOES BACK INTO THE PALMS. PICK A SECOND TOMATO IN EACH HAND . . . DON'T MOVE YOUR HANDS TO THE HAMPER UNTIL BOTH HANDS ARE FULL.

RULE 4 . . . PICK TWO ROWS ACROSS THE FIELD. SET THE HAMPER IN FRONT OF YOU BETWEEN TWO ROWS . . . AND KEEP THE HAMPER IN EASY REACH. OTHERWISE, YOU'LL HAVE TO STRETCH YOUR BODY OR THROW THE TOMATOES INTO THE HAMPER. STAY BACK OF THE HAMPER. IF YOU GET IN FRONT, YOU'LL HAVE TO TURN YOUR BODY TO PUT THE TOMATOES IN THE HAMPER . . . AND THAT'S JUST WASTE MOTION.

IF YOU DO FARM WORK THIS SUMMER AND GET ASSIGNED TO PICK TOMATOES, TRY THESE FOUR SIMPLE RULES UNTIL YOU FOLLOW 'EM WITHOUT THINKING . . . THE SCIENTISTS SAY YOU'LL PICK TOMATOES MUCH FASTER AND MUCH EASIER.

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IF YOU'RE PLANNING TO GROW FALL GARDEN CROPS, THE WEATHER MAY BE HOT AND DRY WHEN IT'S TIME TO PLANT THE SEED.

THE GARDEN SPECIALISTS OF THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE HAVE SOME PLANTING SUGGESTIONS TO HELP MAKE THE SEED SPROUT AND GIVE THE YOUNG PLANTS A GOOD START. FIRST, GET YOUR EQUIPMENT TOGETHER . . . THE SEED, A HOE, A FILLED WATERING POT WITH THE SPRINKLER CAP REMOVED, AND A SUPPLY OF MUCK, LEAFMOLD, OR SOME OTHER SUITABLE MULCHING MATERIAL.

WHEN YOU'RE ALL SET, PROCEED WITH YOUR PLANTING THIS WAY:

MAKE A FURROW WITH THE HOE . . . LIKE THE PLANTING FURROWS YOU MADE IN THE SPRING, BUT A LITTLE DEEPER.

TAKE THE WATERING POT AND SOAK THE FURROW THOROUGHLY. GET THE BOTTOM OF THE FURROW GOOD AND WET.

SOW THE SEED ON THE WET BOTTOM OF THE FURROW.

SPRINKLE THE SEED OVER LIGHTLY WITH DRY SOIL . . . LESS FOR SMALL SEED AND NOT MORE THAN A QUARTER OF AN INCH FOR THE LARGEST SEED.

TO FINISH OFF, PUT IN YOUR MULCHING MATERIAL. MAKE A BAND THREE TO FOUR INCHES WIDE AND ABOUT A HALF TO ONE INCH DEEP.

SOON AFTER THE PLANTS COME UP, THEY MAY NEED MORE WATER. BUT OCCASIONAL SOAKINGS ARE BETTER THAN FREQUENT LIGHT WATERINGS. WHILE THE PLANTS ARE STILL SMALL, THIN OUT THE POORER ONES. THINNING SAVES MOISTURE AND IS USUALLY MORE IMPORTANT FOR LATE PLANTINGS THAN FOR SPRING PLANTINGS.

TOWN GARDENERS MAY HAVE TROUBLE FINDING MULCHING MATERIAL. IF SO, YOU CAN USE HEAVY PAPER, CARDBOARD, OR EVEN OLD BOARDS TO COVER THE PARTLY FILLED FURROW. BUT REMOVE SUCH MATERIAL AS SOON AS THE SEED SPROUT, AND ADD MORE SOIL AROUND THE SEEDLINGS AS THEY GROW UNTIL THE SOIL AROUND THEM IS LEVEL WITH THE GARDEN PLOT.

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THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE POINTS OUR THAT, ACCORDING TO THE NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL, FARM WORK ACCIDENTS CAUSED MORE DEATHS LAST YEAR THAN ACCIDENTS IN ANY OF THE OTHER FIVE MAJOR INDUSTRIES!

FORTUNATELY, THE DEPARTMENT ENGINEERS SAY, IT'S POSSIBLE TO PREVENT MANY FARM WORK ACCIDENTS. FORTUNATELY TOO, MANY SOIL CONSERVATION PRACTICES THAT INCREASE YIELDS ALSO PREVENT ACCIDENTS.

FARMERS PROBABLY REALIZE MACHINERY IS THE CHIEF SOURCE OF FARM WORK ACCIDENTS. FOR EXAMPLE, TRACTORS OVERTURN EASILY ON STEEP SLOPES. BUT WITH CONSERVATION FARMING IT'S SELDOM NECESSARY TO USE A TRACTOR ON A STEEP SLOPE. YOU SEE, CONSERVATION FARMING IS STRICTLY "ON THE LEVEL." NO SHARP TURNS TO MAKE--NO SUDDEN STOPS AND STARTS--BECAUSE THE TRACTOR TAKES A CURVED PATH INSTEAD OF A STRAIGHT UP-AND-DOWN PATH.

ORDINARILY GULLIES ARE A SERIOUS FARM HAZARD. FARMERS KNOW THAT GULLIES CAUSE ACCIDENTS AND MACHINERY BREAKAGE WHEN EQUIPMENT

TWISTS AND JOLTS SUDDENTLY IN CROSSING SMALL GULLIES. YET HERE AGAIN CONSERVATION FARMING DOES AWAY WITH GULLIES BECAUSE CONTOUR PLANTING CLOSES SMALL DITCHES AND HEALS OVER GULLIES.

ANOTHER THING ALONG THE LINE OF NATIONAL FARM SAFETY WEEK. IT'S A FACT THAT CARELESS FIRES DESTROY FROM SEVENTY-FIVE TO ONE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS' WORTH OF FARM PROPERTY EVERY YEAR. BUT WITH STRIP CROPPING--ANOTHER CONSERVATION FARMING PRACTICE--IF A FIRE STARTS IN A STRIP OF DRY GRAIN, LET'S SAY, THE FIRE BURNS ONLY THAT ONE STRIP INSTEAD OF THE WHOLE FIELD, SINCE THE PLOWED LAND OR GREEN CROP ADJOINING ACTS AS A FIREBREAK. IT'S OBVIOUS THAT SOIL CONSERVATION PRACTICES PREVENT LARGE FIRE LOSSES ON FARMS.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW MORE ABOUT HOW YOU CAN PREVENT FARM WORK ACCIDENTS AND AT THE SAME TIME INCREASE YOUR YIELDS BY FOLLOWING NEW CONSERVATION FARMING METHODS, WHY NOT DROP A POST CARD TO THE SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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JERK WATER SPROUTS NOW TO SAVE LABOR, SAYS V. W. KELLEY, EXTENION HORTICULTURIST, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. YOU NOW, WATER SPROUTS ARE THOSE VIGOROUS VERTICAL SHOOTS WHICH GROW FROM HE BASES OF FRAMEWORK BRANCHES AND AT EDGES OF PRUNING WOUNDS. THEY LUTTER UP THE FRAMEWORK AND CAUSE THE HEADS OF FRUIT TREES TO BECOME TOO HICK, IF NOT REMOVED. IT'S CUSTOMARY TO CUT OUT THESE WATER SPROUTS AT HE TIME OF REGULAR DORMANT PRUNING. HOWEVER, REMOVAL AT THAT TIME REUIRES CONSIDERABLE TIME IF THE JOB IS PROPERLY DONE. WATER SPROUTS MAY E REMOVED IN SUMMER WITH GREAT SAVING IN TIME AND LABOR BY JERKING THEM UT WHILE THEY ARE STILL SUCCULENT. AND REMEMBER TO WEAR GLOVES TO PROECT YOUR HANDS.

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NOW FOR A FEW NOTES ON FARM EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES.

THE WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION REPORTS THAT FARMERS MAY GET MORE RTILIZER IF THEY ORDER AND ACCEPT DELIVERY EARLY. COMPARED TO A YEAR AO, IT'S EXPECTED THERE'LL BE 21 PER CENT MORE POTASH, 25 PER CENT MORE OSPHORIC ACID AND MORE NITROGEN THAN WAS ACTUALLY USED A YEAR AGO. WILE THE PRODUCTION OF FERTILIZER IS CLASSED AS ESSENTIAL WORK BY THE WR MANPOWER COMMISSION, DISTRIBUTION IS NOT. THAT'S WHY IT'S "UP TO" ARMERS TO ORDER AND ACCEPT DELIVERY EARLY IF THERE IS TO BE ADEQUATE ISTRIBUTION OF FERTILIZER.

NOW, IF YOU'RE LOOKING FOR A RAY OF HOPE IN THE FARM RADIO BATTRY SITUATION, WPB SAYS YOU'LL HAVE TO WAIT AWHILE, AS THERE'S NO INCEASE IN SIGHT. REQUIREMENTS FOR MILITARY NEEDS EXCEED PRODUCTION BY AOUT 30 PER CENT.

A FINAL NOTE TO BEE KEEPERS. WE'D LIKE TO CALL ATTENTION TO THE FACT THAT OPA REPORTS YOU CAN GET 10 POUNDS OF SUGAR FOR EACH BEE COLONY DURING A CALENDAR YEAR. AN EXTRA ALLOWANCE OF 15 POUNDS IS PROVIDED IN EMERGENCY CASES. THE SUPPLIES CAN BE OBTAINED ONLY BY CERTIFICATION TO YOUR LOCAL WAR BOARD THAT BEES WOULD BE LOST IF NOT GIVEN EMERGENCY FEEDING. YOUR APPLICATION FOR SUGAR FOR BEE FEEDING SHOULD BE MADE TO YOUR LOCAL WAR PRICE AND RATIONING BOARD.

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A DOZEN HORSE AND MULE PULLING CONTESTS WILL BE HELD THIS SUMMER AT ILLINOIS COUNTY FAIRS. THE RESTRICTED NUMBER IS IN LINE WITH UNIVERSITY REDUCTION IN GASOLINE FOR ALL TRAVEL. IN THE PAST SOMETIMES 5,000 TO 6,000 MILES A YEAR HAVE BEEN TRAVELED BY THE DYNAMOMETER. THIS YEAR THE DISTANCE WILL BE LESS THAN 2,000 MILES. THE CHANGE HAS MEANT OMISSION OF SOME FARAWAY EVENTS.

THE SCHEDULE ANNOUNCED BY E. T. ROBBINS, LIVESTOCK EXTENSION SPECIALIST OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, STARTS JULY 18 AT URBANA. OTHER CONTESTS ARE: JULY 26, FARMER CITY; AUGUST 2, CHARLESTON; AUGUST 11, MARSHALL; AUGUST 15, MILFORD; AUGUST 16, PARIS; AUGUST 18, KANKAKEE; AUGUST 23, GREENUP; AUGUST 24, FAIRFIELD; AUGUST 30, SALEM; AUGUST 31, PETERSBURG; AND SEPTEMBER 5, OBLONG.

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DURING JULY, NEED FOR EXTRA WORKERS ON FARMS IS AT ITS PEAK IN ILLINOIS AS WELL AS IN MOST OTHER STATES OF THE UNION.

EVERY DAY IS D-DAY ON THE FARM FRONT THIS MONTH IF WE ARE TO HARVEST CROPS TO MEET FOOD NEEDS IN THIS MOST CRITICAL YEAR OF THE WAR. NOT ONLY MUST WE HARVEST MANY FOOD AND FIBER CROPS THIS MONTH, BUT WE HAVE OTHER IMPORTANT FARM JOBS TO DO TO KEEP THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION LINE MOVING!

PRACTICALLY ALL REGULAR FARM HANDS WHO HAVEN'T GONE TO THE ARMED FORCES OR TO WORK IN INDUSTRY ARE WORKING IN FIELDS AND AT OTHER

FARM JOBS NOW. EXTRA WORKERS MUST COME FROM THE TOWNS AND CITIES. FARMERS ARE COUNTING ON THE U. S. CROP CORPS TO SEE THEM THROUGH THIS EMERGENCY.

ALREADY THOUSANDS OF WOMEN HAVE ENROLLED IN THE WOMEN'S LAND ARMY, AND THOUSANDS OF HIGH SCHOOL BOYS AND GIRLS HAVE ENLISTED IN THE VICTORY FARM VOLUNTEERS. BUT MUCH OF THIS YEAR'S HARVESTING IS JUST NOW GETTING UNDER WAY. MANY MORE WORKERS ARE NEEDED FOR BOTH THESE TWO IMPORTANT SUBDIVISIONS OF THE CROP CORPS--THE WOMEN'S LAND ARMY AND THE VICTORY FARM VOLUNTEERS.

SO HERE'S A CALL TO YOU IN TOWN WHO WANT TO DO SOMETHING TO HELP THE BOYS "OVER THERE." IF YOU CAN DEVOTE A FEW HOURS A DAY, A FEW DAYS, A FEW WEEKS, OR THE REST OF THE SUMMER TO WORKING ON THE FARM, GET IN TOUCH IMMEDIATELY WITH YOUR FARM ADVISER.

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NOW WE KNOW THE CORN INDUSTRIES ARE GOING TO GET THE CORN THEY NEED. FARMERS HAVE SIGNED UP TO SELL 70 MILLION BUSHELS OF CORN TO INDUSTRY, NEARLY 30 MILLION OF WHICH IS COMING FROM ILLINOIS.

SOMETIME AGO, CORN-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES RAN SHORT OF CORN. THEY DIDN'T HAVE CORN TO MAKE STARCH NEEDED TO MAKE MOULDS FOR AIRPLANE ENGINES, TO HELP IN DRILLING NEW OIL WELLS TO SUPPLY OUR FIGHTING FORCES WITH GASOLINE AND LUBRICATING OILS, TO HELP IN WEAVING THE THOUSANDS OF ITEMS MADE FROM COTTON, TO MAKE THE DEXTROSE AND SULFA DRUGS FOR WOUNDED FIGHTING MEN, OR FOR HUNDREDS OF OTHER WAR USES. SO THE GOVERNMENT ASKED FARMERS TO SELL CORN FOR THESE WAR INDUSTRIES, AND LATER RESTRICED THE SALE OF CORN FOR OTHER PURPOSES IN 125 SURPLUS CORN-PRODUCING COUNTIES IN THE CORN BELT, INCLUDING 35 COUNTIES IN ILLINOIS.

IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT FARMERS HAVE NOW DELIVERED OR AGREED TO DELIVER ENOUGH CORN TO TIDE CORN INDUSTRIES OVER UNTIL THE NEW CROP COMES IN, THE WAR FOOD ORDER, WHICH RESTRICED THE SALE OF CORN IN PARTS OF THE CORN BELT, EXPIRED AT MIDNIGHT FRIDAY, JUNE 23, AND WILL NOT BE RENEWED.

BEFORE THE ORDER EXPIRED, FARMERS HAD DELIVERED MORE THAN HALF OF THE AMOUNT OF CORN ASKED FOR--OR ENOUGH CORN TO FILL 220 TRAINS EACH MILE LONG. AND THE OTHER HALF IS YET TO BE DELIVERED.

IF MORE CORN COMES IN THAN NEEDED TO TIDE OVER THE MANUFACTURERS OF WAR MATERIALS, THE MANUFACTURERS CAN INCREASE CORN PRODUCTS, STARCH, SIRUP, AND DEXTROSE FOR CIVILIAN USE.

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A NEW BULLETIN, NUMBER 5-0-1, ENTITLED "WARTIME BEEF PRODUCTION" HAS JUST BEEN RELEASED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. IN BRIEF IT DESCRIBES HOW THE MOST EDIBLE BEEF CAN BE PRODUCED WITH THE LEAST AMOUNT OF CORN BY FOLLOWING A NUMBER OF PRACTICES WHICH HAVE BEEN PROVED BY EXPERIMENTS.

NUMBER ONE IS TO KEEP CATTLE LARGELY ON PASTURE AND ROUGHAGE UNTIL THEY HAVE MOST OF THEIR GROWTH, OR UNTIL THEY'RE ABOUT TWO YEARS OLD. TWO: FEED COMMON TWO-YEAR-OLD FEEDER CATTLE A MINIMUM AMOUNT OF CORN UNTIL THEY HAVE NO MORE THAN A MEDIUM FINISH, THUS PRODUCING COMMERCIAL OR B CARCASSES. THREE: FEED MEDIUM TWO-YEAR-OLD FEEDER CATTLE A MINIMUM AMOUNT OF CORN TO A MEDIUM FINISH, PRODUCING COMMERCIAL OR B CARCASSES; OR SHORT-FEED THEM A FULL FEED OF CORN TO A GOOD FINISH, PRODUCING GOOD OR A CARCASSES. THE SPREAD IN PRICE BETWEEN FEEDER AND FINISHED CATTLE WILL DETERMINE WHICH IS BETTER. FINALLY, SHORT-FEED GOOD AND CHOICE TWO-YEAR-OLD FEEDERS A FULL FEED OF CORN, SUITABLY SUPPLEMENTED, TO A GOOD FINISH, AND IN THAT WAY PRODUCE GOOD OR A CARCASSES. IF THESE PRACTICES ARE FOLLOWED, BEEF SUPPLIES WILL BE DISTRIBUTED REASONABLY UNIFORMLY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR INSTEAD OF HAVING A GLUT OF LIGHTWEIGHT UNFINISHED GRASS CATTLE IN THE FALL AND A SCARCITY FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE YEAR.

EXPERIMENTS ON THE PRODUCTION OF WARTIME BEEF ARE EXPLAINED IN DETAIL IN BULLETIN 5-0-1. A COPY IS YOURS FOR THE ASKING. ADDRESS YOUR REQUEST TO THIS STATION. YOU MAY CALL FOR IT BY NAME OR NUMBER---"WARTIME BEEF PRODUCTION"---BULLETIN 5-0-1.

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FARMERS WHO HAVE BEEN HARD HIT BY FLOOD OR WINDSTORM THIS YEAR IN 18 ILLINOIS COUNTIES CAN GET GOVERNMENT AID, IF THEY NEED IT, TO HELP THEM GO ON WITH THEIR IMPORTANT JOB OF PRODUCING FOOD.

CONGRESS RECENTLY APPROPRIATED MONEY FOR WIND-FLOOD LOANS TO FARMERS IN STRICKEN AREAS SO DAMAGED LAND, FACILITIES, AND EQUIPMENT COULD BE PUT BACK INTO PRODUCTION AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. THE FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION WAS PLACED IN CHARGE OF THE PROGRAM BY SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE CLAUDE WICKARD.

THE LOANS ARE OF TWO KINDS: ONE, THE PRODUCTION LOAN, IS FOR SUCH PURPOSES AS TO BUY FEED, SEED, OR FERTILIZER, OR REPAIR OR REPLACE MACHINERY OR EQUIPMENT; IT RUNS AS LONG AS 10 YEARS AND CARRIES FIVE PER CENT INTEREST. THE OTHER, THE REAL ESTATE LOAN, IS FOR SUCH PURPOSES AS CLEARING DEBRIS, REPLACING DRAINAGE DITCHES, AND REPAIRING OR CONSTRUCTING FARM BUILDINGS OR FENCES; IT RUNS AS LONG AS 20 YEARS AND CARRIES FOUR PER CENT INTEREST.

THE LOANS, HOWEVER, ARE ONLY FOR FARMERS WHO CAN'T GET CREDIT AT REASONABLE RATES ANYWHERE ELSE, AND ONLY FOR FARMERS IN AREAS AUTHORIZED TO MAKE THE LOANS. THE COUNTIES APPROVED FOR LOANS IN ILLINOIS ARE ALEXANDER, PULASKI, UNION, JACKSON, RANDOLPH, ST. CLAIR, MONROE, MADISON, JERSEY, CALHOUN, GREENE, SCHUYLER, BROWN, PIKE, SCOTT, CASS, ADAMS AND HANCOCK. OTHERS ARE BEING ADDED AS FSA REGIONAL DIRECTORS RECOMMEND THEM AND WASHINGTON APPROVES THEM.

FARMERS WHO HAVE SUFFERED DAMAGE FROM FLOOD OR WINDSTORM MAY INQUIRE AT THEIR NEAREST FSA COUNTY OFFICE TO LEARN IF THEY ARE ELIGIBLE FOR GOVERNMENT HELP.

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NOW FOR ANOTHER CHECK ON THE NUMBER OF CHICKENS ON FARMS.

ECONOMISTS OF THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FIGURE WE NOW HAVE ABOUT 10 PER CENT FEWER YOUNG CHICKENS ON FARMS THAN WE HAD

THIS TIME LAST YEAR. AND FARMERS ARE SELLING OFF MORE OF THEIR OLD HENS. SO THE NUMBER OF CHICKENS ON FARMS IS GOING DOWN.

WITH LESS FAVORABLE EGG PRICES THIS SPRING THAN A YEAR AGO, AND WITH THE FEED-GRAIN CARRY-OVER LESS THAN HALF AS LARGE AS IN THE YEARS BEFORE THE WAR, THE ECONOMISTS EXPECT OUR LARGE FARM LAYING FLOCKS TO CONTINUE TO SHRINK SOME. BY THE LAST QUARTER OF THE YEAR, THEY SAY THE NUMBER OF LAYERS WILL PROBABLY BE DOWN TO LESS THAN IN THE LAST QUARTER OF 1943. AT THE BEGINNING OF NEXT YEAR, IT NOW LOOKS AS IF THE SIZE OF THE AVERAGE FARM LAYING FLOCK WILL RUN ABOUT EIGHT TO 10 PER CENT SMALLER THAN AT THE BEGINNING OF THIS YEAR.

OF COURSE, MORE THAN USUAL, THE NUMBER OF LAYERS FARMERS KEEP NEXT YEAR WILL DEPEND ON THE SIZE OF THIS YEAR'S FEED CROPS. THAT WILL BE ESPECIALLY TRUE IN THE PARTS OF THE COUNTRY WHERE FARMERS DEPEND TO A CONSIDERABLE EXTENT ON COMMERCIALLY PREPARED FEEDS MADE FROM GRAINS THAT COME FROM OTHER STATES.

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TNM:JE
7-10-44

Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics:
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ILLINOIS FARM FLASH--No. 56 (From Extension Service in Agriculture (and Home Economics, University of Illinois (College of Agriculture, in cooperation with (U. S. Department of Agriculture

(FOR USE IN NONCOMMERCIAL BROADCASTS ONLY)

Release after July 15, 1944

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GRASSHOPPERS ARE CAUSING CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE TO FARM CROPS IN CENTRAL AND SOUTH CENTRAL ILLINOIS, ACCORDING TO H. B. PETTY, EXTENSION ENTOMOLOGIST, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND STATE NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY. SOYBEAN BLOSSOMS ALONG THE EDGES OF FIELDS AS WELL AS CLOVER SEEDINGS HAVE SUFFERED MOST.

PETTY URGES CONTROL MEASURES TO BE TAKEN IN SUCH AREAS, ESPECIALLY WHERE THERE IS AN ABUNDANCE OF GREEN MATERIAL ON WHICH GRASSHOPPERS MAY FEED. POISONED BRAN BAIT IS THE RECOMMENDED MEANS OF CONTROL.

IN PREPARING THE BAIT, USE FOUR POUNDS OF PARIS GREEN OR SODIUM FLUOSILICATE, 100 POUNDS OF BRAN AND TWO GALLONS OF SAE LUBRICATING OIL (NUMBER 20). THE BAIT SHOULD BE APPLIED EARLY IN THE MORNING, BEFORE DAYBREAK, AT THE RATE OF 10 OR 15 POUNDS TO THE ACRE. PETTY STATES THAT IF BRAN IS DIFFICULT TO OBTAIN, THE MIXTURE MAY BE DILUTED WITH EQUAL PARTS OF BRAN AND SAWDUST OR BRAN AND GROUND CORN COBS.

SODIUM FLUOSILICATE IS SUPPLIED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE, FOB QUINCY. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON HOW IT MAY BE OBTAINED, CONSULT YOUR FARM ADVISER.

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MANY'S THE MAN WHO NEVER REACHED THE TOP OF THE LADDER BECAUSE HE DIDN'T WATCH IT RIGHT AT THE BOTTOM. HE FORGOT TO FACE THE LADDER AT ALL TIMES. HE HUNG ONTO THE RUNGS INSTEAD OF THE SIDES. HE PROBABLY TRIED TO CLIMB IT WITH MUDDY OR GREASY SHOES, OR HE MIGHT HAVE SET THE LADDER IN FRONT OF A DOOR WHERE SOMEBODY MADE AN EXIT. THE USE OF

LADDERS IS SOMETHING WE CAN WATCH CAREFULLY DURING NATIONAL SAFETY WEEK, JULY 23 TO 29. THE MOST COMMON TYPE OF ACCIDENT THESE DAYS IS FALLS, AND THE MOST SERIOUS FALLS ARE FALLS FROM LADDERS.

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ILLINOIS PRODUCES MORE HYBRID SEED CORN THAN ANY OTHER STATE IN THE UNION. BUT TO KEEP ITS EXCELLENT RECORD INTACT "ON THAT SCORE," 27,000 VOLUNTEER WORKERS ARE NEEDED TO DO THE JOB OF DETASSELING HYBRID SEED CORN THIS YEAR. ACCORDING TO P. E. JOHNSTON, STATE SUPERVISOR, EMERGENCY FARM LABOR, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, THERE ARE 84,000 ACRES OF HYBRID SEED CORN TO BE DETASSELED THIS YEAR COMPARED TO 67,000 IN 1943. THAT MEANS ABOUT 7,000 MORE DETASSELERS ARE NEEDED THAN A YEAR AGO. IF YOU ARE IN A POSITION TO HELP DETASSEL HYBRID SEED CORN THIS YEAR, CONTACT YOUR LOCAL FARM ADVISER FOR FURTHER DETAILS.

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HERE'S A NOTE ON THINNING PEACHES WITH LESS LABOR, COURTESY OF V. W. KELLEY, EXTENSION HORTICULTURIST, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. KELLEY POINTS OUT THAT RECENT TESTS HAVE SHOWN THAT ELBERTA PEACHES MAY BE REMOVED QUICKLY TO REDUCE THE TOTAL LOAD BY SHAKING. BEST RESULTS HAVE BEEN SECURED BY SHAKING THE LARGER BRANCHES, FROM A POINT FAR ENOUGH FROM THE CROTCH SO THAT VIGOROUS BRANCH MOVEMENT IS SECURED. LATERAL BRANCHES WHICH ARE NOT THINNED SUFFICIENTLY BY THIS METHOD MAY BE SHAKEN AGAIN OR THINNED BY HAND. JARRING THE BRANCHES WAS NOT VERY EFFECTIVE IN REMOVING FRUIT.

IT IS NOT TOO LATE TO THIN ELBERTA AND VARIETIES RIPENING AT THE SAME TIME OR LATER. RESEARCH CARRIED ON AT THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION BY M. J. DORSEY AND R. L. McMUNN SHOWS THAT SIZE INCREASE MAY BE SECURED BY THINNING DURING JULY OR EVEN AS LATE AS THREE TO FOUR WEEKS BEFORE HARVEST. OF COURSE, EVEN LATER THINNING IS EFFECTIVE IN PREVENTING LIMB BREAKAGE.

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IF YOUR BARN NEEDS REPAIRS....IF YOU NEED A NEW FLOOR IN YOUR WAGON BOX....IF YOUR CORN CRIB RESEMBLES THE LEANING TOWER OF PISA....OR IF YOUR CHICKEN HOUSE LOOKS LIKE H-HOUR HAS COME AND GONE, YOU MAY NEED TO KNOW HOW TO GET LUMBER TO MAKE THE REPAIRS.

WE STARTED THE WAR WITH BIG STOCKS OF LUMBER ON HAND. BUT WITH METALS HARD TO GET, WE STARTED USING MORE WOOD. THEN WE STARTED SHIPPING MORE AND MORE FOOD AND OTHER WAR SUPPLIES ABROAD--TO OUR ALLIES AND OUR OWN FIGHTERS. LAST YEAR THE BOXES, CRATES, DUNNAGE AND BLOCKING USED IN SHIPPING TOOK HALF OF ALL THE LUMBER WE PRODUCED. OUR RESERVES

OF LUMBER ARE AS LOW AS WE DARE LET THEM GO. AND NEW PRODUCTION IS LIMITED BY SHORTAGES OF MANPOWER AND EQUIPMENT.

THE WAR PRODUCTION BOARD HAS ALREADY LIMITED THE USE OF LUMBER TO A CERTAIN EXTENT. BUT BEGINNING THE FIRST OF AUGUST, WITH A "HAVE-TO" CASE ON ITS HANDS, WPB WILL LIMIT THE USE OF LUMBER TO ESSENTIAL PURPOSES AND WILL BALANCE CONSUMPTION WITH PRODUCTION. THERE WILL BE NEW CONTROLS ON BOTH USE AND DISTRIBUTION.

NOW WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO FARMERS' LUMBER SUPPLIES? WELL, WPB RECOGNIZES THAT FARMERS HAVE MANY USES FOR LUMBER THAT RANK AS ESSENTIAL. IT IS ALLOCATING TO THE WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION, MAINLY FOR FARM MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR WORK IN THE CURRENT CALENDAR QUARTER, ABOUT 11 PER CENT OF THE LUMBER THAT WILL BE PRODUCED DURING THE QUARTER. THIS IS ONLY ABOUT HALF THE AMOUNT THAT FARMERS ORDINARILY USED AT THIS TIME OF YEAR BEFORE THE WAR. BUT IT'S ABOUT A THIRD OF ALL THE LUMBER GOING TO CIVILIANS.

THAT'S THE ALLOCATION....NOW, WHAT ASSURANCE DOES THE FARMER HAVE THAT HE CAN GET THE LUMBER THAT'S ALLOCATED?

HE HAS GOOD ASSURANCE. THE FARMER BUYS HIS LUMBER WITH AN ORDER THAT CARRIES A GOOD PREFERENCE RATING--IT'S AS HIGH AS THAT FOR ANY OTHER CIVILIAN USE--HIGHER THAN FOR MOST. THE DEALER USES THAT RATING TO GET REPLACEMENT STOCK. AND WITH DISTRIBUTION AND USE OF VIRTUALLY ALL LUMBER UNDER CONTROL, THE DISTRIBUTORS SHOULD DEFINITELY BE ABLE TO FILL THE DEALERS' RATED ORDERS.

WHEN YOU NEED LUMBER FOR FARM USE, APPLY TO YOUR COUNTY TRIPLE-A OFFICE. IF YOUR NEED CAN BE CLASSIFIED AS ESSENTIAL MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR WORK, THE TRIPLE-A COMMITTEE WILL PROVIDE YOU WITH A PURCHASE CERTIFICATE, CALLED A FARMERS' LUMBER CERTIFICATE. THE COMMITTEE CAN ALSO ISSUE A FARMERS' LUMBER CERTIFICATE IF YOU HAVE AN ESSENTIAL NEED FOR A NEW BUILDING, OTHER THAN A DWELLING, PROVIDED NEW

CONSTRUCTION ON YOUR FARM WILL NOT TOTAL MORE THAN $1,000 DURING A CALENDAR YEAR. IF THE NEW CONSTRUCTION IS TO COST MORE THAN $1,000, YOU'LL NEED APPROVAL FROM THE WAR PRODUCTION BOARD. BUT YOU STILL APPLY THROUGH THE TRIPLE-A COMMITTEE.

IN CASE OF REAL EMERGENCY ON THE FARM, THE COMMITTEES CAN ISSUE FARMERS' LUMBER CERTIFICATES, WITHOUT WPB APPROVAL, FOR MORE COSTLY REPAIRS AND NEW CONSTRUCTION THAN IT OTHERWISE COULD. IN CASE OF EMERGENCY, IT CAN EVEN ISSUE FARMERS' LUMBER CERTIFICATES FOR REPAIRING OR REBUILDING FARM DWELLINGS. ORDINARILY, THOUGH, THE FARMER GETS LUMBER TO REPAIR DWELLINGS JUST AS OTHER CIVILIANS DO....AND THAT MEANS NOT MUCH LUMBER FOR DWELLINGS.

ONE MORE POINT ON THE DAY-TO-DAY OPERATION OF THIS PROGRAM. IN MANY COUNTIES FARMERS WHO NEED LESS THAN 300 BOARD FEET OF LUMBER WILL BE ABLE TO SIGN AN APPLICATION FOR A CERTIFICATE RIGHT AT THE LUMBER YARD AND BUY THE LUMBER IMMEDIATELY. THE DEALERS WILL SEND THE APPLICATIONS TO THE TRIPLE-A COMMITTEES FOR LATER APPROVAL. HOWEVER, WITH LOCAL DEALERS ALLOWED ONLY 5000 BOARD FEET FOR SALE EACH QUARTER, LUMBER WILL BE DIFFICULT TO OBTAIN.

THIS WILL SIMPLIFY THE BUYING OF SMALL AMOUNTS OF LUMBER IN THOSE COUNTIES WHERE THE DEALERS ARRANGE WITH TRIPLE-A COMMITTEES TO ESTABLISH THIS SMALL-PURCHASE PLAN.

IN EVERY COUNTY THE TRIPLE-A COMMITTEES WILL ISSUE FARMERS' LUMBER CERTIFICATES FOR ESSENTIAL PURCHASES OF LUMBER IN AMOUNTS GREATER THAN 300 BOARD FEET.

CERTIFICATES WILL NOT BE USED FOR SALES OF FENCE POST, SHINGLES AND MILLWORK.

AND YOU WILL NOT NEED A CERTIFICATE TO BUY LUMBER FROM A LITTLE FARM SAWMILL--ONE THAT PRODUCES LESS THAN 100,000 BOARD FEET OF LUMBER PER YEAR.

BUT WHEREVER YOU BUY LUMBER, BUY ONLY WHAT YOU ABSOLUTELY MUST HAVE.

IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS ABOUT LUMBER FOR USE ON YOUR FARM, THE PLACE TO GET THE ANSWER IS YOUR COUNTY TRIPLE-A OFFICE.

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THE ILLINOIS STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY SUMMER TOUR IS SCHEDULED FOR JULY THIRTY-FIRST, AT GRAFTON, TO VISIT THE NUGENT-SHAPANSKI ORCHARD. THIS ORCHARD IS THE LARGEST IN THE STATE--640 ACRES. IN ADDITION TO A TOUR OF THE 372-ACRE EXPERIMENTAL PLOTS, THERE'LL BE A SPEED SPRAY DEMONSTRATION CONDUCTED BY THE ILLINOIS STATE NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY AND THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. ALL FRUIT GROWERS ARE INVITED TO ATTEND. SO CHECK THE DATE AND TIME ON YOUR CALENDAR--JULY 31, AT GRAFTON, ILLINOIS. THE TOUR STARTS AT TEN O'CLOCK.

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MEN AND WOMEN IN THE ARMED SERVICES WILL HAVE FIRST CALL FOR TURKEYS FOR THEIR HOLIDAY DINNERS ON THANKSGIVING, CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S AGAIN THIS YEAR. A SET-ASIDE ORDER OF THE WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION HAS GONE INTO EFFECT WHICH REQUIRES ALL TURKEYS PROCESSED IN 24 OF THE HEAVY-PRODUCING STATES AND IN PARTS OF VIRGINIA, WEST VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND TO BE SOLD TO THE GOVERNMENT UNTIL THE GOVERNMENT GETS WHAT IT NEEDS.

THIS SPRING A SIMILAR SET-ASIDE ORDER WAS IN EFFECT. UNDER IT THE GOVERNMENT BOUGHT AROUND EIGHT MILLION POUNDS OF HEN TURKEYS. THOSE BIRDS REPRESENT A PART OF THE SUPPLY WHICH WILL BE SENT TO OUR ARMED FORCES OVERSEAS. THE 1944 CROP BIRDS THAT WILL BE BOUGHT UNDER THE PRESENT SET-ASIDE ORDER WILL BE SENT OVERSEAS AND ALSO WILL SUPPLY OUR ARMED FORCES STATIONED IN THIS COUNTRY.

AS A GENERAL RULE FARMERS WITH EITHER DRESSED OR LIVE BIRDS TO SELL WILL SELL TO THEIR USUAL BUYERS, AND THESE BUYERS IN TURN WILL SEE THAT TURKEYS GO TO AUTHORIZED HANDLERS.

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LET'S SEE NOW:------THE POET SAYS, "STONE WALLS DO NOT A PRISON MAKE; NOR IRON BARS A CAGE"------

HE MIGHT HAVE ADDED, "NEITHER DOES A STRAND OR TWO OF BARB-WIRE STRUNG AROUND A FIELD OF BROOMSEDGE OR WEEDS MAKE A PASTURE."

ANYWAY, PASTURE SPECIALISTS OF THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE SAY A LOT OF SO-CALLED PASTURE IN THIS COUNTRY LACKS FERTILITY, HAS SOUR SOIL, TOO MANY WEEDS AND TOO MUCH BRUSH--TOO LITTLE GRASS AND ALMOST NO LEGUMES.

OF COURSE, LABOR, SEED AND FERTILIZER ARE TOO SCARCE FOR USE ON LAND TOO STEEP, TOO ROCKY, TOO SANDY OR TOO POORLY DRAINED.

BUT GREAT NEED FOR FEED CONCENTRATES AND FORAGE MAKES GOOD PASTURE HIGHLY IMPORTANT RIGHT NOW. WITH LIVESTOCK NUMBERS UP AND FEED RESERVES DOWN, MORE AND MORE FARMERS ARE CONVERTING GRASS ON THE STEM TO MEAT ON THE HOOF. AND THE PASTURE EXPERTS SAY MANY FARMERS CAN CHANGE THEIR POOR PASTURES INTO GOOD PASTURES--THEY CAN DOUBLE AND TREBLE THE PRODUCTIVITY OF THEIR PASTURE--BY THE USE OF LIME, BARNYARD MANURE, SUPERPHOSPHATE, LEGUMES AND PROPER MANAGEMENT.

PROPER MANAGEMENT, OF COURSE, INCLUDES PROVIDING AN ABUNDANT SUPPLY OF FRESH, PURE DRINKING WATER AND PLENTY OF SALT AND MOWING THE PASTURE BEFORE WEEDS GO TO SEED TO PROMOTE GROWTH OF DESIRABLE GRASSES AND LEGUMES. ALSO, IT MEANS PREVENTING OVERGRAZING. OVERGRAZING OF A PASTURE BY LIVESTOCK, AT ANY SEASON, REDUCES THE CARRYING CAPACITY OF THE PIECE OF LAND.

PROPER MANAGEMENT, LEGUMES, SUPERPHOSPHATE, BARNYARD MANURE AND LIME HELP TURN POOR PASTURES INTO WAR FOOD-PRODUCING PASTURES.

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IF YOU'RE A FARMER AND YOU WANT SOME USED BASKETS AND BOXES TO SEND YOUR CROPS TO MARKET YOU'D BETTER ASK FOR THEM. THE WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION SAYS PEOPLE WHO HANDLE USED BASKETS AND BOXES ARE SAVING ONLY THOSE THEY'RE ASKED TO SAVE. THEY'RE SAVING EVERY BASKET THEY CAN

LAY THEIR HANDS ON. BUT THOUSANDS/OF ORANGE BOXES ARE BEING BURNED UP. THOSE ORANGE BOXES ARE PERFECTLY USABLE TO SEND MANY CROPS TO MARKET.

SO WFA URGES FARMERS TO GET IN THEIR ORDERS FOR BOXES AND BASKETS THEY WILL NEED...THEN DEALERS WILL HAVE SOME CHANCE TO GET THEM.

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HERE'S A CONTRIBUTION TO NATIONAL FARM SAFETY WEEK FROM THE FOREST SERVICE OF THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE...IN THE FORM OF A LITTLE QUIZ ON FARM SAWMILL SAFETY.

SO--YOU FARM SAWMILL OPERATORS--THE LINE FORMS ON THE RIGHT. CAN YOU ANSWER YES TO EACH ONE OF THESE FIVE QUESTIONS? THEY ALL HAVE TO DO WITH THE WAY YOU OPERATE YOUR FARM SAWMILL.

HERE'S NUMBER ONE. (SLOWLY) DO YOU AVOID ACCIDENTS BY NOT OVERLOADING THE LOG DECK THAT SERVES YOUR LOG CARRIAGE?

NUMBER TWO. DO YOU AVOID ACCIDENTS BY USING A CANT HOOK AT ALL TIMES TO ROLL LOGS?

THREE. DO YOU AVOID ACCIDENTS BY KEEPING WALKWAYS CLEAR OF BRUSH AND OTHER OBSTRUCTIONS?

NUMBER FOUR. DO YOU AVOID ACCIDENTS BY PLACING YOUR LOG DECK FAR ENOUGH FROM THE HEADSAW TO ELIMINATE THE POSSIBILITY OF ANY WORKER TRIPPING AND FALLING INTO THE SAW?

FINALLY, NUMBER FIVE. THE FORESTERS SAY THIS QUESTION IS MOST IMPORTANT OF ALL. HERE IT IS. DO YOU AVOID ACCIDENTS BY SHUTTING DOWN YOUR SAW WHENEVER YOU HAVE TO REPLACE BELTING OR DO AN OILING JOB?

WELL, THAT'S THE CROP. THEY ALL ADD UP, OF COURSE, TO PLAYING IT SAFE AROUND YOUR SAWMILL. IF YOU WERE ABLE TO ANSWER YES TO ALL OF THE QUESTIONS, YOU ALREADY KNOW OF THE SAVINGS IN TIME AND EXPENSE SAFETY FIRST BRINGS. AND, IN ADDITION, YOU'LL GO A LONG WAY IN PRODUCING... WITHOUT DANGEROUS AND UNNECESSARY DELAYS...THAT FARM TIMBER UNCLE SAM STILL NEEDS DESPERATELY...FOR WAR SHIPPING CONTAINERS, FOR PT BOATS... FOR VICTORY.

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WE'D LIKE TO CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO THE SUMMER TOUR OF THE ILLINOIS STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY WHICH WILL BE HELD JULY 31 IN JERSEY COUNTY. HEADQUARTERS FOR THE MEETING WILL BE THE LODGE AT THE PERE MARQUETTE STATE PARK NEAR GRAFTON.

****

"ANTS IS ANTS" WHETHER THEY'RE FOUND IN THE SUGAR BOWL, COOKIE JAR OR VICTORY GARDEN. AND, ACCORDING TO B. G. BERGER, ASSISTANT ENTOMOLOGIST, ILLINOIS STATE NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY, RECOGNIZING THE ANT IN QUESTION IS THE FIRST STEP IN CONTROLLING THEM.

FOR INSTANCE, ANTS FEEDING ON GREASE MAY BE CONTROLLED BY WORKING SMALL QUANTITIES OF TARTER EMETIC INTO GREASE, FAT MEAT OR BACON RIND. SWEET-EATING ANTS MAY BE CONTROLLED BY USING FOUR OUNCES OF SUGAR TO ONE QUART OF WATER AND THEN ADDING ONE-HALF OUNCE OF TARTER EMETIC. BERGER RECOMMENDS THAT THE DRUGGIST WEIGH POISONS USED IN ANT BAITS. IF TOO MUCH IS USED, THE POISON WILL KILL THE ANT WORKERS BEFORE THEY CAN FEED THE BAIT TO THE QUEEN AND ANTS DEVELOPING IN THE NEST. SWEET-EATING ANTS MAY ALSO BE CONTROLLED BY DISSOLVING ONE-HALF POUND OF SUGAR IN ONE PINT OF HOT WATER AND ADDING ONE-SEVENTH OF AN OUNCE OF SODIUM ARSENITE. BRING THE MIXTURE TO A SLOW BOIL AND USE WHEN COOL.

ANTS IN THE LAWN OR VICTORY GARDEN MAY BE CONTROLLED BY USING CARBON DISULPHIDE, OR A SOLUTION OF ONE OUNCE OF CYANIDE IN ONE GALLON OF WATER. THESE CHEMICALS SHOULD BE APPLIED INTO HOLES IN THE ANT NEST. A PINT OF THE CYANIDE SOLUTION, OR ONE TO TWO OUNCES OF CARBON DISULPHIDE, SHOULD BE PLACED IN EACH HOLE AND THE HOLE CLOSED WITH THE HEEL. WHERE THE ANT NESTS COVER CONSIDERABLE TERRITORY, THE SOIL SURFACE SHOULD

BE THOROUGHLY WATERED TO PREVENT ESCAPE OF THE GAS. IF YOU DON'T HAVE MUCH SUCCESS WITH THE FIRST APPLICATION, TRY AGAIN WITH DEEPER HOLES AND MORE CHEMICAL.

CIRCULAR 456, "ANTS--HOW TO COMBAT THEM," IS FREE FOR THE ASKING. ADDRESS YOUR REQUEST TO THIS STATION.

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WHILE NATIONAL SAFETY WEEK WAS SCHEDULED JULY 23 TO 29 INCLUSIVE, IT GOES WITHOUT SAYING THAT IT DOESN'T MEAN WE CAN AFFORD TO OVERLOOK ACCIDENT HAZARDS DURING THE REMAINDER OF THE YEAR. FARMING IS GOING TO CONTINUE TO HAVE A LOT OF ACCIDENTS IF WE DON'T DO SOMETHING ABOUT IT, SO IT'S UP TO EACH OF US TO PREVENT AS MANY ACCIDENTS AS WE POSSIBLY CAN.

RIGHT NOW WE CAN TAKE A LOOK AT THE SAFETY SHIELDS ON HARVESTING MACHINERY AND THE POWER TAKE-OFF. IF THEY AREN'T ON THE MACHINES WHERE THEY'RE SUPPOSED TO BE, IT'S A PRETTY GOOD IDEA TO PUT 'EM ON BEFORE YOU OR SOMEONE ELSE IS HURT.

THEN LET'S TAKE POISON IVY. MANY OF YOU FOLKS MAY BURN DRIED UPROOTED POISON IVY PLANTS. IF YOU DO, KEEP AWAY FROM THE SMOKE. THE SMOKE FROM BURNING POISON IVY MAY CAUSE JUST AS SERIOUS IRRITATION AS CONTACT WITH FRESH POISON IVY.

MANY OF US NEVER TAKE TIME TO APPRECIATE OUR FINGERS UNTIL WE HIT ONE OF 'EM WITH A HAMMER. IF YOU HOLD A NAIL UP NEAR THE HEAD INSTEAD OF DOWN NEAR THE POINT, THERE'LL BE ROOM FOR YOUR FINGERS TO RECOIL IF YOU HIT THEM WITH A HAMMER. LESS PAINFUL.

YOU MIGHT CHECK THE HANDLES OF ALL FARM TOOLS TO MAKE SURE THEY'RE SMOOTH, STRONG AND FREE FROM SPLINTERS, CHECKS AND SPLITS.

WELL, THERE YOU HAVE JUST A FEW SAFETY PRECAUTIONS. PERHAPS WE DON'T GO AROUND HURTING OURSELVES ON PURPOSE, BUT OVERLOOKING SOME OF THE HAZARDS BEFORE THE ACCIDENT HAPPENS GIVES ALL OF US SOME REASON TO DOUBT IT. WATCH YOUR STEP.

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IF YOU'RE GOING TO PICK YOUR OWN PEACHES THIS YEAR, REGISTER FIRST WITH YOUR FARM ADVISER, SAYS P. E. JOHNSTON, STATE SUPERVISOR, EMERGENCY FARM LABOR, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. THIS IS THE CONSUMER'S CONTRIBUTION TO AN EVEN DISTRIBUTION OF FARM LABOR DURING THE 1944 PEACH HARVEST.

KEEP IN MIND THAT THERE'S NO DEMAND FOR PERSONS WHO PLAN TO GO TO THE PEACH SECTIONS OF SOUTHERN ILLINOIS JUST FOR A DAY OR TWO TO PICK THEIR OWN PEACHES. GROWERS WON'T HIRE ANYONE UNLESS HE'LL WORK THREE DAYS OR MORE. HOWEVER, GROWERS WILL SELL PEACHES TO BONA FIDE WORKERS. IN FACT, THEY'LL SELL PEACHES TO ANYONE AS LONG AS THEY HAVE PEACHES TO SELL. BUT THEY DON'T WANT A LOT OF PICKERS WHO WILL STAY FOR A DAY OR TWO, PICK THEIR OWN PEACHES AND THEN BE ON THEIR WAY HOME.

NOW IF YOU CAN SPARE THREE DAYS OR MORE TO WORK IN THE PEACH HARVEST THIS YEAR, REGISTER FIRST WITH YOUR FARM ADVISER. REMEMBER THAT LIVING CONDITIONS ON THESE PEACH FARMS WILL NO DOUBT BE DIFFERENT THAN THOSE TO WHICH MANY OF YOU HAVE BEEN ACCUSTOMED. WORKERS WILL SLEEP IN TENTS OR SHEDS, AND FOOD WILL BE PREPARED OVER CAMPFIRES IN THE OPEN. ALL WORKERS NOT LIVING IN EXTENSION SERVICE CAMPS SHOULD TAKE THEIR OWN TENTS AND CAMPING EQUIPMENT. THAT'S ONE OF THE REASONS WHY IT'S IMPORTANT TO REGISTER FIRST WITH YOUR FARM ADVISER. HE KNOWS WHERE AND WHEN PEACH PICKERS ARE NEEDED AND CAN PREVENT YOU FROM BEING MAROONED NEAR A PEACH ORCHARD WITH NO EQUIPMENT, NO GAS AND PROBABLY NO PEACHES. REMEMBER, TOO, THAT BATHING FACILITIES ARE LIMITED. IT'S JUST A CASE OF "BACK TO THE OLD SWIMMIN' HOLE" IN MANY INSTANCES.

SO, ONCE AGAIN, REGISTER FIRST WITH YOUR FARM ADVISER IF YOU'RE PLANNING TO PICK YOUR OWN PEACHES THIS YEAR. IF NOT, IT'S BETTER TO STAY HOME AND WAIT TILL THE PEACHES COME TO YOU.

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IN EFFINGHAM COUNTY, ILLINOIS, GROCERS AND HOUSEWIVES DEPEND LARGELY UPON FARMER GEORGE GRUNLOH FOR THEIR FRESH VEGETABLE SUPPLY. FOR THE PAST EIGHT YEARS, GEORGE OR ONE OF HIS SONS HAS DRIVEN THE FARM TRUCK INTO TOWN EVERY OTHER DAY, LOADED DOWN WITH VEGETABLES OF ALL KINDS, AND FRUITS AND BERRIES IN SEASON.

THE GRUNLOHS RUN A 119-ACRE FARM WHICH THEY BOUGHT WITH SAVINGS FROM THEIR TRUCK CROPS. BESIDES RAISING A WIDE VARIETY OF VEGETABLES, THEY KEEP LIVESTOCK AND GROW SOME FIELD CROPS. LAST YEAR MR. GRUNLOH PLANTED FIVE ACRES OF TOMATOES, TWO ACRES OF SWEET CORN, A QUARTER ACRE EACH OF CABBAGE, BEANS AND CUCUMBERS, AND ADDITIONAL AMOUNTS OF OTHER VEGETABLES.

NEIGHBORS SAY HE RAISES A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING,AND IF A GROCER OR OR FAMILY WANTS SOMETHING HE DOESN'T HAVE, HE PROBABLY GOES HOME AND STARTS PRODUCING IT. THAT'S WHAT HE DID WHEN PEOPLE BEGAN ASKING FOR DUCKS AND GEESE--HE AND MRS. GRUNLOH STARTED A FLOCK OF EACH. THE GRUNLOHS ARE FARMING WITH THE AID OF A FARM SECURITY LOAN FROM THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. THEY HAVE RAISED 12 CHILDREN ON THEIR FARM. ONE SON IS NOW A LIEUTENANT IN THE ARMY AND ONLY THREE REMAIN AT HOME. THE OTHERS ARE GROWING FOOD ON THEIR OWN SMALL FARMS OR WORKING IN WAR PLANTS.

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IT TAKES ABOUT 28 THOUSAND BOARD FEET OF LUMBER TO BUILD ONE PT BOAT. IT TAKES ABOUT 5000 BOARD FEET OF LUMBER TO CRATE ONE AIRPLANE. AND IT TAKES ABOUT 17 BILLION BOARD FEET OF WOOD FOR THE BOXES, CRATES AND OTHER SHIPPING CONTAINERS WE NEED THIS YEAR. IT ALL ADDS UP TO A

LOT OF WOOD. THAT'S WHY FORESTERS IN THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ARE HOPING THAT FARMERS WILL TAKE UP THEIR AXES AND SAWS AGAIN--WHEN THE FOOD CROP IS IN THIS FALL.

****

A PRACTICAL WAY TO HELP BALANCE THE FARM BUDGET AND BUILD UP A GOOD BANK BALANCE IS TO BALANCE RATIONS FOR FARM LIVESTOCK. LIVESTOCK SPECIALISTS OF THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE REMIND STOCKMEN THAT BALANCED RATIONS SUPPLY ANIMAL NEEDS WITH LEAST FEED AND GREATEST ECONOMY.

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BOTH THE HOUSEFLY AND THE STABLEFLY CAN SPREAD THE VIRUS OF HOG CHOLERA FROM SICK TO WELL PIGS. SINCE A HOUSEFLY CAN TRAVEL AS FAR AS 12 MILES IN TWO DAYS, SPECIALISTS OF THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE WARNS THAT FLIES MAY CONTRIBUTE TO THE SPREAD OF HOG CHOLERA FROM FARM TO FARM.

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SOME COMMON FEEDING PRACTICES SUCH AS HOGGING DOWN CORN ARE SO WELL ESTABLISHED THAT MANY STOCKMEN USE THEM WITHOUT MUCH THOUGHT. WHEN THE VALUE OF THE FEED LOST THROUGH TRAMPLING DOES NOT EXCEED THE COST OF HARVESTING IN THE USUAL MANNER, THE USE OF LIVESTOCK TO HARVEST CROPS SHOULD PAY. IF THE FIELD BECOMES MUDDY, MOVE THE ANIMALS TEMPORARILY TO A WELL-SODDED PASTURE OR DRY LOT AND FEED THEM BY HAND. ANIMALS TO BE FATTENED FOR MARKET SHOULD BE TURNED INTO THE FIELD FIRST. WHEN THE CROP IS NEARLY HARVESTED, REPLACE WITH OTHER STOCK TO CLEAN UP WHAT THE FATTENING STOCK HAVE LEFT.

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IN "HOGGING DOWN" CERTAIN CROPS, IT IS OFTEN A GOOD PRACTICE TO HARVEST THE BEST PART OF THE CROP BEFORE LIVESTOCK ARE TURNED IN TO HARVEST THE REST. CROPS THAT ARE ESPECIALLY WELL ADAPTED TO THIS METHOD OF HARVESTING ARE: (1) CORN ALONE; (2) CORN WITH SOYBEANS, COWPEAS, OR VELVET BEANS; AND (3) POOR STANDS OF SMALL GRAINS.

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WHEN LIVESTOCK ARE POORLY HOUSED AND POORLY FED, THEY ARE MORE LIKELY TO BECOME SICK THAN WELL-KEPT LIVESTOCK. POOR HOUSING INVITES LOSSES FROM PNEUMONIA, INFLUENZA AND OTHER SIMILAR TROUBLES. POOR FEEDING LOWERS NATURAL RESISTANCE TO MANY INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

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DURING THE 12 MONTHS ENDING JULY 1 OF THIS YEAR, INSPECTIONS OF THE LIVESTOCK GOING THROUGH PUBLIC STOCKYARDS WERE THE LARGEST ON RECORD. THE INSPECTIONS WERE MADE ACCORDING TO REGULATIONS OF THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE GOVERNING THE INTERSTATE MOVEMENT OF LIVESTOCK TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF DISEASE.

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NEARLY ONE-THIRD OF ALL OUR COMMERCIAL FOREST LAND IS IN FARM OWNERSHIP. SOME THREE AND ONE-HALF MILLION FARMERS OWN WOODLAND ACREAGE. ONE-THIRD OF OUR TIMBER OF ALL KINDS COMES FROM FARM WOODS, AND AMERICAN FARMERS SELL OVER 90 MILLION DOLLARS WORTH OF TIMBER AND OTHER FOREST PRODUCTS EVERY YEAR--AND USE A WHOLE LOT MORE RIGHT ON THE FARMS.

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ILLINOIS FARMERS WERE ABLE TO DETASSEL MORE THAN 87,000 ACRES OF HYBRID SEED CORN, ACCORDING TO F. E. JOHNSTON, STATE SUPERVISOR, EMERGENCY FARM LABOR PROGRAM, EXTENSION SERVICE, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. INSTEAD OF THE ANTICIPATED SHORTAGE, A SURPLUS OF WORKERS WAS AVAILABLE IN MANY AREAS OF THE STATE.

COOL, DRY WEATHER CAUSED CORN TO DEVELOP UNIFORMLY, WITH FEW LATE SPOTS IN THE FIELDS. SILKS CAME OUT MORE SLOWLY THAN USUAL, MAKING IT POSSIBLE TO PULL A HIGH PERCENTAGE OF TASSELS THE FIRST TIME THROUGH THE FIELDS. BOTH SILKS AND TASSELS EMERGED OVER A LONGER PERIOD THAN NORMAL, ELIMINATING PEAK PERIODS WHEN LARGE NUMBERS OF WORKERS ARE NEEDED

WILLINGNESS OF PEOPLE TO REGISTER FOR DETASSELING AND EFFORTS OF SEED PRODUCERS TO GIVE EMPLOYMENT TO AS MANY AS POSSIBLE WAS A GOOD DEMONSTRATION OF THE ABILITY OF ILLINOIS FOLKS TO MEET EMERGENCIES.

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ALWAYS STOP ANY FARM MACHINE BEFORE ATTEMPTING REPAIRS OR ADJUSTMENTS IS A RULE THAT SAFE PRACTICE DEMANDS, ACCORDING TO R. C. HAY, EXTENSION AGRICULTURAL ENGINEER, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. NO SAFETY DEVICES OR SHIELDS CAN PROTECT CARELESS OPERATORS WHO PERSIST IN ATTEMPTING REPAIRS AND ADJUSTMENTS AROUND COMBINES, PICK-UP BALERS AND OTHER FARM MACHINERY IN GEAR.

DURING OBSERVANCE OF NATIONAL FARM SAFETY WEEK, JULY 23-29, WE WERE REMINDED THAT MORE FARM ACCIDENTS OCCURRED IN JULY THAN IN ANY OTHER MONTH. THIS DOES NOT MEAN THAT FARM ACCIDENTS WON'T OCCUR IN AUGUST, WARNS MR. HAY. LET'S REMEMBER NEVER TO TAKE A RISK BUT ALWAYS STOP THE MACHINE BEFORE FIXING IT. IT MAY SAVE OPERATORS FROM SERIOUS INJURIES OR DEATH.

****

HOW MANY TONS OF SWEET CORN CAN YOU SNAP? SNAPPING SEVERAL 'ONS EVERY DAY FOR THE NEXT TWO MONTHS WILL BE REQUIRED OF ABOUT 4,000 'ORKERS IN SWEET CORN FIELDS IN ILLINOIS.

SOME MEN CAN SNAP THREE TONS OF SWEET CORN A DAY, WHILE OTHERS 'AN SNAP SIX. THE DIFFERENCE IS NOT SO MUCH IN THE MEN BUT HOW THEY DO T.

TO HELP WORKERS WHO WILL SNAP SWEET CORN TO SNAP IT EASIER AND ASTER, J. E. WILLS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE 'AS PREPARED AN ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FROM HIS FARM WORK SIMPLIFICATION TUDIES THAT MAY SHOW EVEN OLD HANDS AT SNAPPING SWEET CORN HOW TO GET 'ORE CORN WITH LESS EFFORT.

CALL AT THE OFFICE OF THE COUNTY FARM ADVISER OR WRITE TO THE OLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, FOR YOUR COPY, OR ADDRESS OUR REQUEST TO THIS STATION.

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"TALKING IT OVER" IS THE NATURAL, DEMOCRATIC WAY OF DECIDING SSUES AND SOLVING PROBLEMS--IT IS AN ESSENTIAL PART OF LIVING IN A EMOCRACY. WELL-CONDUCTED GROUP DISCUSSIONS GIVE EVERYONE A CHANCE TO TATE WHATEVER PERTINENT FACTS HE KNOWS, EXPRESS HIS OPINIONS AND OFFER IS SOLUTIONS.

D. E. LINDSTROM, RURAL SOCIOLOGIST AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLI-OIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, PREPARED A BRIEF MANUAL TO EMPHASIZE METHODS F DISCUSSION WHICH WILL MAKE THE BEST POSSIBLE USE OF FACTS AND OPINIONS N THE SOLUTION OF PROBLEMS. "LET'S TALK IT OVER," CIRCULAR 581, HAS 'UST BEEN RELEASED AND IS AVAILABLE AT YOUR COUNTY FARM OR HOME ADVISER'S 'FFICE, OR BY WRITING TO THIS STATION.

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HERE'S A NOTE ON THE CEILING PRICE OF PEACHES, COURTESY OF R. A. KELLY, ASSOCIATE IN FRUIT AND VEGETABLE MARKETING, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. OPA RECENTLY ESTABLISHED A CEILING PRICE ON ILLINOIS PEACHES OF $3.66 TO THE PRODUCER FOR A PACKED BUSHEL.

CEILING PRICES TO CONSUMERS VARY WITH LOCATION AND MARKETING CHANNELS USED. THEY RANGE FROM 14½ TO 16 CENTS A POUND, OR FROM $6.96 TO $7.68 A BUSHEL.

CONSUMERS WHO BRING THEIR OWN CONTAINERS AND GO TO ORCHARDS FOR PEACHES MAY BE CHARGED A CEILING PRICE OF APPROXIMATELY $5.76 FOR EACH 48-POUND BUSHEL. THAT'S 12 CENTS A POUND. IF THE GROWER SUPPLIES THE PACKAGE OR CONTAINER, THE CEILING PRICE IS 13.2 CENTS A POUND, OR APPROXIMATELY $6.34 A BUSHEL. IF PEACHES ARE PACKED IN A STANDARD PACKED BUSHEL, THE CEILING PRICE IS $6.32.

THESE PRICES ARE CEILING PRICES. PEACHES MAY SELL FOR LESS BECAUSE OF QUALITY, OR UNWILLINGNESS OF CONSUMERS TO PAY THESE PRICES FOR THE AVAILABLE SUPPLY, AND GROWERS OR DEALERS MAY SELL FOR LESS OR TAKE LOWER THAN MAXIMUM MARGINS ALLOWED.

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BECAUSE MOST CENTRAL ILLINOIS FARMERS FOLLOWED THE PRACTICE OF DELAYED PLANTING FOR CORN BORER CONTROL, FIRST GENERATION CORN BORERS WILL DO LITTLE DAMAGE IN THAT AREA, SAYS J. H. BIGGER, ASSOCIATE ENTOMOLOGIST, ILLINOIS STATE NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY. ON THE COOPERATIVE EXPERIMENTAL PLOTS AT MILFORD, THEY FIND ONE BORER TO EACH THREE TO FOUR PLANTS IN CORN PLANTED THE 12TH OF MAY, AND ONE BORER IN EIGHT PLANTS IN CORN PLANTED THE 26TH OF MAY. IN 1943 A SIMILAR COUNT SHOWED ONE AND ONE-HALF BORERS FOR EVERY PLANT.

SECOND GENERATION BORERS ARE STILL TO COME, ACCORDING TO BIGGER, AND MUCH OF THE CORN IN CENTRAL ILLINOIS IS IN IDEAL CONDITION FOR ATTACK AT THIS TIME. RAIN OR FREQUENT SHOWERS MAY INCREASE BORER POPULATION. WEATHER CONDITIONS DURING THE NEXT TWO WEEKS WILL DETERMINE THE DAMAGE TO EXPECT FROM THIS BROOD.

NORTHERN ILLINOIS OBSERVATIONS AND REPORTS INDICATE A BIG INCREASE OF BORERS, ESPECIALLY IN EARLY PLANTED SWEET CORN. AS MUCH AS EIGHT TO TEN PER CENT OF THE CORN IN FIELDS NORTH OF LASALLE, BUREAU AND HENRY COUNTIES MAY BE LOST, ACCORDING TO H. B. PETTY, EXTENSION ENTOMOLOGIST, ILLINOIS STATE NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY.

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BEST FERTILIZER USE PROGRAM FOR CORN BELT SOILS IS A BALANCED FERTILITY PROGRAM, SAYS R. H. BRAY, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. A BALANCED FERTILITY PROGRAM MAKING THE GREATEST USE OF EACH PLANT NUTRIENT AND PRODUCING THE HIGHEST YIELDS AT THE LEAST COST IS NOW A POSSIBILITY. SOIL TESTS SHOWING THE AMOUNTS OF LIMESTONE, PHOSPHATE AND POTASH NECESSARY TO GIVE EACH FIELD BALANCED FERTILITY ARE NOW AVAILABLE.

BRAY SAYS A GOOD LEGUME-NITROGEN PROGRAM IS NOT POSSIBLE WITHOUT A GOOD PHOSPHATE-POTASH PROGRAM AND VICE VERSA. THE TWO WORK TOGETHER. IF LIMESTONE, PHOSPHATE AND POTASH ARE APPLIED IN PROPER AMOUNTS, BALANCED FERTILITY RESULTS. SOIL TESTS ARE THE ONLY WAY OF TELLING THE RIGHT AMOUNTS FOR EACH FARM FIELD.

YOUR COUNTY FARM ADVISER CAN TELL YOU HOW YOU CAN USE THE NEW BALANCED FERTILITY PROGRAM ON YOUR FARM. ASK HIM ABOUT HIS SOIL-TESTING PROGRAM FOR LIMESTONE, PHOSPHATE AND POTASH SO THAT YOU TOO CAN START A BALANCED FERTILITY PROGRAM.

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"INCREASE THE USEFUL LIFE OF FARM BUILDINGS ALMOST HALF AGAIN AS LONG BY KEEPING THEM PROPERLY PAINTED," SAYS KEITH HINCHCLIFF OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. DURING WARM, DRY WEATHER IS THE BEST TIME TO PAINT. GOOD PAINT IS STILL AVAILABLE BUT USUALLY REQUIRES ORDERING A FEW WEEKS IN ADVANCE. EXAMINE CAREFULLY SURFACES TO BE PAINTED FOR CHECKS, BLISTERS, WASHING AND SCALING BEFORE REPAINTING.

GOOD BRUSHES ARE HARD TO GET. USED BRUSHES, PROPERLY CLEANED WITH PAINT AND VARNISH REMOVER, WILL GIVE BETTER SERVICE THAN MOST NEW BRUSHES YOU CAN BUY.

REMEMBER, A HIGH QUALITY DURABLE PAINT SHOULD BE USED ON PERMANENT FARM STRUCTURES NOT ONLY TO MAKE BUILDINGS LAST, BUT TO SAVE LABOR OF APPLICATION.

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MORE THAN 24,500 ILLINOIS BOYS AND GIRLS ARE HELPING TO RAISE AND HARVEST CROPS THIS YEAR. A BIG PERCENTAGE ARE DETASSELING THE LARGEST HYBRID SEED CORN IN THE STATE'S HISTORY.

THIS VAST ARMY OF SOLDIERS OF THE SOIL HAS MOVED IN TO TAKE THE PLACES OF FARMERS AND THEIR HELPERS WHO HAVE BEEN CALLED TO THE COLORS OR HEEDED THE LURE OF DEFENSE JOBS. AS A RESULT, SAYS PAUL E. JOHNSTON, STATE SUPERVISOR OF EMERGENCY FARM LABOR, THERE HAS BEEN NO SHORTAGE OF FARM LABOR IN ILLINOIS SO FAR THIS SUMMER.

THESE AND OLDER PEOPLE HELPING TO MEET THIS NEED WERE RECRUITED THROUGH THE EXTENSION SERVICE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. MOST OF THESE YOUTHFUL HELPERS LIVE AT HOME, OTHERS MAKE THEIR HOMES ON FARMS, STILL OTHERS LIVE IN THREE VICTORY FARM VOLUNTEER CAMPS OPERATING IN COOK COUNTY. TWO MORE VFV CAMPS WILL BE OPENED IN MARION COUNTY DURING PEACH HARVEST.

ILLINOIS, WITH 96 PER CENT OF ITS CORN ACREAGE PLANTED TO HYBRID CORN AND RAISING TWICE AS MUCH HYBRID SEED CORN AS ANY OTHER STATE IN THE UNION, HAD 84,000 ACRES FOR DETASSELERS TO EXERCISE IN THIS SUMMER. BIGGEST PROPORTION OF THE 27,000 WORKERS NEEDED FOR THIS JOB WERE

GIRLS AND WOMEN, BECAUSE EMPLOYERS HAVE FOUND THAT THEY DO A BETTER JOB THAN MEN AND BOYS IN THIS WORK. CAMPS OF JAMAICANS, BARBADIANS, MEXICAN NATIONALS, JAPANESE-AMERICANS AND SOME GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR HAVE BEEN AVAILABLE, JOHNSTON SAID, TO BE MOVED INTO SPOTS WHERE EMERGENCY HELP WAS NEEDED; HOWEVER, FAVORABLE WEATHER DURING DETASSELING TIME HAS GREATLY REDUCED TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS REQUIRED.

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SUBSTITUTING MINERAL PHOSPHATES FOR BONEMEAL IN LIVESTOCK FEEDS MAY BRING ABOUT A POISONING FROM THE FLUORINE ACCOMPANYING THE PHOSPHORUS, SAYS H. H. MITCHELL, PROFESSOR OF ANIMAL NUTRITION, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. ROCK PHOSPHATES MAY CONTAIN AS MUCH AS FOUR PER CENT OF FLUORINE, AND ACID OR SUPERPHOSPHATES, ONE TO TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. AS LITTLE AS ONE ONE-HUNDREDTH PER CENT OF FLUORINE IN THE RATION MAY EVENTUALLY BRING ABOUT A CONDITION OF CHRONIC FLUROSIS IN SHEEP, CATTLE AND SWINE. FIVE-HUNDREDTHS OF ONE PER CENT OF FLUORINE IN RATION IS BORDERLINE SAFETY FOR CHICKENS.

SYMPTOMS ARE LOSS OF APPETITE, UNTHRIFTINESS, PITTING, EROSION, AND ABRASION OF TEETH, SOFTENING AND OVERGROWTH OF BONES AND EVENTUAL DEGENERATIVE CHANGES IN BODY ORGANS.

IF FARM RATIONS ARE PROPERLY FORTIFIED WITH PROTEIN CONCENTRATES, IT WILL ONLY RARELY BE NECESSARY TO USE A MINERAL PHOSPHATE AT ALL, BECAUSE HIGH PROTEIN FEEDS ARE ALSO RICH IN PHOSPHORUS.

WHEN MINERAL PHOSPHATES MUST BE USED, INSIST ON THE DEFLUORINATED PHOSPHATES WITH FLUORINE CONTENT OF NOT MORE THAN THREE-TENTHS OF ONE PER CENT.

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MANY ILLINOIS FARMERS ARE ELIGIBLE TO RECEIVE PAYMENTS FOR HARVESTING GRASS AND LEGUME SEED, REMINDS J. C. HACKLEMAN, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. A PRODUCER MAY EARN $3.50 FOR EACH ACRE ON ALL ALFALFA, RED CLOVER, MAMMOTH CLOVER, ALSIKE, WHITE CLOVER, ORCHARD GRASS, BROMEGRASS, SWEET CLOVER AND LESPEDEZA HARVESTED. THIS PAYMENT WILL BE IN ADDITION TO THE FARM ALLOWANCE. POUNDAGE PAYMENTS OF THREE AND ONE-HALF CENTS FOR RED CLOVER AND MAMMOTH CLOVER AND TWO AND ONE-HALF CENTS FOR ALSIKE AND ALFALFA SEEDS MAY ALSO BE EARNED.

PAYMENTS WILL BE MADE ON THE BASIS OF CLEAN SEED FROM THE 1944 HARVEST SOLD OR TO BE SOLD TO DEALERS AFTER SUCH SEED HAS BEEN TESTED AND STATEMENT OF TEST GIVEN. SEED RETAINED FOR PRODUCER'S OWN USE MUST ALSO BE CLEANED AND TESTED TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR POUNDAGE PAYMENTS. SUCH PAYMENTS ARE IN ADDITION TO FARM ALLOWANCE.

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HERE ARE SOME FACTS FOR DAIRYMEN TO CONSIDER, COURTESY OF H. W. YAPP, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE:

"AFTER FOUR YEARS OF STIMULATION TO GREATER PRODUCTION IN THE DAIRY INDUSTRY, DAIRYMEN SHOULD REALIZE THAT AS A NATION WE HAVE IN OUR BARNS, LOTS AND PASTURES ALL THE POTENTIAL DAIRY COWS WE CAN POSSIBLY USE TO ADVANTAGE FOR PRODUCTION OF MILK IN THE NEXT THREE YEARS."

THE INABILITY TO MEET DEMANDS FOR DAIRY PRODUCTS IS NOT DUE TO A SHORTAGE OF DAIRY CATTLE OR TO THE SLAUGHTER OF USEFUL DAIRY COWS BUT TO THE INABILITY OF DAIRYMEN, BECAUSE OF LABOR AND FEED SHORTAGES, TO MAKE FULL USE OF COWS THEY WERE DEVELOPING.

RECENT STUDIES INDICATE AN INCREASE OF ABOUT THREE MILLION ILK COWS FROM JANUARY 1, 1938, TO JANUARY 1, 1944, AND INCREASES IN ALVES AND HEIFERS WILL CONTINUE TO UP COW NUMBERS FOR AT LEAST ANOTHER WO YEARS.

WE ARE STILL AT WAR AND EVERY DAIRYMAN WILL, AS HE HAS ALWAYS ONE, AID THE PRODUCTION PROGRAM TO THE LIMIT OF HIS ABILITY. BUT CON-INUED INCREASE OF CALVES AND HEIFERS WILL GIVE US TWO MILLION DAIRY OWS AND HEIFERS IN OUR NATIONAL HERD THAT MAY BE A MAJOR HANDICAP TO DJUSTMENT AFTER THIS WAR.

DAIRYMEN SHOULD NOT BE TOO OPTIMISTIC ABOUT A CONTINUED UN-IMITED DEMAND FOR DAIRY PRODUCTS. BETTER FEEDING AND USE OF MORE LABOR ILL MAKE FEWER COWS YIELD MORE.

CULL THE LESS PRODUCTIVE COWS MORE CLOSELY THAN USUAL. DON'T EEP A COW THAT ISN'T PROFITABLE. KEEP ONLY CALVES NECESSARY FOR RE-LACEMENT, WHICH MEANS ABOUT HALF THE NUMBER BORN IN THE NEXT YEAR OR WO.

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FOR THE FIRST TIME IN SEVERAL YEARS WE ARE REALLY NEEDING ORE WHEAT. 1945 ILLINOIS WHEAT GOALS ARE BEING INCREASED TO ONE MIL-ION SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES--THIRTY PER CENT ABOVE 1944 ACREAGE--AND ARMERS SHOULD MAKE EVERY ACRE AS PRODUCTIVE AS POSSIBLE, SAYS L. B. ILLER, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

WINTER WHEAT HAS A HIGH REQUIREMENT FOR PHOSPHORUS. IF SEED-NGS ARE TO BE MADE ON SOILS WITH A DOUBTFUL SUPPLY OF AVAILABLE PHOS-HORUS, TESTS SHOULD BE MADE AND FERTILIZER ORDERS PLACED IMMEDIATELY.

USE EITHER ROCK PHOSPHATE OR SUPERPHOSPHATE. BROADCAST ROCK HOSPHATE AT THE RATE OF EIGHT HUNDRED TO TWELVE HUNDRED POUNDS PER CRE, AND MIX WITH SURFACE SOIL. SUCH AN APPLICATION ON MOST SOILS WILL AKE CARE OF PHOSPHORUS NEEDS OF ALL CROPS FOR TEN OR TWELVE YEARS.

SUPERPHOSPHATE SHOULD BE OBTAINABLE, SAYS MILLER, BUT DELIVERIES MAY BE SLOW. EIGHTY TO ONE HUNDRED POUNDS OF TWENTY PER CENT SUPERPHOSPHATE AN ACRE DRILLED WITH THE SEED WILL MEET THE PHOSPHATE REQUIREMENT OF THE WHEAT CROP, BUT LARGER AMOUNTS WILL BE REQUIRED FOR CLOVERS AND OTHER CROPS TO FOLLOW.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS SOILS MAY BE LOW IN USABLE POTASH. USE OF THIS NUTRIENT IS JUSTIFIED BY THE MODERATE RESPONSE OF WHEAT AND BY EXCELLENT RETURNS IN CLOVERS, CORN AND SOYBEANS. APPLY POTASH DIRECTLY TO THE LAND AS MURIATE OF POTASH OR AS PART OF A MIXED FERTILIZER. THIS YEAR MOST OF THE AVAILABLE MURIATE ALLOTTED TO AGRICULTURE IS BEING USED IN MIXED FERTILIZERS.

WHERE WHEAT IS GROWN REGULARLY EVERY THIRD OR FOURTH YEAR, FOLLOWED BY A LEGUME SEEDING, ALL PHOSPHATE AND MOST, IF NOT ALL, POTASH REQUIRED FOR THE ENTIRE ROTATION CAN BE CONVENIENTLY AND EFFECTIVELY PUT ON FOR THE WHEAT.

WHEAT AFTER WHEAT OR AFTER CORN GIVES THE SOIL LITTLE REST, AND AVAILABLE NUTRIENTS FOR THE WHEAT ARE LIKELY TO BE LOW. THIS IS ESPECIALLY TRUE FOR PHOSPHORUS, WHICH IS SOMETIMES DEFICIENT AFTER A LATE-MATURING CROP, EVEN ON SOILS WHICH ARE NORMALLY WELL SUPPLIED WITH PHOSPHORUS. THE MOST EFFECTIVE REMEDY IS TO DRILL A SMALL AMOUNT OF SUPERPHOSPHATE OR MIXED FERTILIZER WITH THE WHEAT.

WINTER WHEAT MAKES ITS GREATEST DEMAND FOR NITROGEN IN APRIL AND MAY. NITROGEN IN MIXED FERTILIZER AT SEEDING TIME HAS GIVEN LITTLE OR NO RESULTS. NITROGEN FERTILIZERS ARE MOST EFFECTIVE AS A TOP DRESSING IN EARLY APRIL ON FIELDS WHICH ARE LOW IN NITRATES DUE TO CLOVER FAILURES OR INSUFFICIENT MANURING.

A BULLETIN GIVING RESULTS OF UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS FIELD EXPERIMENTS IS NOW IN THE PRESS AND MAY BE HAD BY WRITING TO THIS STATION OR SEEING YOUR COUNTY FARM ADVISER.

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HESSIAN FLY POPULATION IS AT A LOW EBB IN WHEAT SECTIONS OF ILLINOIS, ACCORDING TO G. C. DECKER, CHIEF ENTOMOLOGIST OF THE STATE NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY. "WE'RE NOT AFRAID OF AN OUTBREAK," SAYS DECKER, BUT DELAYED WHEAT SEEDING IS STILL RECOMMENDED TO KEEP THE HESSIAN FLY UNDER CONTROL.

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ILLINOIS 4-H CLUBS PRESENTED THEIR THIRD AMBULANCE TO THE UNITED STATES ARMY IN 18 MONTHS AND A NEW 4-H WAR FUND PROJECT TO AID MEN WOUNDED IN THE SERVICE OF OUR COUNTRY IS OFF TO A GREAT START, SAYS V. H. MYNARD, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

TO DATE $667 HAS BEEN RECEIVED TO APPLY ON THIS PROJECT. ABOUT $2,000 IS NEEDED TO PURCHASE A PRINTING PLANT FOR AN INSTALLATION OF THE SIXTH SERVICE COMMAND SERVING MEN CONVALESCING FROM WOUNDS RECEIVED WHILE SERVING ON THE BATTLEFRONTS OF THE WORLD.

ONE OF THE LARGER CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED TO DATE CAME FROM THE VINE STREET BUSY BEES 4-H CLUB OF SHELBY COUNTY. THE TEN MEMBERS OF THIS CLUB ORGANIZED A SCRAP PAPER DRIVE IN SHELBYVILLE, SECURED THE COOPERATION OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND COLLECTED APPROXIMATELY NINE TONS OF PAPER. THE ENTIRE NET PROCEEDS, $70, WERE TURNED IN TO THIS FUND.

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THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE REPORTS THAT THE DANGEROUS INFECTIOUS HORSE DISEASE, GLANDERS, HAS BEEN PRACTICALLY ERADICATED FROM THE UNITED STATES. THIS HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED BY TESTING SUSPECTED ANIMALS AND DESTROYING THOSE FOUND TO BE AFFECTED. FORMERLY THE DISEASE CAUSED SERIOUS LOSSES.

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SWINE ERYSIPELAS HAS BECOME MORE PREVALENT, ESPECIALLY IN THE CORN-BELT STATES, THAN IT WAS TEN YEARS AGO. THOUGH NOT SO DESTRUCTIVE

AS HOG CHOLERA, IT RANKS NEXT IN IMPORTANCE TO THAT PLAGUE IN THE LOSSES IT CAUSES. BOTH DISEASES CAN BE CONTROLLED BY PROPER VACCINATION. SEE YOUR VETERINARIAN.

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THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE IS AUTHORITY FOR THE STATEMENT THAT SHEEP IN THE MIDDLE WESTERN STATES ARE MORE SERIOUSLY INFESTED WITH NODULAR WORMS THAN THOSE OF OTHER IMPORTANT SHEEP-RAISING AREAS OF THE COUNTRY. THE SHEEP OF PACIFIC COAST STATES ARE RELATIVELY FREE FROM THIS PEST. THE DRUG, PHENOTHIAZINE, IS AN EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR NODULAR WORMS.

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CATTLEMEN ARE WARNED ABOUT THE POSSIBILITY OF SPREADING YELLOW JAUNDICE BY FAILURE TO DISINFECT DEHORNING SAWS AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS AFTER EACH OPERATION. ONLY A SMALL PART OF A DROP OF BLOOD LEFT ON A SYRINGE NEEDLE, SAW OR OTHER INSTRUMENT USED ON AN INFECTED ANIMAL MAY SPREAD THE DISEASE TO OTHER ANIMALS ON WHICH THE CONTAMINATED INSTRUMENT IS USED. THE SCIENTIFIC NAME FOR YELLOW JAUNDICE IS ANAPLASMOSIS.

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ILLINOIS FARM FLASH--No. 65

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HERE'S THE ILLINOIS PEACH-PICKING PICTURE TODAY:

IN THE ANNA-COBDEN--ALTO PASS AREA WORK IN PROGRESSING AND THE JOB SHOULD BE OF SHORT DURATION, SAYS PAUL E. JOHNSTON, STATE FARM LABOR SUPERVISOR, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. THERE IS AMPLE LABOR ON HAND AND HARVEST SHOULD BE COMPLETED IN HALF THE USUAL TIME.

JOHNSTON SAYS THE REASON THE LABOR SUPPLY IS LARGE IS THAT THE DRY WEATHER LEAVES LITTLE REGULAR WORK JUST NOW FOR FARMERS WHO.....THOUGH THEY DON'T NEED THE WORK.....ARE RESPONDING TO THE PATRIOTIC URGE TO HELP WITH THE PEACH CROP IN THEIR COMMUNITIES.

IN THE CENTRALIA AREA PICKING IS NICELY STARTED, BUT BECAUSE OF VARIED CONDITIONS SOME GROWERS WILL NOT BE PICKING UNTIL AUGUST 20, SAYS JOHNSTON. THERE ARE AMPLE WORKERS AVAILABLE FOR THIS LARGE CROP, WITH DRY WEATHER CUTTING THE NORMAL SIZE OF THE FRUIT SOMEWHAT.

THE EXTENSION SERVICE HAS ARRANGED FOR FIVE CAMPS FOR WORKERS IN THE CENTRALIA AREA TO HOUSE 400 ADULTS, 300 VICTORY FARM VOLUNTEERS AND 80 JAMAICANS.

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PLANS FOR THE 1944 PERFORMANCE CHECK ARE BEING OUTLINED AT DISTRICT MEETINGS OF AAA COUNTY COMMITTEEMEN, SAYS O. L. WHALIN, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. HE REMINDS US THAT THE 1944 PROGRAM IS A PRACTICE PROGRAM ONLY, AND PAYMENT WILL DEPEND ENTIRELY ON CARRYING OUT APPROVED SOIL AND CONSERVATION PRACTICES.

CHECK OF PERFORMANCE WILL BE HANDLED IN PRACTICALLY THE SAME MANNER AS IN 1943. IT'S THE FARMERS RESPONSIBILITY TO CONTACT HIS LOCAL

: HE HAS DONE TO EARN PAYMENT IN
ORT. COMMUNITY COMMITTEEMAN WILL
TO MAKE THE CHECK. IN SOME CASES
S WILL MAKE THEIR REPORTS THERE.
S NOT END UNTIL DECEMBER 31, PRO-
REPORT ANY UNFINISHED PRACTICES
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ROM WHALIN. FARM DITCHES AND EXCAVA-
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TH PRACTICES MUST HAVE PRIOR APPROVAL
RECOMMENDED SPECIFICATIONS.

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USE OF BROMEGRASS PASTURE FOR HOGS,
S B. W. FAIRBANKS, UNIVERSITY OF ILLI-

ASTURE GETTING CORN AND SOYBEAN MEAL ARE
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ERE PIGS ARE NOT GETTING SOYBEAN MEAL
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RATION STILL HAVE GOOD GROUND COVER.

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WHEN AMERICA ENTERED THE PRESENT WAR, LUMBER STOCKS WERE UP
TO 17 BILLION BOARD FEET. BY THE END OF THE FIRST HALF OF 1944, THE
SUPPLY WAS DOWN TO FOUR BILLION BOARD FEET. IT'S NECESSARY TO BALANCE

IMPORTANT

Here's a special flash from P. E. Johnston, state supervisor of emergency farm labor. Ample peach pickers have been recruited for the Salem, Centralia, Alma areas. Workers are urged not to travel to the area unless they have a definite job available.

Those who wish to work should register with their local farm adviser, who will advise them when work is available. There will be no opportunity for workers to pick peaches on the shares.

PEJ:CG

COMMUNITY COMMITTEEMAN TO REPORT WHAT HE HAS DONE TO EARN PAYMENT IN 1944 AND TO SIGN THE PERFORMANCE REPORT. COMMUNITY COMMITTEEMAN WILL LET THE FARMER KNOW WHEN HE IS READY TO MAKE THE CHECK. IN SOME CASES MEETINGS WILL BE ARRANGED AND FARMERS WILL MAKE THEIR REPORTS THERE.

SINCE THE PROGRAM YEAR DOES NOT END UNTIL DECEMBER 31, PROVISIONS WILL BE MADE FOR FARMERS TO REPORT ANY UNFINISHED PRACTICES DIRECT TO THE COUNTY AAA OFFICE AT TIME OF COMPLETION. NOTATIONS SHOULD BE MADE ON REPORTS WHERE THERE ARE UNCOMPLETED PRACTICES.

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AND HERE'S ANOTHER ITEM FROM WHALIN. FARM DITCHES AND EXCAVATION OF DITCHES FOR TILE DRAINAGE ARE TWO REGULAR PRACTICES RECENTLY ADDED TO TRIPLE A'S PROGRAM. FARM DITCHES ARE PAID FOR AT EIGHT CENTS A CUBIC YARD OF MATERIAL MOVED, BUT NOT IN EXCESS OF THREE CENTS PER FOOT OF DITCH CONSTRUCTED OR CLEANED OUT. TILE DITCHING IS PAID FOR AT THE RATE OF FORTY CENTS A ROD. BOTH PRACTICES MUST HAVE PRIOR APPROVAL OF COUNTY COMMITTEE AND MUST MEET RECOMMENDED SPECIFICATIONS.

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TO MAKE MOST EFFICIENT USE OF BROMEGRASS PASTURE FOR HOGS, PROVIDE A PROTEIN SUPPLEMENT, SAYS B. W. FAIRBANKS, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

HOGS ON BROMEGRASS PRASTURE GETTING CORN AND SOYBEAN MEAL ARE MAKING ONE-THIRD POUNDS MORE IN DAILY GAINS THAN PIGS ON BROME PASTURE AND CORN ONLY.

BROME GRASS IN LOTS WHERE PIGS ARE NOT GETTING SOYBEAN MEAL IS BEGINNING TO LOOK OVERGRAZED LOTS WHERE SOYBEAN MEAL IS ADDED TO RATION STILL HAVE GOOD GROUND COVER.

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WHEN AMERICA ENTERED THE PRESENT WAR, LUMBER STOCKS WERE UP TO 17 BILLION BOARD FEET. BY THE END OF THE FIRST HALF OF 1944, THE SUPPLY WAS DOWN TO FOUR BILLION BOARD FEET. IT'S NECESSARY TO BALANCE

USE WITH PRODUCTION, AND WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION RECOMMENDS THE USE OF LUMBER ONLY WHEN ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL. FARMERS CAN GET THEIR SHARE OF LUMBER FOR ESSENTIAL USE BY APPLYING TO THEIR COUNTY TRIPLE-A COMMITTEES FOR FARMERS' LUMBER CERTIFICATES.

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EXTENSION FORESTERS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE SAY THAT IT TAKES SOME 300 BOARD FEET OF BOXING AND CRATING TO SERVICE EVERY SOLDIER WHO GOES ASHORE ON AN INVASION LANDING.....17 BILLION FEET A YEAR ARE NEEDED TO MAINTAIN OUR ARMED FORCES WITH SUPPLIES, EQUIPMENT, AMMUNITION. AND SO--SAY THE FORESTERS--WE JUST CAN'T AFFORD TO LET OUR FARM TIMBER BE DESTROYED BY FIRE. EXTRA CARE MUST BE TAKEN DURING THE DROUTH TO PREVENT WOODS FIRES.

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THERE'S NEVER BEEN DEVELOPED A PRODUCT THAT WOULD ENTIRELY REPLACE HIGH-QUALITY FLUID MILK AS FAR AS ITS USE AS A BEVERAGE IS CONCERNED. HOWEVER, DAIRYMEN SHOULD REMEMBER THAT UNLESS THE QUALITY OF THEIR PRODUCT IS RIGHT AND THE PRICE REASONABLE THEY WILL LOSE SOME OF THEIR MARKET IN THE POSTWAR PERIOD TO SOME OF THE NEWER TYPES OF MILK PRODUCTS, SAYS P. H. TRACY, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

IT'S LIKELY THE DEMAND FOR FRESH MILK WILL INCREASE. WE ARE NOW MORE CONSCIOUS OF OUR NUTRITIONAL NEEDS. EXPERTS TELL US WE CONSUME ONLY HALF AS MUCH MILK AS WE SHOULD TO BE PROPERLY NOURISHED. THEREFORE, IT'S REASONABLE TO EXPECT AN INCREASE IN FLUID MILK DEMAND FOR HOUSEHOLD USE. MANY OF OUR BOYS AND GIRLS IN MILITARY SERVICE ARE BEING EDUCATED TO DRINK MILK. THEY WILL BE BETTER MILK DRINKERS WHEN THEY RETURN TO CIVILIAN LIFE.

MARKET MILK INDUSTRY SHOULD LOOK TO THE FUTURE WITH DETERMINATION TO MEET THE CHALLENGE THAT COMPETITIVE PRODUCTS MAY OFFER. FRESH MILK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS OFFER MANY ADVANTAGES THAT MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS

DO NOT HAVE. SERVICE, CONVENIENCE, FRESHNESS AND SUPERIOR FLAVOR ARE EXCELLENT POINTS FOR ADVERTISING.

TRACY ALSO SUGGESTS THAT DAIRYMEN CAPITALIZE UPON THE OPPORTUNITY FOR THE CUSTOMER TO KNOW HER DAIRY WHEN SHE USES FRESH MILK. SHE MAY VISIT THE PLANT WHERE HER MILK IS BOTTLED AND SEE HOW CAREFULLY THE PRODUCT IS HANDLED. SHE MAY EVEN DRIVE PAST FARMS WHERE THE MILK IS PRODUCED. IN SOME CASES ARRANGEMENTS MAY BE MADE FOR HER TO TAKE TOM AND SUSAN FOR A VISIT TO THE FARM WHERE THEY CAN SEE "IN THE FLESH" THE ANIMALS THAT PRODUCE THE MILK THAT SUPPLIES THE DAIRY FROM WHICH THEY BUY. THIS IS A PERSONAL APPEAL THAT WOULD MEAN MUCH TO MANY HOUSEWIVES AND A COMPETITIVE FACTOR THAT A MECHANICAL COW WOULD FIND DIFFICULT IN MEETING.

IT IS IMPORTANT THAT OPERATIONS OF THE MILK MARKET INDUSTRY BE SO CONDUCTED THAT CONSUMERS WILL BE SUPPLIED WITH MILK OF EXCELLENT FLAVOR AT A PRICE IN KEEPING WITH PURCHASING POWER OF THE MAJORITY OF WAGE EARNERS. THIS MEANS LESS EMPHASIS UPON THE FRILLS OF MILK PRODUCTION AND PROCESSING AND MORE ATTENTION TO ACTUAL CONTROL OF QUALITY, STREAMLINING OF OPERATIONS AND FACTORS AFFECTING THE NUTRITIONAL VALUE OF MILK, SUCH AS THE FEED OF THE COWS. LABOR-SAVING DEVICES SHOULD BE INSTALLED WHEREVER POSSIBLE AND OBSOLETE METHODS OF PROCESSING AND DELIVERY DISCONTINUED.

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THREE SPECIES CAUSE MAJORITY OF OUR FLEA TROUBLE IN ILLINOIS. THEY ARE DOG FLEAS, CAT FLEAS AND HUMAN FLEAS. CONTROL IS THE SAME REGARDLESS OF SPECIES, SAYS B. G. BERGER, ASSISTANT ENTOMOLOGIST, STATE NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY.

EGGS ARE DEPOSITED ON ANIMALS AND SIFT TO THE GROUND, HATCHING TWO TO FOURTEEN DAYS LATER. SLENDER WHITE LARVAE, ONE-FOURTH INCH LONG WITH BROWN HEADS, FEED ON ORGANIC MATERIAL (NEVER ON BLOOD) IN SOIL OR

CRACKS IN FLOOR. WHEN MATURE THE LARVA SPENDS FIVE DAYS TO FIVE WEEKS IN A SILKEN COCOON, EMERGING AN ADULT FLEA. ALL THIS ACTIVITY MAY GO UNOBSERVED AND EXPLAINS THE SUDDEN APPEARANCE OF FLEAS.

DUSTY FLOORS IN AND AROUND HOG BARNS ARE IDEAL FOR DEVELOPING FLEAS. CLEAN UP OR OIL DUSTY AREAS. USE CRANKCASE OIL, CRUDE PETROLEUM OR A HALF AND HALF MIXTURE OF CREOSOTE AND FUEL OIL. USED STRAW SHOULD BE BURNED. ALL INFESTED AREAS ABOUT THE FARM SHOULD BE CLEANED AND OILED. SANITATION IS A GREAT AID IN FLEA CONTROL. DUST PET ANIMALS EVERY WEEK OR TWO, USING FLEA POWDERS WITH AT LEAST ONE HALF OF ONE PER CENT ROTENONE.

FOR FLEA-INFESTED YARDS, USE SIX TEASPOONS OF FORTY PER CENT NICOTINE SULPHATE TO ONE GALLON OF WATER. ADD ENOUGH SOAP TO CLOUD SOLUTION. APPLY WITH SPRINKLING CAN, GARDEN PUMP OR KNAPSACK SPRAYER.

FLEAS TAKEN INTO THE HOUSE FROM YARD OR BARN MAY BE KILLED WITH FLY SPRAY. CLOSE INFESTED ROOM, SPRAY LIBERALLY AND LEAVE FOR FIFTEEN OR TWENTY MINUTES. IF HOUSE IS OVERRUN WITH FLEAS, EMPLOY A PEST CONTROL OPERATOR TO FUMIGATE. FUMIGATION BY THE AMATEUR IS DANGEROUS.

FOR BASEMENT INFESTATIONS, CONTROL OF FLEAS DEPENDS ON KIND OF FLOOR. IN THE COMPLETE BASEMENT WITH CONCRETE FLOOR, REMOVE ALL TRASH AND DIRT AND SPRINKLE CRACKS WITH CREOSOTE. IN UNEXCAVATED ROOMS, SPRINKLE NAPHTHALENE FLAKES OVER THE SOIL OR USE A MIXTURE OF HALF FUEL OIL AND HALF CREOSOTE.

IF YOU HAVE A FLEA PROBLEM, THE STATE NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS HAS TWO PUBLICATIONS, NH92 "FLEA CONTROL ON FARMS" AND NH178 "FLEAS IN THE HOME." COPIES MAY BE HAD BY WRITING TO THIS STATION.

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"DO PIGS NEED SPECIAL CARE AFTER INOCULATION AGAINST HOG CHOLERA?" "WHAT AGE IS BEST TO INOCULATE PIGS WITH SERUM AND VIRUS?" "IS IT ECONOMICAL TO TREAT PIGS ALREADY SICK WITH CHOLERA?" THESE AND MANY OTHER QUESTIONS ARE ANSWERED IN THE NEW PUBLICATION "HOG CHOLERA--WHAT IT IS AND HOW TO CONTROL IT," BY C. C. MORRILL AND ROBERT GRAHAM, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

ALTHOUGH HOG CHOLERA MAY OCCUR ANY TIME, IT IS PARTICULARLY COMMON IN LATE SUMMER AND FALL. THIS FACT GAVE RISE TO THE MISTAKEN IDEA, STILL FOUND OCCASIONALLY, THAT THE DISEASE IS DUE TO FEEDING NEW CORN.

THE REAL CAUSE OF HOG CHOLERA IS A FILTRABLE VIRUS SO SMALL THAT IT CANNOT BE SEEN BY ORDINARY HIGH-POWER MICROSCOPES. IT IS KNOWN THEREFORE ONLY BY CHANGES IT PRODUCES IN THE ANIMAL'S BODY, SAY THE AUTHORS.

MORE ABOUT THE DISEASE CAN BE FOUND IN THE NEW CIRCULAR 578, WHICH IS AVAILABLE AT YOUR FARM ADVISER'S OFFICE OR MAY BE OBTAINED BY WRITING TO THIS STATION.

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HERE'S A REMINDER ON THE TRIPLE-A PRACTICE OF HARVESTING OF HAY SEED. A PAYMENT OF $3.50 AN ACRE ON ALL LEGUME AND HAY SEED HARVESTED WILL BE MADE AS A SPECIAL UNLIMITED PRACTICE. THIS APPLIES TO ALFALFA, RED AND MAMMOTH CLOVER, ALSIKE, WHITE CLOVER, SWEET CLOVER, LESPEDEZA, ORCHARD GRASS AND BROMEGRASS.

A RECENT APPROPRIATION PROVIDED MONEY TO MAKE POUNDAGE PAYMENTS ON A CLEAN SEED BASIS, IN ADDITION TO THE ACREAGE PAYMENT FOR HARVESTING. THREE AND ONE-HALF CENTS A POUND WILL BE PAID FOR RED AND

MAMMOTH CLOVER AND TWO AND ONE-HALF CENTS A POUND FOR ALFALFA AND ALSIKE. WHERE SEED HAS NOT BEEN SOLD BY THE END OF THE YEAR, A GERMINATION TEST MUST BE OBTAINED. ONLY LANDLORDS, TENANTS AND SHARECROPPERS ARE ELIGIBLE FOR THESE PAYMENTS, SAYS O. L. WHALIN, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, WHERE A PART OF THE SEED IS GIVEN AS PAYMENT FOR HARVESTING IT. NO PAYMENT WILL BE MADE ON THAT PORTION.

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AND ANOTHER THING ABOUT THE 1944 CROP OF CLOVER AND ALFALFA SEED. FARMERS SHOULD NOT SELL THEIR CLOVER AND ALFALFA SEED AT LESS THAN GOVERNMENT SUPPORT PRICES, IS THE ADVICE OF J. C. HACKLEMAN, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

THE FLOOR UNDER COMMON NORTHERN ALFALFA SEED IS 33 CENTS A POUND, WITH 40 CENTS FOR CERTIFIED; COMMON CENTRAL ALFALFA 30 CENTS AND 37 CENTS FOR CERTIFIED; COMMON RED CLOVER, 28 CENTS AND 34 CENTS FOR CERTIFIED.

"ILLINOIS FARMERS HAVE ONE OF THE MOST PROMISING CROPS OF SECOND GROWTH RED CLOVER I HAVE SEEN IN ILLINOIS IN MANY A DAY," SAYS HACKLEMAN, BUT THERE ARE FEWER FIELDS THAN MIGHT HAVE BEEN CONSIDERED A FEW YEARS AGO. NORMAL/ FIELDS ARE REMARKABLY CLEAN. WHERE WEEDS ARE IN EVIDENCE, FARMERS SHOULD TAKE TIME TO ROGUE THEM OUT, ESPECIALLY CURLED DOCK AND BUCKHORN.

OPA CEILING PRICES PUT A PREMIUM ON CLEAN SEED, AND THE FARMER WHO DOES A LITTLE ROGUING CAN PRODUCE SEED WHICH WILL NOT HAVE TO BE PROCESSED WITH THE EXPENSIVE MACHINERY NECESSARY TO REMOVE BUCKHORN, DODDER AND OTHER SERIOUS WEEDS. IN ADDITION, HE WILL HAVE A MUCH SMALLER LOSS OF CLOVER SEED IN THE CLEANING OPERATION.

WITH AN AVERAGE YIELD OF A BUSHEL OF SEED AN ACRE, ONE GOOD, HEALTHY CURLED DOCK PLANT WILL MAKE THAT BUSHEL OF SEED UNSALABLE. IT TAKES ONLY A FEW MOMENTS TO REMOVE THESE VIGOROUS-GROWING CURLED DOCK PLANTS, AND THE FIELD BECOMES A MUCH MORE VALUABLE RED CLOVER SEED FIELD, HACKLEMAN SAYS.

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HERE'S AN ITEM ON COMPLETING DELIVERIES ON CONTRACTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE RECENT CORN SET-ASIDE ORDER. FOLKS WHO HAD NOT DELIVERED CORN TO THE COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION PRIOR TO MAY 25 THIS YEAR WERE GIVEN AN OPPORTUNITY BETWEEN THAT DATE AND JULY EIGHT TO CONTRACT CORN TO BE DELIVERED TO THE CCC WITHIN SIXTY DAYS AFTER THE CONTRACT WAS COMPLETED. CONDITIONS ARE SUCH THAT FACILITIES ARE AVAILABLE FOR HANDLING ALL UNDELIVERED CORN, AND IT IS DESIRABLE FOR BOTH FARMER AND THE CCC TO COMPLETE THESE CONTRACTS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, SAYS O. L. WHALIN, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. COUNTY TRIPLE-A COMMITTEES HAVE BEEN ASKED TO FOLLOW UP ON THE CONTRACTS.

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IF FEAR OF CHINCH-BUG INFESTATIONS NEXT SPRING IS KEEPING YOU FROM SOWING WINTER RYE FOR PASTURE, HERE ARE SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR HANDLING RYE PASTURES THAT WILL ELIMINATE SPRING CHINCH-BUG HAZARD.

"CHINCH BUGS HIBERNATE IN FENCEROWS, WOODLOTS AND HEDGES. THEY DO NOT OVERWINTER IN RYE TO ANY APPRECIABLE EXTENT, BUT INFEST THE RYE AND OTHER SMALL GRAINS BY RANDOM FLIGHT IN THE SPRING," SAYS G. C. DECKER, ENTOMOLOGIST, ILLINOIS STATE NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY AND AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

"RYE PASTURED HEAVILY IN SPRING AND PLOWED UNDER BEFORE EGGS HATCH WILL NOT ENDANGER ADJOINING CROPS. IF RYE FIELDS ARE TO BE PLANTED TO CORN, SUDAN OR OTHER GRASS-TYPE CROPS, THE LAND SHOULD LIE FALLOW AND BE KEPT FREE FROM ALL GRASS GROWTH FOR TEN DAYS BEFORE PLANTING. PLANTINGS OF SOYBEANS AND OTHER NONGRASS CROPS CAN BE MADE AS SOON AS THE SEEDBED IS PREPARED.

"RYE PLANTED AFTER MIDSUMMER FOR FALL AND SPRING PASTURE IS NOT, AS A RULE, SERIOUSLY DAMAGED BY CHINCH BUGS IN THE FALL. SOME YEARS WHEN BUGS ARE UNUSUALLY ABUNDANT, A PARTIAL THIRD-BROOD HATCH MAY CAUSE MODERATE DAMAGE.

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IF YOU WISH TO EXTEND YOUR RASPBERRY PLANTINGS FOR 1945, THE TIME FOR PROPAGATION IS NOW, SAYS A. S. COLBY, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. IF THE TERMINAL BUDS OF YOUR BLACK AND PURPLE RASPBERRY PLANTS WERE PINCHED OFF DURING MAY, THERE SHOULD BE QUITE A FEW LATERAL BRANCHES NOW REACHING THE GROUND. WHEN ENDS BEGIN TO SWELL AND THE SMALL LEAFLETS HUG THE TIP TIGHTLY, THEN IT'S TIME TO STICK THE TIP ABOUT TWO INCHES DEEP INTO THE GROUND. BY COLD WEATHER THIS TIP WILL HAVE DEVELOPED A GOOD ROOT SYSTEM.

RED RASPBERRIES WILL PROPAGATE THEMSELVES BY SUCKERING.

FURTHER INFORMATION ON RASPBERRIES AND OTHER BRAMBLE FRUITS CAN BE FOUND IN CIRCULAR 508, A UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS PUBLICATION. SEE YOUR FARM ADVISER OR WRITE TO THIS STATION IF YOU WISH A COPY.

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AN IMPORTANT THING IN THE STRAWBERRY PATCH RIGHT NOW IS HELPING NEW RUNNERS FIND PLACES TO ESTABLISH THEMSELVES. NEXT YEAR'S CROP DEPENDS UPON THE EARLY START RUNNER PLANTS GET THESE NEXT FEW WEEKS. HELP THEM TO FORM BIG CROWNS SO THAT FRUIT BUDS CAN FORM FOR NEXT YEAR'S STRAWBERRY SHORTCAKE. THAT'S ADVICE FROM A. S. COLBY, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

RUNNER PLANTS MUST HAVE SPACE ENOUGH TO GROW WITHOUT CROWDING. SIX PLANTS OR FEWER TO A SQUARE FOOT WILL GIVE BETTER FRUIT NEXT YEAR. WATER THEM IF THE GROUND IS DRY AND APPLY FERTILIZER. SPACE THE FIRST FIVE TO SIX RUNNERS THAT GROW, AND CUT AWAY ALL OTHERS THAT DEVELOP.

STRAWBERRY GROWERS MAY FIND OTHER HELPFUL INFORMATION IN CIRCULAR 453, A UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS PUBLICATION THAT CAN BE OBTAINED BY WRITING TO THIS STATION.

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"THE TIME TO SUMMER-PRUNE GRAPES IS THE WINTER BEFORE," SAYS A. S. COLBY, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. "ALL GRAPE LEAVES SHOULD BE LEFT ON THE VINES TO MAKE SUGAR TO HELP GRAPES RIPEN. GRAPES RIPEN IN THE SHADE, SO LET'S WAIT AND PRUNE OUR VINES NEXT WINTER AFTER THE CROP IS OFF AND VINES ARE BARE...A PAPER BAG CAN BE PLACED OVER EACH CLUSTER OF GRAPES NOW TO KEEP BIRDS AWAY."

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GRASSHOPPERS ARE STILL DOING DAMAGE IN SOUTHWESTERN ILLINOIS AND WILL CONTINUE FEEDING FOR ANOTHER MONTH, ACCORDING TO H. B. PETTY, EXTENSION ENTOMOLOGIST, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND STATE NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY. HOPPERS HAVE ALREADY SEVERELY DAMAGED SOME FIELDS OF CORN, SOYBEANS AND CLOVER IN THIS AREA. BAITING HAS BEEN DONE WITH GOOD RESULTS, BUT IT MUST BE CONTINUED, PETTY ADVISES.

IN MANY INSTANCES DAMAGE TO CORN AND SOYBEANS TO DATE IS ONLY MARGINAL, BUT AS HOPPERS STRIP ROWS AT THE EDGE THEY MOVE DEEPER INTO THE FIELD. DAMAGE IS VISIBLE FROM THE ROADSIDE, MANY FIELDS SHOWING INJURY. SOYBEANS APPEAR STUNTED AND THE PLANTS DEFOLIATED, PODS ARE EITHER POORLY DEVELOPED OR ARE NOT THERE AT ALL. CORN IS STRIPPED OF FOLIAGE, ONLY THE STALK, EAR AND MIDRIB OF THE LEAF REMAINING. POOR POLLINATION ON LATE CORN IS ONE RESULT OF HOPPERS' FEEDING ON THE SILK. CLOVER FIELDS FOR SEED HAVE ALSO SUFFERED FROM HOPPER ATTACKS.

FIELDS OF CLOVER NOT YET CUT FOR SEED SHOULD BE CHECKED FOR HOPPERS. AT CUTTING THEY WILL MIGRATE FROM THESE FIELDS INTO SOYBEANS AND CORN NEARBY. THE FIELDS SHOULD BE BAITED TO REDUCE COMING DAMAGE.

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THERE'S ALWAYS THE FELLOW WHO WANTS TO PLUG THE WATERMELON YOU'RE BUYING TO ASSURE YOU IT'S RIPE. USUALLY IT WILL BE OVERRIPE, SAYS LEE SOMERS, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. SELLERS COUNT ON YOUR NOT READING THE PLUG CORRECTLY. THEY HOPE YOU WILL TAKE THE MELON IF PLUG SHOWS RED. JUST BECAUSE A PLUGGED WATERMELON SHOWS RED, MOST PEOPLE THINK IT A SAFE BUY. LOOK FOR MORE THAN COLOR, SAYS SOMERS. IF THE PLUG LIFTS OUT AND PART OF THE FLESH GIVES WAY AT THE

SEED, OR IF THE SEED CAVITIES HAVE ENLARGED, THE MELON IS OVERRIPE. EXAMINE THE FLESH TOO, AS OVERRIPE MELONS WILL HAVE A COARSE-GRAINED TEXTURE AND WILL BE QUITE WATERY. IF THESE THINGS HAPPEN, ASK TO HAVE ANOTHER PLUGGED. AS LONG AS THE SELLER IS WILLING TO PLUG HIS MELONS, BUY THE ONE WHOSE PLUG REMAINS INTACT WHEN REMOVED AND WHICH HAS SMOOTH TEXTURE AND FLESH WELL UP AND AROUND THE SEEDS.

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THE AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION WILL HOLD ITS SILVER JUBILEE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS SEPTEMBER 12 AND 13. AMONG THE SPEAKERS AND LEADERS FOR THE TWO-DAY CONFERENCE WILL BE DEAN H. P. RUSK; W. L. BURLISON, HEAD, AGRONOMY DEPARTMENT; J. E. JOHNSON AND HOWARD L. ROACH, PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATION; WHEELER McMILLEN, FARM EDITOR AND AUTHORITY IN FARM CHEMURGY; W. H. GOSS, NORTHERN REGIONAL RESEARCH LABORATORY; K. E. BEESON, AGRONOMIST, PURDUE UNIVERSITY; A. G. NORMAN, IOWA STATE COLLEGE; DONALD S. PAYNE, WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION, AND O. E. MAY, BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

ALONG WITH DISCUSSIONS RELATING TO PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF SOYBEANS, WITH A LOOK INTO THE FUTURE, VISITORS WILL HAVE OPPORTUNITY TO SEE THE EXPERIMENTAL SOYBEAN STORAGE SITE WHERE, IN 67 LARGE BINS, THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS HAS ABOUT 60,000 BUSHELS OF SOYBEANS OF VARIOUS MOISTURE CONTENTS UNDER STUDY. ALSO VISITS TO THE AGRONOMY FARM ARE INCLUDED IN THE PROGRAM.

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ARE FARMERS MAKING MORE OR LESS MONEY DURING THIS WAR THAN LAST?.....A CHECK OF ACCOUNTS KEPT BY WOODFORD COUNTY, ILLINOIS, FARMERS SHOWS THAT NET INCOME IS HIGHER, ACCORDING TO AGRICULTURAL ECONOMISTS AT UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS/COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE....THE YEARS 1918 AND 1943 WERE TAKEN TO MAKE FAIR COMPARISONS. THE AVERAGE NET INCOME AMOUNTED TO $1.51 AN ACRE MORE

IN 1943. FARMS ALSO INCREASED IN SIZE FROM 199 ACRES IN 1918 TO 244 ACRES IN 1943. CORN AVERAGED 58 BUSHELS AN ACRE IN 1918 AND 63 BUSHELS IN 1943. COMPARISONS SHOW FURTHER THAT THE RATIO OF PRICES RECEIVED BY ILLINOIS FARMERS TO PRICES PAID FOR SUPPLIES WAS NINE POINTS HIGHER THAN IN 1918. FARMERS ALSO HAD LARGE STOCKS OF GRAIN AND LIVESTOCK RESULTING FROM SEVEN STRAIGHT YEARS OF BETTER THAN AVERAGE CROP YIELDS, AND FAVORABLE FEED RATIOS HELPED THE LIVESTOCK FARMER. THIS IS ADMITTEDLY UNUSUAL, SO FARMERS SHOULD BE CAUTIOUS ABOUT MAKING LONG-TIME COMMITMENTS BASED ON 1943 EARNINGS. YOU CAN FIND MORE ON THIS SUBJECT IN THE "SUMMARY OF ANNUAL FARM BUSINESS REPORTS OF 2,970 ILLINOIS FARMS FOR THE YEAR 1943." JUST DROP A CARD TO THIS STATION OR TO UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, URBANA, ASKING FOR THE LATEST COPY OF ILLINOIS FARM ECONOMICS.

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A CIGARET TOSSED FROM A CAR WINDOW STARTED A ROADSIDE FIRE THAT BURNED INTO A FIELD AND DESTROYED FOUR ACRES OF 75 BUSHELS OF CORN AND THREE ACRES OF BEANS, TO SAY NOTHING OF THE SCAR LEFT ON THE LANDSCAPE. SUCH CARELESS KINDLINGS HAVE HAPPENED TOO MANY TIMES, SAYS W. F. BULKLEY, EXTENSION FORESTER, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. WE HAVE RECORDS AND REPORTS WHERE FIRES STARTED BY CARELESS MOTORISTS OR STUBBLE FIRES GETTING AWAY FROM FARMERS HAVE NOT ONLY BURNED UP ROADSIDE SHRUBS, TREES AND GRASS, BUT DESTROYED FENCES AND TELEPHONE AND POWERLINE POLES. HEAT FROM ROADSIDE AND STUBBLE FIRES BURNS THE GALVANIZING FROM FENCING, SAYS BULKLEY, CAUSING IT TO LOSE FROM THREE TO FIVE YEARS OF ITS USEFULNESS. POSTS BURNED OFF AT THE BUTTS HAVE DROPPED FENCES, LETTING LIVESTOCK ONTO THE HIGHWAY AND CAUSING SERIOUS NIGHT ACCIDENTS. LIVESTOCK AND PEOPLE MAY BE ELECTROCUTED BECAUSE A ROADSIDE FIRE WAS LEFT TO BURN, DESTROYING A POLE AND DROPPING THE POWERLINE.

HERE ARE SOME SUGGESTIONS THAT WILL HELP CUT DOWN THIS CARELESS WASTE: FARMERS, PLOW UNDER YOUR STUBBLE AND CROP RESIDUE; SMOKERS, PUT YOUR STUBS IN THE ASH TRAYS PROVIDED IN YOUR CAR, AND EVERYBODY, PUT OUT FIRES OR CALL SOMEONE WHO CAN.

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HERE'S SOMETHING FOR YOU DADS TO THINK ABOUT.....YOU WHO HAVE TEEN-AGED SONS HELPING YOU OPERATE YOUR FARM.

AFTER EXPERIENCE WITH A 4-H OR VOCATIONAL AG PROJECT, A FATHER-SON AGREEMENT INVOLVING OTHER ENTERPRISES ON THE FARM IS THE NEXT STEP IN THE YOUNGSTER'S DEVELOPMENT, SAYS J. B. CUNNINGHAM, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

"THE BOY WHOSE INTEREST IS CENTERED IN ONE LIVESTOCK ENTERPRISE OR IN A CERTAIN CROP AND WHO DOES NOT LATER BECOME AN ACTIVE PARTICIPANT IN THE ENTIRE FARM BUSINESS MAY NOT DEVELOP INTO A SUCCESSFUL FARMER FROM A FINANCIAL STANDPOINT. A FATHER-SON AGREEMENT DEVELOPS INTEREST IN ALL PHASES OF THE FARM BUSINESS AND LEADS TO THE NEXT STEP, NAMELY, OWNERSHIP EITHER AS A TENANT OR AS A FARM OWNER."

PERHAPS YOU'VE THOUGHT OF TRYING TO DRAW UP A PLAN OF WORK WITH YOUR SON....OR HAVE FELT THE NEED OF DOING SOMETHING FOR THE BOY RETURNING TO THE FARM FROM THE SERVICE. THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE HAS OUTLINES OF FATHER-SON AGREEMENTS THAT MAY BE HELPFUL TO YOU. IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN THESE MATERIALS, WE SUGGEST THAT YOU SEE YOUR FARM ADVISER OR WRITE TO THIS STATION.

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"WHEN RANGE CATTLE COME TO MARKET THIS FALL, THE CORN-BELT FEEDER MAY BE OUT OF THE MARKET, SINCE A MEDIUM TO SHORT CORN CROP SEEMS LIKELY AT THIS TIME," SAYS SLEETER BULL, PROFESSOR OF MEATS, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. "WITH THE CORN-BELT FEEDER OUT OF THE PICTURE, IT WILL BE UP TO THE PACKER TO SLAUGHTER ALL THE CATTLE. THE PACKER IS SHORT OF HELP, AND IT IS DOUBTFUL IF HE CAN HANDLE ALL THE CATTLE WHICH WILL COME TO MARKET. HIS FREEZERS ARE PRETTY WELL FILLED, SO THE BEEF WILL HAVE TO GO INTO CONSUMPTION RIGHT AWAY. IF THIS HAPPENS WE COULD HAVE AN ABNORMALLY LARGE AMOUNT OF LOW GRADE COMMERCIAL AND UTILITY BEEF FOR A FEW WEEKS AND THEN VERY LIMITED SUPPLIES FOR WINTER, SPRING AND SUMMER, WHEN CORN-FED BEEF NORMALLY COMES TO MARKET."

HERE ARE SOME THINGS BULL SUGGESTS CAN BE DONE TO ALLEVIATE THE SITUATION:

IF PRICES OF THIN CATTLE GOES LOW ENOUGH, THE FARMER WITH HAY OR SILAGE CAN WINTER SOME OF THESE RANGE CATTLE WITH LITTLE OR NO CONCENTRATES AND PUT A POUND OR MORE ON THEM DAILY. IF HE HAS NO PASTURE OR CORN NEXT SPRING, HE CAN SEND THEM TO MARKET AND, BULL BELIEVES, MAKE A PROFIT. IF HE HAS PASTURE AND NO CORN, HE CAN PUT THEM ON GRASS. IF HE HAS CORN AND NO PASTURE, HE CAN FEED THEM TO A GOOD FINISH IN DRYLOT. IF HE HAS BOTH CORN AND PASTURE, THEY CAN BE FED TO A GOOD FINISH ON PASTURE.

THE FARMER WHO HAS ROUGHAGE BUT NO CORN OR PASTURE SHOULD BE REMINDED OF RESULTS THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS HAD WITH CATTLE ON FALL-SEEDED RYE PASTURE THIS SPRING. TEN HEAD OF 750-POUND STEERS WERE FED A DAILY RATION OF 30 POUNDS OF SILAGE AND FOUR POUNDS OF CLOVER HAY FROM

NOVEMBER TO MARCH (132 DAYS). DURING THIS TIME THE AVERAGE DAILY GAIN WAS NINE-TENTHS OF A POUND. THE LATTER PART OF MARCH THEY WERE TURNED ON AN EIGHT-ACRE PATCH OF FALL-SEEDED RYE AND REMAINED THERE UNTIL MAY 19 (56 DAYS). THE AVERAGE DAILY GAIN WHILE ON RYE PASTURE WAS TWO AND TWO-THIRDS POUNDS A STEER. THEY SOLD IN CHICAGO FOR $15.40 AND YIELDED FIVE U. S. GOOD AND FIVE U. S. COMMERCIAL CARCASSES. THE STEERS PAID NEARLY $30 AN ACRE FOR THE RYE.

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THE REGULAR FALL LIVESTOCK AND FEED OUTLOOK MEETINGS FOR ILLINOIS WILL BEGIN AUGUST 28 AND CONTINUE THROUGH SEPTEMBER.

THE PURPOSE OF THE MEETINGS IS TO PROVIDE FARMERS WITH INFORMATION THAT WILL BE HELPFUL IN PLANNING THEIR LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION AND FEEDING PROGRAMS FOR THE COMING YEAR. SPEAKERS WILL BE SECURED FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND PRODUCER COMMISSION AGENCIES OF THE CENTRAL LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

ALL FARMERS ARE INVITED TO ATTEND. WE'D SUGGEST THAT YOU GET IN TOUCH WITH YOUR FARM ADVISER AND LEARN WHEN AND WHERE THE LIVESTOCK AND FIELD OUTLOOK MEETING FOR YOUR COUNTY WILL BE HELD.

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TO CHECK THAT WILD ONION AND WILD GARLIC FLAVOR THAT'S DEVELOPING IN MILK, REMOVE THE COWS FROM THE INFESTED PASTURE THREE TO FOUR HOURS BEFORE MILKING, SUGGESTS HARRY PYENSON, DAIRY HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. BETTER STILL, DESTROY THE PLANTS SO THEY WON'T RETURN.

IF YOU HAVE A WILD ONION AND GARLIC PROBLEM, WE'D SUGGEST YOU WRITE FOR CIRCULAR 572, ISSUED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION. CIRCULAR 572 CAN BE HAD BY WRITING TO THIS STATION.

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WITH THE WAR PROGRESSING AS IT IS, FOLKS ARE ASKING WHAT IS GOING TO BE DONE TO MEET THE PROBLEMS THAT ALWAYS FOLLOW IN THE WAKE OF SUCH A WORLD-SHAKING EVENT. MANY OF US THINK OF WHAT HAPPENED IN THE 1920's--AFTER WORLD WAR I--AND ARE DETERMINED TO DO WHAT WE CAN, LITTLE AS IT MAY SEEM TO BE, TO PREVENT REPETITION OF SUCH MISTAKES. OTHERS ARE FRANKLY FEARFUL OF THE FUTURE AND WONDER WHAT'S COMING....THEY REMEMBER ONLY TOO WELL THE FARM DEBT TROUBLES, MORTGAGE FORECLOSURES, INCREASED TENANCY AND THE UNEASY LIFE OF THE RENTER. ARE STEPS BEING TAKEN TO PREVENT THESE THINGS FROM HAPPENING AGAIN?

YOU WILL BE INTERESTED TO KNOW THAT YOUR STATE UNIVERSITY IS GIVING THOUGHT TO THESE MATTERS OF FARM TENURE. H. C. M. CASE, HEAD OF THE AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, AS CHAIRMAN OF A COMMITTEE REPRESENTING 12 OTHER MIDDLE WESTERN STATES, HAS CALLED SEVERAL CONFERENCES ON THIS SUBJECT, AND THE UNIVERSITY'S AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION HAS PUBLISHED A BULLETIN WHICH CONTAINS THE FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THIS GROUP OF WORKERS INTERESTED IN FARM TENURE. IT IS CALLED "IMPROVING FARM TENURE IN THE MIDWEST." COPIES ARE AVAILABLE TO EVERY LISTENER WHO REQUESTS THEM. DROP A LETTER OR POSTAL CARD TO THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, URBANA, ILLINOIS, OR WRITE TO THIS STATION ASKING FOR BULLETIN 502.

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YEARS OF HARD FARMING, THAT IS, GROWING GRAIN CROPS YEAR AFTER YEAR WITHOUT CLOVERS, HAVE "PUMPED OUT" ONE-THIRD TO ONE-HALF OF THE SUPPLY OF NITROGEN IN THE SOIL. SUCH SOILS CAN NOW SUPPLY ONLY ENOUGH NITROGEN FOR ABOUT ONE-HALF OF A CROP, SAYS C. M. LINSLEY, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

NITROGEN IS REQUIRED IN LARGE AMOUNTS BY ALL CROPS. FOR A 100-BUSHEL CROP OF CORN, THE SOIL MUST BE ABLE TO DELIVER TO THE CORN ROOTS 150 POUNDS OF NITROGEN IN AN AVAILABLE FORM. NITROGEN CAN BE

PURCHASED COMMERCIALLY, BUT THE LARGE AMOUNTS REQUIRED BY COMMON FARM CROPS MAKE THE COST TOO HIGH. FORTUNATELY, THE AIR OVER EVERY ACRE HAS A FREE AND UNLIMITED SUPPLY ON WHICH THE FARMER CAN DRAW BY GROWING NITROGEN-GATHERING CLOVERS, LINSLEY POINTS OUT. CLOVER IS THE FARMERS' FERTILIZER FACTORY. CLOVER AS WELL AS OTHER LEGUMES TAKES NITROGEN--THE MOST IMPORTANT FERTILIZER FOR ILLINOIS SOILS--FROM THE FREE SUPPLY IN THE AIR AND ADDS IT TO THE SOIL.

TO SUPPLY ENOUGH NITROGEN FOR TOP YIELDS OF HYBRID CORN AND OTHER GRAINS, HEAVY CROPS OF CLOVER MUST BE GROWN ON THE LAND EVERY THIRD OR FOURTH YEAR. THIS CLOVER MUST BE PLOWED UNDER OR FED, AND THE MANURE MUST BE CAREFULLY RETURNED TO THE FIELD. IN ADDITION, THE NITROGEN AND ORGANIC MATTER FROM THE OTHER CROPS AS WELL AS MANURE MUST BE SAVED AND RETURNED TO THE SOIL.

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SOME ILLINOIS RED CLOVER FIELDS WILL BE JUST RIGHT TO DIRECT-COMBINE, SAYS R. C. HAY, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. CLOVER STANDS THIS DRY SEASON ARE SHORT AND FAIRLY ERECT, AND HARVESTING SEED BY DIRECT COMBINING SHOULD BE SATISFACTORY. SEED MAY NEED FURTHER CLEANING AND DRYING, HOWEVER.

THERE ARE CLOVER HULLERS IN SOME COMMUNITIES, ACCORDING TO HAY, AND SOME FARMERS COULD GET TOGETHER FOR A CLOVER-HULLING RING. ALTHOUGH THE HULLER TAKES MORE HELP TO OPERATE, THE SEED WILL BE CLEANER THAN THAT THRESHED BY THE COMBINE.

WHEN IT SEEMS NECESSARY TO CUT AND DRY THE CROP BEFORE THRESHING, WINDROWING CAN BE DONE. THE MOWER IS THE ONLY COMMON MACHINE THAT WILL DO THIS JOB SATISFACTORILY. A CURVED BAR WINDROW ATTACHMENT FASTENED TO THE REAR OF THE CUTTER BAR, OR A SEPARATE OPERATION WITH A SIDE DELIVERY RAKE WILL PERMIT CLOVER DRYING IN WINDROW TO BE PICKED UP BY THE COMBINE LATER.

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RANGER ALFALFA, CREATED BY PLANT BREEDERS OF THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND THE NEBRASKA EXPERIMENT STATION, IS RESISTANT TO WILT, THE GREAT ENEMY OF THE CROP. RANGER IS ALSO RESISTANT TO WINTER-KILLING. THIS NEW VARIETY IS ADAPTED TO THE REGION NORTH OF A LINE THAT RUNS ACROSS THE COUNTRY THROUGH PHILADELPHIA, INDIANAPOLIS, DENVER AND RENO. THIS AREA PRODUCES TWO-THIRDS OF THE TOTAL 15 MILLION ACRES PLANTED TO ALFALFA IN THE UNITED STATES. THIS FALL STATE CROP IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS IN MONTANA, NEBRASKA, UTAH, IDAHO AND OREGON WILL BE ABLE TO SUPPLY LISTS OF SEED PRODUCERS WHO HAVE SEED OF RANGER.

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NORTHERN CORN ROOTWORM HAS BEEN OBSERVED IN NORTHERN ILLINOIS CORN FIELDS. DAMAGE FROM THE FEEDING OF THIS INSECT IS MORE COMMON THIS YEAR THAN IT HAS BEEN THE PAST YEAR OR TWO, SAYS H. B. PETTY, EXTENSION ENTOMOLOGIST, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND STATE NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY.

IN FIELDS WHERE ROOTS WERE SEVERELY EATEN, DAMAGE WAS PARTICULARLY NOTICEABLE DURING THE RECENT DRY SPELL. PLANTS JUST COULD NOT GET THE MOISTURE THAT MAY HAVE BEEN THERE. THEN, TOO, THE WIND HAD NO TROUBLE TIPPING OVER THE STALKS WHOSE ROOT SYSTEMS HAD BEEN EATEN AWAY BY ROOTWORMS.

FIELDS THAT HAVE BEEN IN CORN FOR TWO OR MORE YEARS WERE THE ONES DAMAGED, SAYS PETTY. THE ADULT LAYS HER EGGS IN THE FALL IN SOIL AROUND THE CORN PLANTS. THE YOUNG ROOTWORMS ARE THERE TO DO DAMAGE THE COMING YEAR. THE BEST WAY TO COMBAT THIS PEST IS NOT TO GROW CORN MORE THAN TWO CONSECUTIVE YEARS IN THE SAME FIELD.

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IN 1924 ILLINOIS FARMERS HARVESTED 36 PER CENT OF THEIR SOYBEAN PLANTINGS AS GRAIN. IN THE FIVE-YEAR PERWAR PERIOD 59 PER CENT OF THE SOYBEAN CROP WAS HARVESTED AS GRAIN, AND LAST YEAR IT REACHED 85 PER CENT. PRODUCTION CHANGES LIKE THESE CREATE NEW PROBLEMS, AND FARM PRACTICES MAY HAVE TO BE ALTERED, SAYS F. C. BAUER, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. THE SILVER ANNIVERSARY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION WILL GIVE SOYBEAN GROWERS AN OPPORTUNITY TO STUDY THE PRODUCTION OF THIS CROP AND LEARN OF PROBLEMS TO WHICH

THEY SHOULD BE GIVING CONSIDERATION. THE MEETING WILL BE HELD SEPTEMBER 12 AND 13 IN COOPERATION WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

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THE INCREASE IN DAIRY FEED PRODUCTION PAYMENTS BECOMES EFFECTIVE SEPTEMBER ONE. SIXTY CENTS WILL BE THE PAYMENT FOR EACH 100 POUNDS OF WHOLE MILK DELIVERED AND TEN CENTS FOR EACH POUND OF BUTTERFAT. THESE REPRESENT INCREASES OF 25 CENTS A HUNDREDWEIGHT FOR WHOLE MILK AND FOUR CENTS A POUND FOR BUTTERFAT, ACCORDING TO R. J. MUTTI,(SAY MEWT-TEE) UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. THE DAIRY FEED PAYMENT PROGRAM STARTED IN OCTOBER 1943 TO OFFSET INCREASES IN FEED PRICES.

THE SEPTEMBER FIRST INCREASE RECOGNIZES THE FACT THAT MILK PRODUCTION COSTS ARE GREATER IN FALL AND WINTER THAN DURING ANY OTHER SEASON. THE SEASONAL INCREASE IN PRODUCTION PAYMENT FOR WHOLE MILK IS AS GREAT AS OR GREATER THAN THE AVERAGE SEASONAL ADVANCE THAT HAS OCCURRED IN ANY ILLINOIS MARKET, SAYS MUTTI. IN THE FIVE-YEAR PERIOD 1938 to 1942, CHICAGO WAS THE ONLY MARKET HAVING A 25-CENT DIFFERENCE. ROCKFORD, ST. LOUIS, MOLINE, DEKALB, FREEPORT, DECATUR, PEORIA AND CHAMPAIGN....IN THE ORDER NAMED....HAD DIFFERENCES RANGING FROM 24 TO 15 CENTS. SEASONAL DIFFERENCES OF LESS THAN 10 CENTS WERE PAID IN PONTIAC, QUINCY, SPRINGFIELD, DANVILLE AND GALESBURG MARKETS.

SINCE AVERAGE MILK AND BUTTERFAT PRICES PAID ILLINOIS FARMERS BY DAIRY PLANTS ARE IDENTICAL TO THOSE PAID THIS PAST YEAR, FEED PRODUCTION PAYMENTS WILL HELP OFFSET HIGHER MILK PRODUCTION COSTS, MUTTI CONCLUDES.

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ILLINOIS FARMERS IN DROUGHT-STRICKEN AREAS CAN BEST SAVE THEIR DAMAGED CORN FOR LIVESTOCK FEED BY PUTTING IT IN SILOS, SAYS R. C. HAY, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. IF YOU DON'T HAVE A PERMANENT SILO, EMERGENCY SILOS--EITHER FENCE AND PAPER OR TRENCH SILOS--CAN BE CONSTRUCTED.

THE FENCE AND PAPER SILO IS MORE SATISFACTORY FOR LEVEL OR POORLY DRAINED AREAS. IT CAN BE ERECTED CLOSE TO THE BARN OR FEEDLOT. USE A PICKET OR SNOW FENCE OR WELDED WIRE FENCING, AND LINE WITH REINFORCED WATERPROOF PAPER OR ASPHALT ROLL ROOFING. THE FENCING CARRIES THE LOAD OF SILAGE. NUMBER NINE WIRE MAY BE USED AS ADDITIONAL REINFORCING IF THE SILO IS TO BE VERY HIGH.

TRENCH SILOS ARE BETTER SUITED TO WELL-DRAINED, SLOPING AREAS. THEY REQUIRE NO PURCHASED MATERIALS AND CAN BE MADE WITH FARM TOOLS, POWER AND LABOR. DIG THE TRENCH SILOS FAIRLY DEEP AND NOT TOO WIDE. THIS MAKES FOR COMPACTNESS OF THE ENSILAGE AND AVOIDS HAVING TOO LARGE AN END AREA SO THAT FEEDING WILL BE FAST ENOUGH TO PREVENT SPOILAGE. FARMERS WHO USE FIELD ENSILAGE CUTTERS ESPECIALLY PREFER THE TRENCH SILO, SINCE NO BLOWER OR ELEVATOR IS REQUIRED FOR UNLOADING.

SOME FARMERS HAVE USED TEMPORARY SILOS OF BALED STRAW MADE BY BUILDING A CIRCULAR WALL OF BALES PLACED LIKE BRICKS IN A WALL AND REINFORCED WITH NUMBER NINE WIRE.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS HAS A MIMEOGRAPHED CIRCULAR "TEMPORARY OR EMERGENCY SILOS" (AENG 400) THAT MAY BE OF HELP TO YOU. THIS CITCULAR IS AVAILABLE AT YOUR FARM ADVISER'S OFFICE OR CAN BE HAD BY WRITING THIS STATION.

FERTILITY VALUE OF CLOVER DEPENDS ON THE AMOUNTS OF NITROGEN AND ORGANIC MATTER IT ADDS TO THE SOIL. THE AMOUNTS OF THESE MATERIALS MANUFACTURED BY THE CLOVER DEPEND IN TURN ON THE LIME, PHOSPHORUS. AND POTASSIUM CONTENT OF THE SOIL, SAYS C. M. LINSLEY, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

WHEN HALF A TON OF ROCK PHOSPHATE WAS APPLIED TO TWO CLOVER PLOTS, ON A FARM IN PEORIA COUNTY, THE CLOVER PRODUCED TWO MORE TONS OF HAY, 110 MORE POUNDS OF NITROGEN AND ABOUT 680 MORE POUNDS OF PROTEIN THAN WHERE NO PHOSPHATE WAS APPLIED.

MOST FARMERS KNOW THAT A SIMPLE SOIL TEST WILL TELL WHETHER A SOIL NEEDS LIMESTONE AND HOW MUCH IS NEEDED TO THE ACRE. THERE ARE ALSO SOIL TESTS THAT WILL TELL WHETHER OR NOT PHOSPHATE OR POTASH ARE NEEDED FOR CLOVER, ALFLAFA AND OTHER CROPS.

ONE OF THE MANY SERVICES OFFERED BY THE COUNTY FARM ADVISER TO ALL FARMERS IN THE COUNTY IS THE TESTING OF SOIL FOR AVAILABLE PHOSPHORUS AS WELL AS ACIDITY. THE FARM ADVISER CAN ALSO MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR HAVING SOILS TESTED FOR POTASH.

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IF YOU WERE LUCKY ENOUGH TO GET YOUR POTATOES PLANTED EARLY... IN SPITE OF THE WET SPRING...YOU MAY BE UNLUCKY IN THAT RECENT HOT WEATHER MAY HAVE BROKEN THEIR SUMMER DORMANCY, SAYS B. L. WEAVER, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. SO BEFORE HEAVY RAINS START AND YOUR EARLY POTATO CROP STARTS GROWING, IT WOULD BE A GOOD IDEA TO DIG THEM. THEY CAN BE STORED IN A WINDOWED CORNER OF THE BASEMENT THAT CAN BE VENTILATED BUT ALSO KEPT DARK. BY OPENING THE WINDOW WHEN IT IS COOL AND CLOSING IT DURING PERIODS OF HIGH TEMPERATURE, A FAIRLY LOW AVERAGE MAY BE MAINTAINED.

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THE BOTTLENECK HOLDING DOWN PRODUCTION ON MOST ILLINOIS FARMS IS LACK OF NITROGEN AND ORGANIC MATTER IN THE SOILS, SAYS C. M. LINSLEY, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. FARMERS GROWING GRAIN CROPS YEAR AFTER YEAR WITHOUT CLOVER HAVE "BURNED UP" ONE-THIRD OR MORE OF THE ORGANIC MATTER IN THEIR SOILS. SOILS WITHOUT ORGANIC MATTER BECOME HEAVY AND DEAD, PACK AND RUN TOGETHER AND ERODE EASILY.

CLOVERS ARE AN IMPORTANT SOURCE OF ORGANIC MATTER, AND ORGANIC MATTER IS AN ESSENTIAL PART OF A STRONG, HEALTHY SOIL. IT'S THE SOURCE OF MUCH OF THE PHOSPHORUS AND OTHER MINERALS AS WELL AS ALL THE NITROGEN CONTAINED IN SOILS. ORGANIC MATTER SERVES AS FOOD FOR THE SOIL BACTERIA THAT CONVERT MINERALS INTO A FORM PLANTS CAN USE.

SOIL WITH PLENTY OF ORGANIC MATTER SOAKS UP AND STORES WATER FOR THE CROPS TO USE DURING DRY PERIODS. ON ROLLING LAND SUCH SOIL IS LESS LIKELY TO ERODE BECAUSE THERE IS LESS RUNOFF TO CARRY IT AWAY.

PLENTY OF ACTIVE ORGANIC MATTER MAKES FOR LOOSE, OPEN SOILS, ALLOWING MORE RAPID DRAINAGE OF EXCESS WATER AND PERMITTING EARLIER PLANTING.

SOIL IS EASIER TO WORK WHEN IT CONTAINS PLENTY OF ORGANIC MATTER. LESS POWER IS REQUIRED TO PULL THE PLOW IN A LIGHT, MELLOW SOIL THAN IN A HEAVY ONE, AND LESS LABOR IS NECESSARY TO PREPARE A GOOD SEEDBED.

ALTHOUGH MANURE AND CROP RESIDUES, SUCH AS STRAW AND CORN-STALKS, ARE IMPORTANT SOURCES OF ORGANIC MATTER, IT IS DOUBTFUL THAT AMPLE SUPPLIES CAN BE MAINTAINED UNLESS CLOVERS ARE GROWN REGULARLY IN THE ROTATION.

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RECENT RAINS MAY STIMULATE FURTHER GROWTH AND NECTAR SECRETION FROM SOME FALL FLOWERS, BUT FOR THE MOST PART THE 1944 HONEY CROP IS NOW IN THE HIVES, SAYS V. G. MILUM, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

TO PREPARE FOR 1945, EVERY COLONY SHOULD HAVE A YOUNG QUEEN TO INSURE FALL-REARED YOUNG BEES FOR OVERWINTERING POPULATION. WORKER BEES IN SUMMER LIVE ONLY FIVE TO SIX WEEKS. SO IT'S UP TO THE YOUNG BEES REARED IN AUGUST, SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER TO SURVIVE THE WINTER.

BEEKEEPERS SHOULD LEAVE 35 OR 40 POUNDS OF HONEY IN EACH COLONY TO SEE THESE YOUNG BEES THROUGH THE WINTER. THEY CONSUME CONSIDERABLE STORES OF HONEY WHILE EXERTING MUSCULAR ACTIVITY TO KEEP THEIR WINTER CLUSTER TEMPERATURE AT 75 TO 85 DEGREES. POLLEN CANNOT BE USED FOR THIS PURPOSE, SAYS MILUM, BUT IS NEEDED FOR FOOD, IN ADDITION TO HONEY, FOR GROWTH OF BEES IN LARVAL STAGE. THE POLLEN SUPPLY IS NECESSARY IN FALL BROOD-REARING AND AGAIN DURING THE SPRING BROOD-REARING PERIOD. THIS MAY START AS EARLY AS JANUARY IN SOME COLONIES.

MANY BEEKEEPERS ARE COLLECTING EXTRA POLLEN WITH POLLEN TRAPS. THIS IS DRIED, STORED AND FED BACK TO THE BEES WHEN NEEDED IN THE SPRING. POLLEN IS MIXED WITH SOYBEAN FLOUR AS A SUPPLEMENT: ONE PART DRIED POLLEN AND THREE PARTS SOYBEAN FLOUR. COLLECTING AND FEEDING POLLEN IS DESCRIBED IN U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE CIRCULARS E-531 AND E-536.

OTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION ON HONEY PRODUCTION IS AVAILABLE IN EXTENSION CIRCULAR 566, WHICH MAY BE HAD BY WRITING TO THIS STATION.

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DON'T BLAME THE COW FOR ALL THE FUNNY TASTES IN THE MILK. OFF FLAVORS MAY BE DUE TO THE WAY IN WHICH THE MILK IS HANDLED SAYS HARRY PYENSON (SAY PIE-EN-SON), UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. FOR EXAMPLE,THERE'S THE "SUNSHINE" FLAVOR THAT DEVELOPS WHEN MILK IS LEFT STANDING IN THE SUN. THIS MILK HAS A PAPERY TASTE--SOMETHING LIKE THE SPITBALL YOU WOULD CHEW TO FIRE WHEN TEACHER WASN'T LOOKING.

THEN THERE'S THE COWY FLAVOR THAT RESEMBLES THE SMELL OF COWS. THIS FLAVOR USUALLY INDICATES A LACK OF CLEANLINESS IN THE BARN, WHERE MILK ABSORBS THE COWY ODOR WHILE BEING HANDLED.

METALLIC FLAVORS MAY ALSO DEVELOP WHEN MILK IS STORED OR COMES INTO CONTACT WITH RUST.

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RECENT ILLINOIS SURVEYS MADE BY STATE-FEDERAL LIVESTOCK INSPECTORS SHOWED THAT MORE THAN ONE-HALF OF THE FLOCKS OF POULTRY AND HERDS OF SWINE TESTED WERE INFECTED WITH TUBERCULOSIS AND THAT THE DISEASE IS BEING TRANSMITTED FROM POULTRY TO SWINE. PULLETS WERE FOUND TO BE MUCH FREER FROM TUBERCULOSIS THAN WERE BIRDS EIGHTEEN MONTHS OF AGE OR OLDER. THE MAINTENANCE OF ALL-PULLET FLOCKS IS SUGGESTED AS ONE METHOD OF CONTROLLING THE DISEASE.

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SCIENTISTS IN THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE HAVE CONDUCTED EXPERIMENTS IN COOPERATION WITH THE GEORGIA COASTAL PLAIN EXPERIMENT STATION AND HAVE FOUND THAT SWEET POTATO MEAL, MADE FROM DEHYDRATED SWEET POTATOES, COMPARES FAVORABLY WITH CORN AS A FEED FOR STEERS.

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OF COURSE THE RECENT RAINS WERE WELCOME, BUT THEY'VE ENCOURAGED THE SECOND GENERATION OF CORN BORERS, SAYS JOHN H. BIGGER, ENTOMOLOGIST OF THE STATE NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY. RECENT INVESTIGATIONS IN NORTHERN ILLINOIS REVEALED SECOND-GENERATION BORERS FRESHLY HATCHED TO THREE-FOURTHS GROWN. IN CENTRAL ILLINOIS THE INFESTATIONS WON'T BE SO HEAVY AS IN THE NORTHERN PART OF THE STATE BECAUSE THE SURVIVAL FROM THE FIRST GENERATION WAS NOT GREAT, AND THEREFORE FEWER MOTHS WERE LEFT TO LAY EGGS FOR THE PRESENT BROOD.

FARMERS WHO HAVEN'T SEEN CORN BORER DAMAGE WILL SEE IT THIS YEAR. BIGGER SAYS, "SOME OF THE FIELDS WE WERE IN HAD AS HIGH AS FIFTEEN PER CENT OF THE CORN BROKEN OVER."

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FOR THOSE OF YOU WHO ARE GETTING READY TO PLANT WHEAT, HERE'S INFORMATION ABOUT VARIETIES FROM G. H. DUNGAN, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

FIRST, FOR WHEAT GROWERS IN NORTHERN ILLINOIS, DUNGAN REPORTS THAT LEADING VARIETIES ON UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS EXPERIMENTAL FIELDS IN OGLE COUNTY, CONSIDERING BOTH QUALITY AND YIELD, HAVE BEEN IOTURK, MARMIN AND WISCONSIN 2. MINTURKI HAS A GOOD YIELD RECORD, BUT ITS GRAIN IS A LITTLE SOFT FOR A HARD RED WINTER WHEAT. THESE WHEATS ARE ALL BEARDED AND RESEMBLE TURKEY RED. THEY ARE WINTER HARDY AND EASILY GROWN, BUT THEIR STRAW IS RATHER WEAK. MARMIN AND WISCONSIN 2 SEED IS AVAILABLE FROM CERTIFIED SOURCES.

ON MOSAIC-FREE LAND IN CENTRAL ILLINOIS, RECOMMENDED HARD RED WINTER VARIETIES INCLUDE TENMARQ, BRILL, WISCONSIN 2, CHEYENNE AND ILRED.

THESE ARE ALL COLD-ENDURING WHEATS OF THE TURKEY RED TYPE. THE HIGHER YIELDING SOFT WHEATS FOR THIS AREA INCLUDE PRAIRIE, FAIRFIELD, WABASH AND CLARKAN. THE 1944 YIELDS AT URBANA PUT KANRED (PURDUE SELECTION) FIRST, KAWVALE SECOND, AND PRAIRIE THIRD. KAWVALE, HOWEVER, HAS SUCH POOR GRAIN FOR BAKING THAT IT IS NOT RECOMMENDED FOR ILLINOIS.

SOFT WHEATS ARE RECOMMENDED EXCLUSIVELY FOR SOUTHERN ILLINOIS. ON THE ALHAMBRA FIELD IN MADISON COUNTY, FULCASTER IS STILL TOPS IN YIELD. UNFORTUNATELY THERE IS NO SOURCE OF CERTIFIED SEED OF FULCASTER AVAILABLE IN ILLINOIS, BUT IF GROWERS HAVE SEED OF THEIR OWN OR KNOW OF A SOURCE OF REASONABLY PURE SEED OF FULCASTER, DUNGAN RECOMMENDS THAT THIS WHEAT BE GROWN. OTHER VARIETIES FOR SOUTHERN ILLINOIS ARE WABASH, FAIRFIELD AND FULHIO. THESE ARE RESISTANT TO MOSAIC AND THEIR FLOUR POSSESSES GOOD BAKING QUALITY.

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THE CHICAGO JUNIOR MARKET HOG SHOW AND SALE IS SET FOR SEPTEMBER 28. THIS SHOW AND SALE OF MARKET HOG COMPETITION IS OPEN TO VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE STUDENTS AND MEMBERS OF THE 4-H CLUBS. IT WILL BE HELD IN THE HOG HOUSE, NORTHWEST DIVISION OF THE UNION STOCK YARDS IN CHICAGO. THE YOUNG EXHIBITORS WILL HAVE THE ADVANTAGE OF OBSERVING THE REGULAR MARKETING PROCEDURE AND OF COMPARING THEIR ENTRIES WITH HOGS OF DESIRABLE WEIGHT AND QUALITY WHICH ARE OFFERED FOR SALE ON THE OPEN COMPETITIVE MARKET, SAYS E. I. PILCHARD, 4-H SPECIALIST, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. "IT'S THE PURPOSE OF THIS SHOW TO ASSIST YOUNG FARM PEOPLE IN BECOMING SUCCESSFUL PRODUCERS OF MARKET HOGS," HE ADDED.

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HIGH-QUALITY BUTTER CAN BE MADE ONLY FROM FINE, CLEAN, WHOLESOME CREAM. THE FINEST BUTTER IS MADE FROM SWEET CREAM, BUT A SATISFACTORY PRODUCT CAN BE MADE FROM CLEAN, FRESH SOUR CREAM, SAYS R. V. HUSSONG (SAY HEW-SONG), UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

ON FARMS WHERE MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION IS NOT AVAILABLE, IT'S IMPOSSIBLE TO HOLD CREAM FOR AS LONG AS A WEEK AND STILL HAVE A DESIRABLE

PRODUCT. SOURING IS ONE OF THE FIRST SIGNS OF BACTERIAL GROWTH. YEASTS AND MOLDS DEVELOP AND PRODUCE FLAVORS, ODORS OR GASSES WHICH CAUSE THE CREAM TO BOIL OR FOAM.

FREQUENT MARKETING--AT LEAST TWICE A WEEK--IS THE MOST IMPORTANT CONSIDERATION IN THE PRODUCTION OF FINE CREAM ON OUR ILLINOIS FARMS, SAYS HUSSONG, NOT FORGETTING CLEANLINESS AND COOLING, AND NOT MIXING WARM FRESH CREAM WITH, OR ADDING IT TO, COLD CREAM.

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THOSE UNSIGHTLY WEBS APPEARING ON TREE BRANCHES CONTAIN LARGE NUMBERS OF HAIRY CATERPILLARS WHICH ARE FEEDING UPON THE ENCLOSED LEAVES, SAYS G. C. DECKER, ENTOMOLOGIST, ILLINOIS STATE NATURAL SURVEY AND AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

THEY CAN BE KILLED WITH AN APPLICATION OF LEAD ARSENATE SPRAY, USING TWO POUNDS OF LEAD ARSENATE TO FIFTY GALLONS OF WATER. IN ORCHARDS WHICH ARE REGULARLY SPRAYED WITH ARSENICALS, THIS INSECT IS NEVER A PROBLEM. ON THE ISOLATED FRUIT OR SHADE TREE, PRUNE OFF AND DESTROY THE TWIG BEARING THE WEB; OR THE WEBS MAY BE FLAMED WITH A TORCH. IF PROPERLY HANDLED, THE TORCH WILL NOT HURT THE TWIGS, BUT OF COURSE THE LEAVES WILL BE DESTROYED.

HERE'S SOME UP-TO-DATE INFORMATION ON THE PASTURE PERFORMANCE TESTING THAT IS BEING CARRIED ON ON THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE'S EXPERIMENTAL FIELDS.

A FIVE-YEAR TEST TO COMPARE BROMEGRASS AND ORCHARD GRASS SEEDED ALONE AND IN MIXTURE HAS BEEN COMPLETED. WHERE ALFALFA WAS SEEDED WITH EITHER GRASS, YIELDS WERE HIGHER AND ANIMAL GAINS WERE LARGER, SAYS R. F. FUELLEMAN, AGRONOMIST, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. THE AVERAGE ACRE YIELD OF DRY BROMEGRASS AND ALFALFA WAS OVER 7,000 POUNDS COMPARED TO 4,000 POUNDS FOR BROMEGRASS ALONE. THE GAINS BY SHEEP WERE 250 POUNDS AN ACRE ON THE BROMEGRASS-ALFALFA AND ONLY 136 POUNDS FROM EACH ACRE OF BROMEGRASS ALONE.

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WE WANT TO REMIND YOU OF THE SILVER JUBILEE MEETING OF THE AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION SEPTEMBER 12 AND 13. THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE IS HOST TO THIS CONFERENCE TO CONSIDER THE PRESENT AND FUTURE PROBLEMS IN PRODUCTION AND PROCESSING OF SOYBEANS. THIS STATION WILL CARRY FLASHES ORIGINATING AT THIS CONFERENCE FOR THE BENEFIT OF THOSE WHO CANNOT ATTEND.

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HERE ARE SOME COMMENTS ON THE LIVESTOCK AND FEED OUTLOOK SITUATION FOR 1944-45. COMING FROM THE COUNTY MEETINGS BEING HELD IN ILLINOIS THIS MONTH. "WITH THE WAR DRAWING TOWARD THE END, GOVERNMENT SPENDING WILL DECLINE DURING THE NEXT TWELVE MONTHS--PULLING SOME OF THE STILTS OUT FROM UNDER OUR ECONOMY," SAYS L. J. NORTON, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. "WE WILL STILL HAVE A HIGH NATIONAL INCOME FOR A YEAR OR MORE AND PRICES ARE NOT EXPECTED TO COLLAPSE, BUT IT'S QUITE POSSIBLE THAT FARM INCOME WILL DECLINE AS MUCH AS 25 PER CENT IN THE NEXT TWELVE MONTHS."

THE BEEF SITUATION THIS FALL IS SIMILAR IN MANY RESPECTS TO THAT EXPERIENCED IN THE WINTER OF 1937-38 FOLLOWING THE DROUTH YEAR OF 1936. FOR EXAMPLE, IN THE WEEK ENDED SEPTEMBER 4, 1937, BEEF STEERS IN CHICAGO AVERAGED $13.89; AND FEEDER STEERS IN KANSAS CITY AVERAGED $8.20, A DIFFERENCE OF $5.69. TWENTY-EIGHT WEEKS LATER SLAUGHTER STEER PRICES AVERAGED $8.62; THE MARGIN SHRANK FROM $5.69 TO 42 CENTS....AND THAT WAS IN 1937-38. THERE ARE ELEMENTS OF SIMILARITY IN THE PRESENT SITUATION, SAYS NORTON. SUPPLIES OF FED CATTLE INCREASE AND DEMAND SLUMPED.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMISTS FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AND REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE CENTRAL LIVESTOCK MARKETS ARE HOLDING COUNTY LIVESTOCK AND FEED OUTLOOK MEETINGS THIS MONTH THROUGHOUT ILLINOIS. CHECK WITH YOUR FARM ADVISER FOR TIME AND PLACE IN YOUR COUNTY.

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A GREAT MANY FARMERS WILL SEED WHEAT AFTER THEY HARVEST THEIR SOYBEANS THIS FALL, SAYS O. H. SEARS, AGRONOMIST, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

IF YOU ARE PLANNING TO FOLLOW THIS PROCEDURE, HERE ARE A FEW POINTS THAT ARE WELL WORTH KEEPING IN MIND: FIRST, SOYBEANS LEAVE THE LAND LOOSE. PERHAPS A LITTLE TOO LOOSE FOR A GOOD SEEDBED FOR WHEAT. IF IT IS NECESSARY TO DISK THE LAND TO TURN UNDER THE SOYBEAN STRAW, DISK AS LITTLE AS POSSIBLE. WHERE LABOR IS AVAILABLE AND MACHINERY SUITED FOR THE PURPOSE, DRILL THE WHEAT DIRECTLY BEHIND THE COMBINE WITHOUT ANY SEEDBED PREPARATION. THE WHEAT DRILL MUST BE ABOUT THE SAME WIDTH AS THE COMBINE, AND THE COMBINE MUST BE A TYPE WHICH DOES NOT SCATTER THE STRAW DIRECTLY BEHIND THE CUTTING BAR.

ANOTHER PRACTICE WHICH INCREASES THE YIELD OF WHEAT, AT LEAST ON SOILS LOW IN PHOSPHORUS, IS PHOSPHATE FERTILIZATION. THIS PRACTICE IS ESPECIALLY IMPORTANT WHERE WHEAT FOLLOWS SOYBEANS. LIKE OTHER CROPS, THE SOYBEAN DRAWS HEAVILY ON THE SUPPLY OF USABLE PHOSPHORUS IN THE SOIL. IN THE CASE OF SOYBEANS, THERE IS LITTLE TIME FOR AVAILABLE PHOSPHORUS TO BE FORMED AFTER THE SOYBEAN QUITS FEEDING AND BEFORE THE WHEAT BEGINS TO NEED IT. CONSEQUENTLY, THE ADDITION OF PHOSPHORUS IS IMPORTANT.

IF A WHEAT DRILL WITH A FERTILIZER ATTACHMENT IS AVAILABLE, DRILL THE PHOSPHATE OR PHOSPHATE FERTILIZER IN THE ROW WITH THE WHEAT AT A RATE OF 150 TO 200 POUNDS PER ACRE. IF YOU DO NOT HAVE SUCH A DRILL, BROADCAST 300 POUNDS OF SUPERPHOSPHATE OR 1,000 POUNDS OF ROCK PHOSPHATE PER ACRE. FIELD EXPERIMENTS AND FARM EXPERIENCE HAVE PROVED THAT SUCH PRACTICES ARE PROFITABLE.

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DR. CHARLES L. STEWART, CHIEF IN LAND ECONOMICS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, HAS BEEN NAMED AS A REPRESENTATIVE TO THE CONFERENCE ON AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION FOR WAR-TORN NATIONS TO BE HELD IN WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER 19-22, SAYS H. P. RUSK, DEAN OF THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND DIRECTOR OF THE EXTENSION SERVICE.

THE GATHERING WILL STRESS THE CONTRIBUTION THAT THE EXTENSION SERVICE CAN MAKE IN THE POSTWAR WORLD, WITH THE OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS AND THE FEDERAL EXTENSION SERVICE WORKING IN CLOSE COOPERATION, DEAN RUSK STATED. "OUTSTANDING SPECIALISTS WITH EXPERIENCE IN THE COUNTRIES AFFECTED WILL MEET IN AN ADVISORY CAPACITY TO PREPARE THE GROUND FOR THOSE WHO WILL BE CALLED UPON TO UNDERTAKE THE WORK OF RESTORATION," HE ADDED.

DR. STEWART, WHO HAS VISITED 12 EUROPEAN NATIONS DURING HIS THREE TRIPS ABROAD, WILL SERVE ON THE GROUP REPRESENTING SOUTHWEST EUROPE, WHICH IS UNDER THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF DR. VICTOR SULLAM OF THE OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS.

STEWART WAS A DELEGATE TO THE BIENNIAL GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE HELD IN ROME IN 1938, WITH M. L. WILSON, DIRECTOR OF FEDERAL EXTENSION SERVICE, AND ALSO SPEND CONSIDERABLE TIME STUDYING GERMAN AGRICULTURAL METHODS AND CONSULTING WITH VARIOUS AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES OF OUR EMBASSIES AND CONSULATES IN EUROPE. HIS THREE TRIPS ABROAD WERE MADE IN 1914, 1933 AND 1938. THE FIRST TWO WERE ON FELLOWSHIPS AND THE LAST ONE ON SABBATICAL LEAVE.

ANOTHER ILLINOISIAN, I. W. MOOMAW OF ELGIN, WILL BE ON THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION BY PRIVATE AGENCIES, IT WAS STATED. MOOMAW IS RURAL LIVE SECRETARY, GENERAL MISSIONS BOARD, CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN.

ARTHUR T. MOSHER, SON OF PROFESSOR M. L. MOSHER, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, WILL BE A MEMBER OF THE REGIONAL COMMITTEE ON INDIA AT THE CONFERENCE. MOSHER HAS SERVED AS AGRICULTURAL MISSIONARY IN INDIA FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS.

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WESTERN RANGE CONDITIONS HAVE BEEN GENERALLY FAVORABLE FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE LAMB CROP, WHICH IS SMALLER THAN A YEAR EARLIER, SAYS W. G. KAMMLADE (SAY KAM-LA-DEE), UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. FEEDER BUYERS HAVE BEEN CAUTIOUS BECAUSE OF PASTURE AND CROP UNCERTAINTIES IN LARGE FEEDING AREAS. THE OUTLOOK FOR FEEDING IS ONLY PARTIALLY FAVORABLE. SUPPLIES ARE CERTAIN NOT TO BE EXCESSIVE, AND PRICES DURING THE FED-LAMB SEASON WILL NOT LIKELY DIFFER MUCH FROM A YEAR AGO. IN SPITE OF RATHER HEAVY LIQUIDATION, PRICES CANNOT BE EXPECTED TO ADVANCE ABOVE LAST YEAR'S LEVELS. CAREFUL BUYING AND FEEDING WILL BE NECESSARY TO REALIZE SATISFACTORY PROFITS.

WOOL PRODUCTION IN THE "NATIVE" STATES, WHICH INCLUDE ILLINOIS, FOR 1944 IS ESTIMATED AT SLIGHTLY MORE THAN 98 MILLION POUNDS. THIS IS 11 PER CENT BELOW 1943 PRODUCTION AND IS THE SMALLEST PRODUCTION IN THE AREA SINCE 1939. THE ILLINOIS WOOL CROP THIS YEAR IS 16 PER CENT LESS THAN IN 1943.

PRODUCTION IN THE RANGE STATES IS DOWN ABOUT 6 PER CENT COMPARED WITH A YEAR AGO.

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THERE ARE A NUMBER OF WAYS OF CONTROLLING AND ERADICATING WEEDS, SAYS R. F. FUELLEMAN, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE BUT THE MOST EFFECTIVE IS CLEAN CULTIVATION, WHERE IT CAN BE USED. OBVIOUSLY ON PASTURE LAND OR ANY LAND THAT CANNOT BE CULTIVATED THE NEXT BEST ALTERNATIVE IS MOWING. JUST A FEW MILES' DRIVE IN THE COUNTRY WILL FIND FIELDS OF WHITETOP, IRONWEED OR RAGWEED. YOU CAN'T DESTROY ALL OF THEM FOR KEEPS BY MOWING, SAYS FUELLEMAN, BUT IT HELPS A GREAT DEAL IF THEY ARE CUT BEFORE THEIR SEED IS MATURE. MOST FALL WEEDS SHOULD BE CUT JUST AS THEY ARE COMING INTO FLOWER.

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MANY PASTURE FIELDS IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS SEEM TO BE INFESTED WITH A PRETTY YELLOW DAISY THIS FALL, SAYS R. F. FUELLEMAN, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. SOME OF THESE DAISIES BELONG TO THE SO-CALLED SNEEZEWEED FAMILY--SOMETIMES REPORTED TO CAUSE SICKNESS IN ANIMALS. A GOOD JOB OF MOWING THESE INFESTED PASTURES WILL PREVENT LIVESTOCK LOSSES. ANOTHER WEED PROBABLY MORE DANGEROUS IN DRY YEARS THAN IN SEASONS WHEN WE HAVE GOOD MOISTURE CONDITIONS IS WHITE SNAKEROOT--A WEED FREQUENTLY FOUND IN WOODED PASTURES. THE WEED SAMPLES COMING INTO THE UNIVERSITY'S AGRONOMY DEPARTMENT INDICATE IT'S WIDESPREAD IN ILLINOIS SNAKEROOT CAUSES SICKNESS IN COWS AND MAY EVEN CAUSE DEATH. BY ALL MEANS MOW THESE WEEDS NOW, WHETHER THEY ARE SUSPECTED TO BE POISONOUS OR NOT.

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YIELD OF HARVESTED SOYBEANS IN ILLINOIS HAS ALMOST DOUBLED IN THE PAST TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, SAYS H. P. BATEMAN, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. DURING THE FIVE YEARS FROM 1919 TO 1923, THE YIELD OF SOYBEANS AVERAGED ELEVEN AND ONE-HALF BUSHELS AN ACRE. FOR THE PERIOD 1939 TO 1943 THE YIELD WAS NEARLY 21 BUSHELS PER ACRE. THIS INCREASE HAS BEEN MADE POSSIBLE BY THE USE OF BETTER VARIETIES, IMPROVEMENTS IN POWER AND MACHINERY WHICH MAKE FOR BETTER SEEDBEDS, IMPROVED AND TIMELY PLANTING METHODS, MORE COMPLETE WEED CONTROL AND REDUCTION OF HARVESTING LOSSES. TESTS OF HARVESTING LOSSES SHOW THAT THE COMBINE ALONE HAS CONTRIBUTED APPROXIMATELY ONE-HALF OF THE NINE AND A HALF BUSHEL INCREASE IN ILLINOIS YIELDS.

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DO YOU KNOW THE ROPES AROUND YOUR FARM? IF YOU DON'T THE AGRICULTURE EXTENSION ENGINEER, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, SUGGESTS THAT YOU SHOULD LEARN THE SAFE CARRYING CAPACITIES OF ALL ROPES YOU USE. THEN LOAD THEM TO ABOUT ONE-FIFTH OF THEIR ACTUAL CAPACITY, BECAUSE KNOTS, ABRASIONS AND DETERIORATION REDUCE THE STRENGTH OF ROPES FAR BELOW THEIR RATED CAPACITY.

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SWEET CORN SNAPPING MACHINES ARE HARVESTING MORE THAN HALF THE SWEET CORN ACREAGE IN WOODFORD COUNTY THIS SEASON. THOUGH THE MACHINES ARE IN THE EXPERIMENTAL STAGE, R. I. SHAWL, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, PREDICTS THAT IN THE NEAR FUTURE SWEET CORN GROWERS WILL BE RELIEVED OF A GOOD DEAL OF THE EXPENSE AND HARD WORK OF HARVESTING THEIR CROPS BY HAND.

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WE WOULD LIKE TO EMPHASIZE THAT GOOD BREAD-MAKING FLOUR COMES FROM WHEAT VARIETIES POSSESSING THE RIGHT CHARACTERISTICS, SAYS G. H. DUNGAN, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. CAREFUL SELECTION OF VARIETIES ON THE PART OF GROWERS WILL HELP TO MAINTAIN THE REPUTATION OF ILLINOIS AS ONE STATE THAT GROWS HIGH-QUALITY WHEAT. IF YOU ARE ALREADY PRODUCING A GOOD VARIETY OF WHEAT, THERE IS NO NEED TO CHANGE, FOR WHEAT DOES NOT "RUN OUT," AS SOME SAY; IT MERELY GETS MIXED WITH OTHER VARIETIES AND WITH WEEDS. A LITTLE CARE TO PREVENT MIXING AND VIGOROUS USE OF A FANNING MILL, PLUS SEED TREATMENT, IS ALL THAT IS NEEDED TO PRESERVE THE ORIGINAL QUALITY OF A VARIETY OF WHEAT.

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M. D. FARRAR, ILLINOIS NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY, REMINDS US THAT IN NORTHERN ILLINOIS COUNTIES FALL CANKERWORM DAMAGE TO SHADE TREES WAS QUITE EXTENSIVE THIS SPRING. THIS INSECT HAS BEEN RATHER LIGHT OVER THE LAST FIVE YEARS AT A TIME WHEN THE SPRING CANKERWORM WAS CAUSING SEVERE DAMAGE ALL OVER THE STATE.

FEEDING HABITS OF THE FALL AND SPRING CANKERWORMS ARE ALIKE. THE EGGS OF BOTH HATCH IN THE SPRING AT ABOUT THE TIME THE LEAVES APPEAR ON ELMS. SPRAYING THE FOLIAGE AT THAT TIME WILL CONTROL THE OUTBREAK, PROVIDED THE POISON IS APPLIED BEFORE THE WORMS HAVE DEFOLIATED THE TREES.

THE FALL CANKERWORM GETS ITS NAME FROM THE FACT THAT THE FEMALES LAY THEIR EGGS IN THE FALL. THE FEMALE FALL CANKERWORMS CLIMB THE TREES TO LAY THEIR EGGS AFTER THE GROUND HAS FROZEN ONCE OR TWICE DURING NOVEMBER OR EARLY DECEMBER.

SINCE THE MOTHS ARE WINGLESS AND MUST CLIMB THE TREE TRUNKS, THEY CAN BE EASILY CAUGHT IN STICKY BANDS. WHERE FALL CANKERWORM HAS BEEN DAMAGING SHADE TREES, THE TREES SHOULD BE BANDED BY NOVEMBER 15. TO APPLY THE BAND, REMOVE THE ROUGH BARK FROM THE TRUNK IN A STRIP FOUR TO SIX INCHES WIDE AT ABOUT SHOULDER HEIGHT. ON THIS AREA SMOOTH A COATING OF TREE TANGLEFOOT. THIS MATERIAL CAN BE OBTAINED THROUGH MOST NURSERIES OR INSECTICIDE SUPPLY DEALERS. TREE TANGLEFOOT APPLIED ON THE TRUNK MAKES A STICKY BAND THAT WILL DESTROY THE FEMALE CANKERWORMS AS THEY ATTEMPT TO CROSS IT. SHOULD THE BAND BECOME DRY OR CLOGGED WITH DIRT OR LEAVES, IT SHOULD BE STIRRED WITH A STICK OR ADDITIONAL TANGLEFOOT SHOULD BE APPLIED. BE SURE AND APPLY THE BANDS BEFORE NOVEMBER 15 FOR THE CONTROL OF FALL CANKERWORMS.

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ACCORDING TO THE FORESTRY DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, FARMERS HAVE HELPED TO BOOST THE PRODUCTION OF WAR WOOD BY SMALL MILLS TO A NEW HIGH. DURING JANUARY THROUGH JUNE OF THIS YEAR, THE SMALL MILLS EAST OF THE GREAT PLAINS PRODUCED MORE THAN 3½ BILLION BOARD FEET OF URGENTLY NEEDED LUMBER. THAT'S AN INCREASE OF OVER 7 PER CENT COMPARED WITH THE PRODUCTION DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF LAST YEAR.

FOR THE SAME PERIOD, THE MEDIUM AND LARGE-SIZED MILLS--THOSE MILLS THAT HAVE AN OUTPUT OF OVER ONE MILLION FEET A YEAR--SHOW A DECREASE IN PRODUCTION.

TO TOP IT OFF, THE AMOUNT OF LUMBER TURNED OUT BY THE SMALL MILLS WAS GREATER THAN THAT TURNED OUT BY EITHER THE MEDIUM-SIZED OR LARGE MILLS.

BUT NOW LET'S LOOK AT THE TOTAL FIGURES. WHEN WE CONSIDER THE PRODUCTION OF ALL THE MILLS--SMALL, MEDIUM, AND LARGE--WE FIND THAT TOTAL PRODUCTION EAST OF THE GREAT PLAINS IS DOWN NEARLY 800 MILLION BOARD FEET.

THAT'S WHY, SAY THE FORESTERS, WE MUSTN'T THINK THE BATTLE IS OVER YET, NOT BY A LONG SHOT. WOOD--LOTS OF WOOD--IS STILL BEING NEEDED FOR WAR AND WILL BE RIGHT UP TO THE TIME BERLIN FALLS, AND AFTER BERLIN, TOKYO.

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MANY PEOPLE WRITE ASKING ABOUT USE OF CHEMICALS FOR DESTROYING WEEDS, SAYS R. F. FUELLEMAN, AGRONOMIST, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. CHEMICALS CAN BE USED TO DESTROY WEEDS, BUT ON LARGE AREAS THEY MAY BE TOO EXPENSIVE--AT LEAST AT THE PRESENT. FOR SMALL AREAS--ALONG FENCE ROWS, BINDWEED, POISON IVY AND CANADA THISTLE PATCHES, AND ALSO ON GARDEN AREAS--CHEMICALS CAN BE USED. IN ADDITION TO COST, SOME CHEMICALS CAUSE TEMPORARY STERILITY OF THE SOIL; SOME ARE POISONOUS TO ANIMALS AND HUMAN BEINGS. SO, IF YOU USE CHEMICALS TO DESTROY WEEDS, CARE SHOULD BE TAKEN TO FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS GIVEN ON THE PACKAGE.

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RECENT ANNOUNCEMENT ON THE LOAN PROGRAM FOR THE 1944 SOYBEAN CROP STATES THAT LOANS WILL BE MADE ON ELIGIBLE SOYBEANS OF ALL CLASSES, GRADING NO. 4 OR BETTER WITH RESPECT TO FACTORS OTHER THAN MOISTURE AND NOT CONTAINING IN EXCESS OF 14 PER CENT MOISTURE, SAYS O. L. WHALIN, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. SOYBEANS GRADING WEEVILY OR WHICH ARE MUSTY, SOUR, HEATING OR HAVING ANY OBJECTIONABLE FOREIGN ODOR WILL NOT BE ELIGIBLE FOR A LOAN. THE LOAN RATE IS THE SAME AS THE SUPPORT PRICE FOR SOYBEANS. THIS IS $2.04 A BUSHEL FOR YELLOW AND GREEN BEANS OR MIXED YELLOW AND GREEN BEANS HAVING NOT MORE THAN 5 PER CENT OF BROWNS AND BLACKS CONTAINING 14 PER CENT MOISTURE. DISCOUNTS WILL BE MADE FOR VARIOUS FACTORS INCLUDING MOISTURE. BEANS HAVING LESS THAN 14 PER CENT MOISTURE WILL COMMAND PREMIUMS. LOANS ON BROWNS AND BLACKS WILL BE AT 20 CENTS A BUSHEL LESS THAN FOR YELLOW AND BROWNS.

LOANS WILL BE AVAILABLE THROUGH JANUARY 31, 1945, AND WILL MATURE ON DEMAND, BUT IN NO EVENT LATER THAN JUNE 30, 1945. THE INTEREST RATE ON LOANS WILL BE 3 PER CENT. THERE WILL BE A STORAGE ALLOWANCE OF 7 CENTS A BUSHEL, WHICH WILL BE ADVANCED AT THE TIME THE LOAN IS COMPLETED. THE STORAGE ALLOWANCE WILL BE EARNED IF THE BEANS ARE TURNED OVER TO THE COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION TO SATISFY THE LOAN. A SERVICE FEE OF 1 CENT PER BUSHEL WILL BE CHARGED ON FARM STORAGE LOANS.

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REGULATIONS FOR PURCHASING THE 1944 SOYBEAN CROP PROVIDE THAT MOST OF THE SOYBEANS WILL BE DISPOSED OF BY FARMERS THROUGH THEIR REGULAR DEALERS, SAYS O. L. WHALIN, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. THE COUNTY AAA COMMITTEE WILL PURCHASE BEANS DIRECTLY FROM

FARMERS FOR THE COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION ONLY WHERE THEY CANNOT BE DISPOSED OF THROUGH REGULAR MARKET CHANNELS.

THE PURCHASE PROGRAM WILL BEGIN AT HARVEST TIME AND EXTEND THROUGH JUNE 30, 1945. THE PURCHASE PROGRAM PROVIDES A SUPPORT PRICE OF $2.04 FOR YELLOW OR GREEN SOYBEANS OR MIXED YELLOW AND GREEN SOYBEANS CONTAINING NOT MORE THAN FIVE PER CENT BROWN AND BLACK COLORED BEANS. GRADING NO. 2 OR BETTER WITH A TEST WEIGHT OF 54 PER CENT OR BETTER, 15 PER CENT OR LESS OF SPLITS, 3 PER CENT OR LESS OF DAMAGED BEANS, 2 PER CENT OR LESS OF FOREIGN MATERIAL AND DOCKAGE AND 14 PER CENT OR LESS OF MOISTURE. AS MOISTURE DECREASES, A PREMIUM ABOVE $2.04 IS POSSIBLE. NO. 2 BEANS OR BETTER HAVING 11 PER CENT OR LESS MOISTURE WILL COMMAND $2.10 A BUSHEL. BEANS WITH MORE THAN 14 PER CENT MOISTURE WILL BE DISCOUNTED FOR EXCESS MOISTURE.

BROWN AND BLACK SOYBEANS AND MIXTURES OF THESE HAVE A SUPPORT PRICE OF 20 CENTS A BUSHEL BELOW THAT OF YELLOW AND GREEN BEANS.

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OTHER MACHINES BESIDES THE COMBINE HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO THE SUCCESS OF GROWING SOYBEANS IN ILLINOIS, SAYS H. P. BATEMAN, AGRICULTURAL ENGINEER, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. THE PRESENT TYPE OF TRACTOR, MOUNTED ON RUBBER WITH POWER TAKE-OFF, HAS MADE POSSIBLE MORE EFFECTIVE USE OF TILLAGE MACHINES, PLANTING MACHINES, CULTIVATORS AND COMBINES. THE TRACTOR HAS INCREASED THE CAPACITY OF THESE MACHINES, REDUCING THE PEAK LABOR LOADS IN PLANTING AND HARVESTING BOTH SOYBEANS AND CORN, WHICH ARE COMPETITORS FOR LABOR DURING THESE SEASONS. POWER TAKE-OFFS MAKE IT POSSIBLE TO OPERATE SUCCESSFULLY THE SMALL COMBINE, SIX-FOOT CUT AND LESS, WHICH MAKES UP 80 PER CENT OF THE COMBINES BEING USED IN THE CORN BELT AT THE PRESENT TIME. STUDIES SHOW THAT THE ADOPTION OF TRACTORS AND NEW TYPES OF MACHINES HAS REDUCED THE AMOUNT OF LABOR TO ABOUT ONE-THIRD OF THAT REQUIRED 25 YEARS AGO. ACRE COST FOR LABOR, POWER AND MACHINERY IS ONLY 44 PER CENT OF THAT REQUIRED 25 YEARS AGO.

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TO SAVE MORE OF THIS FALL'S PIG CROP, FIVE STEPS SUGGESTED BY THE WARTIME SWINE INDUSTRY COUNCIL SHOULD BE EMPHASIZED, SAYS E. T. ROBBINS, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

FIRST, PROVIDE WARM, DRY, SANITARY QUARTERS FREE FROM DRAFTS TO PROTECT PIGS FROM RAPID FALL WEATHER CHANGES.

SECOND, FEED ABUNDANTLY FROM THE START FOR RAPID GROWTH AND RUGGEDNESS NECESSARY TO WITHSTAND WINTER. PIGS SHOULD HAVE ACCESS TO CLEAN GROUND TO PREVENT ANEMIA.

THIRD, VACCINATE AGAINST ERYSIPELAS A FEW DAYS AFTER FARROWING AND AGAINST CHOLERA AT ABOUT WEANING TIME.

FOURTH, KEEP POULTRY OUT OF THE PIGS' QUARTERS. POULTRY SPREADS TUBERCULOSIS.

FIFTH, NEWLY PURCHASED HOGS SHOULD GO THROUGH AN ISOLATION PERIOD BEFORE BEING ALLOWED TO MINGLE WITH THE HOME HERD.

AND DON'T FORGET TO GET RID OF THE RUNTS EARLY. FEED IS HIGH AND SHOULDN'T BE WASTED ON THEM.

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IT IS CONSERVATIVELY ESTIMATED THAT 290 MILLION POUNDS OF MILK ARE LOST ANNUALLY IN ILLINOIS DUE TO MASTITIS, SAYS DOCTOR ROBERT GRAHAM, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. THIS AMOUNTS TO THE YEARL PRODUCTION OF 57,600 AVERAGE DAIRY COWS, OR, TO PUT IT IN DOLLARS AND CENTS, $7.50 IS LOST FROM EVERY DAIRY COW IN ILLINOIS EACH YEAR. THIS PRODUCTION LOSS WOULD SUPPLY MILK FOR A CITY THE SIZE OF CHICAGO FOR THREE MONTHS OR WOULD FURNISH ONE QUART OF MILK FOR 390,000 CHILDREN EVERY DAY OF THE YEAR. THERE ARE OTHER LOSSES SUSTAINED THAT CANNOT BE CALCULATED IN DOLLARS AND CENTS. QUALITY OF MILK IS LOWERED WHEN MASTITIS INVADES THE DAIRY HERD, OFTEN RESULTING IN A DISCOUNT AGAINST THE MILK, AND THE PRODUCER MAY BE SHUT OFF FROM THE MARKET.

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THOSE WARM NIGHTS IN JULY AND AUGUST MIGHT BE BLAMED FOR THE POOR SET OF TOMATOES YOU MAY HAVE EXPERIENCED THIS SUMMER, SAYS W. A. HUELSEN (SAY HIL-SEN), UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. IN EXPERIMENTS IN CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY'S GREENHOUSES, WHERE ALL FACTORS AFFECTING PLANTS CAN BE CONTROLLED, IT WAS FOUND THAT HIGH TEMPERATURES DURING THE DAY DID NOT ADVERSELY AFFECT THE SET OF BLOSSOMS. HOWEVER, WHEN THE TEMPERATURE AT NIGHT WAS RAISED TO AS HIGH AS 75 DEGREES, FRUITS FAILED TO SET.

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LIGHT INFESTATIONS OF HESSIAN FLY IN ALL SECTIONS OF ILLINOIS MAKE CONTINUED OBSERVANCE OF RECOMMENDED WHEAT-SEEDING DATES HIGHLY DESIRABLE, SAYS G. C. DECKER, ILLINOIS NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY AND AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

CONTROL IS LARGELY DEPENDENT UPON THE PRACTICE OF SEEDING WHEAT AFTER DATE OF FLY EMERGENCE. THE SUGGESTED DATE FOR SEEDING WHEAT IN EACH COUNTY IS AVAILABLE AT THE FARM ADVISER'S OFFICE.

ILLINOIS FARMERS HAVE BEEN VERY FORTUNATE IN ESCAPING SERIOUS HESSIAN FLY DAMAGE IN RECENT YEARS. THIS HAS BEEN DUE TO THE COOPERATIVE EFFORTS ON THE PART OF THE WHEAT GROWERS, AND SINCE THE SEEDING DATES RECOMMENDED FOR FLY CONTROL ARE IDENTICAL WITH THE DATES WHICH HAVE GIVEN MAXIMUM YIELDS OVER A PERIOD OF SEVERAL YEARS, THERE IS NO REASON WHY GROWERS SHOULD NOT CONSCIENTIOUSLY OBSERVE RECOMMENDED WHEAT-SEEDING DATES.

FOR _____ COUNTIES THE RECOMMENDED SEEDING DATES ARE (SEE ATTACHED LIST): **********

THE FARM LABOR PICTURE IN ILLINOIS INDICATES THE URGENT NEED FOR YEAR-ROUND WORKERS AND SEASONAL HELP FOR THE SOYBEAN AND CORN HARVESTS. IN THE NORTHERN PART OF THE STATE, SILO-FILLING IS AT ITS PEAK WITH A SERIOUS NEED FOR MEN REPORTED BY FARM ADVISERS AND THEIR FARM LABOR ASSISTANTS. APPLE HARVEST IS GETTING WELL UNDER WAY IN VARIOUS AREAS WITH SHORTAGES OF HELP NOTED IN WILLIAMSON, CHAMPAIGN, ROCK ISLAND AND PEORIA COUNTIES. SOYBEAN HARVEST IS PROCEEDING THROUGHOUT MOST OF SOUTHERN ILLINOIS AND HAS EXTENDED AS FAR NORTH AS IROQUOIS COUNTY. TO

MEET LABOR NEEDS THIS FALL, PAUL E. JOHNSTON, STATE FARM LABOR SUPERVISOR, URGES SHARING LABOR AND MACHINERY, TAKING NOTE OF THE REPORT FROM CHRISTIAN COUNTY THAT MORE MACHINES ARE AVAILABLE THAN HIRED HANDS, A CONDITION THAT IS ALSO REPORTED IN OTHER LOCALITIES. THOSE WISHING TO APPLY FOR FARM JOBS, FULL- OR PART-TIME, SHOULD APPLY TO THE NEAREST COUNTY FARM ADVISER'S OFFICE. AND THAT'S THE ILLINOIS FARM LABOR PICTURE THIS WEEK.

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HERE ARE A FEW POINTERS ON APPLE VARIETIES FROM R. L. McMUNN, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. THE ORDER OF RIPENING OF FALL VARIETIES OF APPLES IS JONATHAN, McINTOSH AND GRIMES GOLDEN, ALL ABOUT THE SAME TIME, FOLLOWED BY DELICIOUS AND GOLDEN DELICIOUS, THEN STAYMAN, ROME BEAUTY AND YORK IMPERIAL. LAST TO RIPEN WILL BE THE WINESAP, BLACK BEN DAVIS AND WILLOW TWIG.

JONATHAN, GOLDEN DELICIOUS, DELICIOUS, GRIMES GOLDEN, McINTOSH, STAYMAN AND WINESAP ARE ALL GOOD FOR RAW CONSUMPTION. THEY ARE ALSO GOOD FOR CULINARY USES. ROME BEAUTY, YORK, BLACK BEN DAVIS AND WILLOW TWIG ARE BETTER FOR PIES, COBBLERS AND BAKED APPLES.

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THE LATE APPLE CROP IS LIGHTEST IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS--PERHAPS AS MUCH AS 20 PER CENT LESS THAN A YEAR AGO--SAYS V. W. KELLEY, EXTENSION HORTICULTURIST, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. THE CROP IS SLIGHTLY LARGER IN WESTERN ILLINOIS AND CONSIDERABLY LARGER IN NORTHERN ILLINOIS THAN IN 1943. "IT IS MY OPINION," SAYS KELLEY, "THAT THE AUGUST ESTIMATE OF TWO AND ONE-HALF MILLION BUSHELS WILL HAVE TO BE REVISED SHARPLY DOWNWARD BECAUSE DROUTH HAS REDUCED THE SIZE OF THE FRUIT."

EARLY FALL VARIETIES ARE BEING HARVESTED IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS NOW, AND SOME PICKING HAS STARTED IN THE WESTERN PORTION. HARVEST IN THE NORTHERN SECTION WILL NOT START UNTIL THE LAST WEEK IN SEPTEMBER.

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THE NEW AMENDMENT BY OPA SETS THE CEILING FOR ILLINOIS APPLES OF $3.32 A BUSHEL, SAYS ROSS A. KELLY, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. THAT'S THE F. O. B. SHIPPING POINT PRICE FOR APPLES GRADED AND PACKED IN STANDARD CONTAINERS. THIS $3.32 A BUSHEL F. O. B. CEILING PRICE FOR ILLINOIS AND OTHER MIDWEST STATES IS EFFECTIVE UNTIL OCTOBER ONE. AFTER THAT DATE THE SEASON IS DIVIDED INTO NINE OTHER PERIODS. THE CEILING VARIES IN EACH OF THESE PERIODS BECAUSE OF THE ALLOWANCE MADE FOR STORAGE.

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THE CORN-BELT FARMER TODAY WITH IMPROVED POWER UNITS AND LARGE-SIZED MACHINERY IS ABLE TO PLANT, CARE FOR AND HARVEST AN ACRE OF CORN IN SEVEN HOURS. IN 1920 THIS SAME OPERATION REQUIRED 15 HOURS, SAYS R. H. WILCOX, AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIST, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. IN FOUR HOURS IT IS POSSIBLE TO PRODUCE AN ACRE OF SOYBEANS THAT IN 1920 REQUIRED 14 HOURS. WITH THE PICKUP BALER, MAN LABOR IN HAYING IS CUT IN HALF. THESE FIGURES INDICATE THAT FEWER MEN WILL DO THE JOB OF CROP PRODUCTION ON OUR FARMS AFTER THE WAR.

THERE HAS NOT BEEN A COMPARABLE REDUCTION IN THE MAN-HOURS REQUIRED IN LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION, WILCOX POINTS OUT. SOME LABOR HAS BEEN SAVED WITH MILKING MACHINES, SELF-FEEDERS AND THE LIKE, BUT ON THE WHOLE IT TAKES ABOUT AS MUCH LABOR TO PRODUCE A THOUSAND POUNDS OF PORK TODAY AS IT DID 25 YEARS AGO.

WILCOX SUGGESTS THAT THE MAN-HOURS SAVED IN MODERN CROP PRODUCTION ON ILLINOIS FARMS COULD BE UTILIZED IN THE LIVESTOCK ENTERPRISES IN IMPROVING LIVESTOCK SANITATION AND RAISING THE QUALITY OF THE LIVESTOCK PRODUCT AND STANDARDS OF LIVESTOCK MANAGEMENT.

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FARMERS WHO ARE DOING FALL PAINTING SHOULD BE CAREFUL TO KEEP CATTLE AWAY FROM FRESHLY PAINTED BUILDINGS AND TO KEEP PAINT BUCKETS AND BRUSHES OUT OF CATTLE LOTS, ACCORDING TO A WORD OF CAUTION JUST ISSUED BY VETERINARY AUTHORITIES. CATTLE SEEM TO HAVE A FONDNESS FOR LICKING FRESH PAINT, AND THE RESULT IS FREQUENTLY A FATAL TYPE OF LEAD POISONING, THE REPORT DECLARES. ANIMALS AFFECTED BY THIS TYPE OF POISONING CAN FREQUENTLY BE SAVED IF ACTION IS TAKEN PROMPTLY, BUT THE BEST THING IS TO KEEP CATTLE ENTIRELY AWAY FROM ALL PAINTING OPERATIONS.

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MANY ILLINOIS FARMERS WILL LET THE HOGS HARVEST THE CORN CROP THIS YEAR. IT'S A GOOD IDEA, TOO, IN THIS DAY OF MANPOWER SHORTAGES. HOGGING-DOWN CORN SAVES LABOR NOT ONLY IN FEEDING BUT ALSO IN SPREADING FERTILIZER ON THE FIELDS, SUGGESTS H. G. RUSSELL, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

TURN THE HOGS IN THE CORN WHEN THE KERNELS ARE WELL DENTED. USE A TEMPORARY FENCE TO ENCLOSE AN AREA WHICH THE HOGS CAN CLEAN UP IN A WEEK OR TEN DAYS. THEY'LL WASTE THE CORN IF ALLOWED TO COVER TOO LARGE AN AREA.

USE A GOOD PROTEIN SUPPLEMENT--EITHER HAND-FED OR IN A SELF-FEEDER--TO MAKE A BALANCED RATION WITH THE CORN.

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EHR:sh
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RECOMMENDED SEEDING DATES FOR HESSIAN FLY CONTROL

SEPT.	17-19	BOONE
	17-20	JO DAVIESS, LAKE, WINNEBAGO, STEPHENSON, McHENRY
	19-21	CARROLL, DeKALB, LEE, OGLE, KANE, DuPAGE
	19-22	COOK
	19-24	LaSALLE
	20-22	KENDALL, ROCK ISLAND, WHITESIDE
	21-24	BUREAU, HENRY, WILL
	22-24	GRUNDY
	22-25	KANKAKEE, MERCER
	23-25	LIVINGSTON, STARK
	23-26	MARSHALL, PUTNAM
	23-27	KNOX, WARREN
	23-28	HENDERSON, PEORIA
	23-29	FORD
	24-29	IROQUOIS
	26-28	WOODFORD
	27-30	HANCOCK, FULTON
SEPT.	27-OCT. 1	TAZEWELL, McLEAN
	29- 1	DeWITT, MASON, McDONOUGH, SCHUYLER
	28- 2	VERMILION
	29- 2	CHAMPAIGN, PIATT
	29- 3	LOGAN
	30- 2	CASS, BROWN, MENARD
	30- 3	ADAMS
OCT.	1- 3	MACON
	1- 5	SANGAMON
	2- 4	SCOTT, MORGAN. PIKE, MOULTRIE, CHRISTIAN, EDGAR, DOUGLAS
	3- 5	SHELBY, COLES
	4- 5	CUMBERLAND
	4- 6	CLARK
	4- 7	MONTGOMERY, MACOUPIN, GREENE
	4- 8	CALHOUN, FAYETTE
	5- 8	EFFINGHAM
	6- 8	JASPER, JERSEY, CRAWFORD
	7- 9	MADISON, BOND
	7-10	CLAY
	8-10	CLINTON, RICHLAND, MARION, LAWRENCE
	9-11	MONROE, JEFFERSON, RANDOLPH, ST. CLAIR, WABASH, WASHINGTON, WHITE, WAYNE
	9-10	EDWARDS
	10-12	FRANKLIN, JOHNSON
	10-11	HAMILTON, PERRY
	11-12	GALLATIN, HARDIN, JACKSON, MASSAC, POPE, PULASKI, SALINE, UNION, WILLIAMSON
	12	ALEXANDER

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ILLINOIS FARM FLASH--No. 77 (From Extension Service in Agriculture
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DID YOU KNOW THAT ILLINOIS FARMERS LOSE AN AVERAGE OF TWO TO TWO AND A HALF BUSHELS OF SOYBEANS AN ACRE IN HARVESTING? SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT OF THIS LOSS OCCURS AT THE CUTTER BAR, SAYS H. P. BATEMAN, AGRICULTURAL ENGINEER, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. A LOSS OF TWO BUSHELS AN ACRE IS A LOSS OF $4.00, WHICH WOULD MORE THAN PAY FOR THE HARVESTING COST. ALSO, THESE TWO BUSHELS AN ACRE WOULD BE SUFFICIENT TO SEED THE FIELD NEXT SPRING. HAVING THE HEADER PARTS OF YOUR COMBINE IN GOOD REPAIR AND CUTTING AS CLOSE TO THE GROUND AS POSSIBLE WILL HELP TO KEEP THIS LOSS AT A MINIMUM, BATEMAN ADVISES.

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WHEREVER PEACHES ARE GROWN YOU CAN ALWAYS FIND BORERS, SAYS S. C. CHANDLER, FIELD ENTOMOLOGIST, ILLINOIS NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY. TREES A YEAR OR TWO OLD MAY NOT HAVE BORERS, BUT IF THEY ARE PRESENT, A SINGLE BORER MAY GIRDLE A TREE AND PERHAPS KILL IT. LARGER TREES USUALLY HAVE MANY BORERS, AND IF THEY HAVEN'T BEEN GIRDLED, THE TREE IS LIKELY TO BE WEAKENED AND THE YIELD REDUCED.

THOUGH MOST PEACH GROWERS PRACTICE CONTROL OF THE PEACH BORER, MANY INFESTED TREES CAN STILL BE FOUND, AND THOSE NOT YET INFESTED NEED PROTECTION, CHANDLER POINTS OUT. P.D.B., THE COMMON TERM FOR PARA-DI-CHLOR-O-BEN-ZENE, OR PAINLESS DEATH TO BORERS AS SOME CALL IT, IS THE MATERIAL MOST SUCCESSFUL IN CONTROLLING PEACH BORERS. POUR FROM ONE-HALF TO ONE AND A HALF OUNCES OF P.D.B. IN A RING ON THE GROUND, COMPLETELY CIRCLING THE TREE BASE. HAVE THE RING OF P.D.B. AS CLOSE AS YOU CAN WITHOUT TOUCHING THE BARK OF THE TREE. MOUND IT OVER WITH DIRT TO CONFINE THE GAS GIVEN OFF BY THE MATERIAL TO THE AREAS MOST LIKELY TO BE INFESTED WITH BORERS. THE MOUND WILL PROTECT THE P.D.B. FROM BEING WASHED AWAY TOO. P.D.B. CAN BE OBTAINED FROM YOUR DRUGGIST OR ORCHARD SUPPLY HOUSE.

NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY CIRCULAR 31, "THE PEACH TREE BORERS OF ILLINOIS," CAN BE OBTAINED BY WRITING THIS STATION.

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EVERY TIME A STOCKMAN BUYS OR SELLS AN ANIMAL, HE JUDGES--OR MISJUDGES--LIVESTOCK, SAYS E. T. ROBBINS, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. THE SUCCESSFUL STOCKMAN, THEREFORE, IS A KEEN JUDGE. HE CAN TELL FOR HIMSELF WHETHER HIS ANIMALS ARE DEVELOPING AS THEY SHOULD FOR SHOW OR SALE. HE IS ALSO ABLE TO BUY ANIMALS AT DIFFERENT TIMES AND PLACES AND STILL ASSEMBLE A UNIFORM GROUP.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE HAS JUST RELEASED CIRCULAR 579 ENTITLED "JUDGING LIVESTOCK." THIS GUIDE FOR BEGINNERS, PREPARED BY PROFESSOR ROBBINS, COVERS BEEF CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE AND HORSES AND ALSO OUTLINES JUDGING CONTESTS. THE CIRCULAR IS WELL ILLUSTRATED AND WILL BE PARTICULARLY HELPFUL TO VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE TEACHERS AND 4-H CLUB LEADERS AS WELL AS TO THE YOUNG STOCKMAN. WRITE THIS STATION FOR YOUR COPY.

****

FIVE STEPS TO AID HOG RAISERS IN COPING WITH THE CONTINUED SPREAD OF SWINE ERYSIPELAS ARE SUGGESTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL PATHOLOGY AND HYGIENE, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. FIRST, BE SURE NEWLY PURCHASED SWINE ARE NOT ERYSIPELAS CARRIERS. SECOND, RAISE PIGS ON CLEAN GROUND IN CLEAN HOUSES. THIRD, IN ERYSIPELAS AREAS HAVE PIGS VACCINATED WITHIN A FEW DAYS OF BIRTH. FOURTH, IF THE DISEASE DOES BREAK OUT, CONFINE THE SICK HOGS IMMEDIATELY AND REMOVE THE WELL HOGS TO FRESH GROUND AND CLEAN QUARTERS. FIFTH, DISPOSE OF WASTE FROM INFECTED HOGS SO THAT HEALTHY SWINE WILL NOT COME INTO CONTACT WITH IT. ERYSIPELAS IS A GROWING PROBLEM IN ILLINOIS, AND HOG RAISERS WILL NEED TO TAKE INCREASING PRECAUTIONS AGAINST IT.

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DID YOU EVER KNOW A YOUNGSTER WHO DIDN'T LIKE TO CLIMB? NEITHER DID WE. A SILO IS NO PLACE FOR CHILDREN TO CLIMB. IN ORDER TO KEEP CHILDREN FROM CLIMBING YOUR SILO, BE SURE THE BOTTOM STEP IS AT LEAST THREE AND A HALF FEET ABOVE THE GROUND, SAY AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

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NEED FOR BOTH SEASONAL AND YEAR-ROUND WORKERS ON ILLINOIS FARMS CONTINUES TO BE WIDESPREAD. SOYBEAN HARVEST IS STARTING EARLIER THAN EXPECTED IN CENTRAL ILLINOIS DUE TO MILD, DRY WEATHER WHICH HAS HASTENED THE RIPENING OF SOYBEANS.

IN THE NORTHERN PART OF THE STATE, SILO FILLING IS NEARING COMPLETION, WITH FALL PLOWING, CLOVER COMBINING AND HEMP CUTTING CALLING FOR ADDITIONAL HELP.

THE FALL APPLE CROP IS IN FULL SWING. MOST CALLS FOR PICKERS ARE BEING FILLED LOCALLY, COUNTY FARM ADVISERS REPORT. IN ROCK ISLAND AND PEORIA COUNTIES, HOWEVER, EMERGENCY LABOR IS BEING USED TO MEET THE NEED. THE CROP IS NOT AS LARGE AS EXPECTED.

REPORTS OF COOPERATION BETWEEN NEIGHBORS WHO ARE SHARING BOTH LABOR AND MACHINERY TO HARVEST SOYBEAN AND CORN CROPS ARE BECOMING MORE NUMEROUS.

ONE INSTANCE OF A DEFENSE PLANT CLOSING AND WORKERS WITH FARM EXPERIENCE SEEKING JOBS AS FARM MANAGERS, REPORTED IN DeKALB COUNTY, INDICATES THAT WAGES OF $125 AND $150 A MONTH DID NOT APPEAL TO THEM AND THAT OFFERS OF SHARING TWO-THIRDS OF THE CROP DIDN'T EITHER.

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CORN GROWERS WERE REMINDED TODAY THAT CLEAN HUSKING IS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN THE SPEED OF DRYING AFTER THE EARS HAVE BEEN CRIBBED.

D. G. CARTER, AGRICULTURAL ENGINEER, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, REFERRED TO TESTS CONDUCTED BY ENGINEERS OF THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. IN THESE TESTS IT WAS FOUND THAT EAR CORN, WITH SOME SHELLED CORN AND HUSKS MIXED IN AS ORDINARILY CRIBBED FROM THE MECHANICAL PICKER, TOOK NINE TIMES AS MUCH AIR PRESSURE TO KEEP A CERTAIN RATE OF AIR GOING THROUGH IT AS IT DID THE SAME WIDTH OF CRIB OF CORN THAT HAD BEEN HUSKED CLEAN.

IT IS PLAIN TO SEE THAT CLEAN HUSKING OF CORN IS OF GREAT IMPORTANCE WHEN CORN CANNOT BE HARVESTED DRY ENOUGH TO KEEP WELL UNDER ORDINARY CONDITIONS.

IF EARLY FROSTS COME AND LATE PLANTED CORN HAS NOT BEEN HARVESTED, THEN IT WILL BECOME ALL THE MORE IMPORTANT TO SEE THAT THE CORN IS HUSKED CLEAN, MR. CARTER CAUTIONED.

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FALL CLIPPING OR GRAZING OF SWEET CLOVER DOESN'T PERMIT THE LEGUME TO CONTRIBUTE TO SOIL IMPROVEMENT, SAYS A. L. LANG, AGRONOMIST, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. ON THE CARTHAGE EXPERIMENTAL FIELD WHERE SWEET CLOVER HAS BEEN CUT AND REMOVED, THE AVERAGE YIELD OF CORN FOR THE PAST FOUR YEARS HAS BEEN 73 BUSHELS AN ACRE. WHERE FULL GROWTH OF CLOVER HAS BEEN LEFT ON THE LAND, THE AVERAGE YIELD OF CORN FOR THE SAME PERIOD HAS BEEN 91 BUSHELS--A DIFFERENCE OF 18 BUSHELS OF CORN AN ACRE A YEAR FOR THE SWEET CLOVER HAY. THE AVERAGE YIELD OF THE HAY HAS BEEN LESS THAN A TON AN ACRE AND OF RELATIVELY POOR QUALITY. THIS INDICATES THAT SWEET CLOVER CROPS WHEN REMOVED FOR HAY OR PASTURE TAKE MORE FERTILITY FROM THE SOILS THAN JUST NITROGEN.

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ARE YOU IN THE MARKET FOR FEEDER CATTLE? R. C. ASHBY, CHIEF IN LIVESTOCK MARKETING, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, SAYS THAT MOST CATTLE FEEDERS WILL BE AHEAD IF THEY EMPLOY A COMPETENT BUYER TO HELP BUY THEIR FEEDERS THIS YEAR. WITH FEEDER CATTLE RELATIVELY HIGH IN PRICE, WITH CEILING PRICES INDIRECTLY EFFECTIVE ON SLAUGHTER CATTLE AND WITH POSTWAR READJUSTMENTS APPARENTLY NEAR, MOST OF US WILL NEED HELP TO BUY TO THE BEST POSSIBLE ADVANTAGE. SO, WHETHER CATTLE ARE SECURED AT PUBLIC STOCKYARDS, FROM COUNTRY DEALERS IN FEEDER CATTLE OR ON THE RANGE, THE ASSISTANCE OF AN EXPERIENCED AND COMPETENT CATTLE BUYER WILL SAVE MONEY FOR THE FEEDER, ASHBY ADVISES.

PROBLEMS IN BUYING FEEDER CATTLE ARE TREATED FULLY IN A MIMEOGRAPHED BULLETIN, "FEEDER CATTLE SALES AT COUNTRY POINTS IN ILLINOIS," PUBLISHED BY THE AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, AND CAN BE SECURED BY WRITING TO THIS STATION. THE NAME AGAIN, "FEEDER CATTLE SALES AT COUNTRY POINTS IN ILLINOIS."

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IS THERE ANY PLACE FOR COVER CROPS IN A VEGETABLE GARDEN? OF COURSE, THE DECISION IS UP TO THE GROWER, BUT HERE'S WHAT J. P. McCOLLUM, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF VEGETABLE CROPS, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, SAYS, "MOST VEGETABLE GARDENS ARE CROPPED FROM EARLY TO LATE IN THE GROWING SEASON; CONSEQUENTLY THERE'S NO TIME FOR GROWING COVER CROPS. EARLY VEGETABLES GIVE BEST RESULTS FROM FALL PLOWING, WHICH DOES NOT PERMIT USE OF WINTER COVER CROPS, AND FALL COVER CROPS OFTEN DECREASE THE YIELD OF VEGETABLES THE FOLLOWING SPRING." SO THERE SEEMS TO BE NO PLACE FOR COVER CROPS IN THE VEGETABLE GARDEN, UNLESS THE LAND CAN BE LEFT IDLE FOR THIS PURPOSE.

McCOLLUM SUGGESTS THAT MOST VEGETABLE GARDENS WOULD BENEFIT IF PLANT REFUSE IS PLOWED UNDER AND NOT BURNED: BARNYARD MANURE APPLIED, IF AVAILABLE, AND LEAVES AND READILY DECOMPOSABLE MATERIALS COMPOSTED AND ADDED TO THE SOIL.

BY THE WAY, THE DEPARTMENT OF HORTICULTURE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS HAS A PUBLICATION, "MAKING THE VICTORY GARDEN COMPOST PILE," THAT CAN BE SECURED BY WRITING TO THIS STATION.

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AS CATTLE PRODUCERS APPROACH THE WINTER FEEDING SEASON, IT MAY PAY THEM TO BEAR IN MIND A REPORT ISSUED THIS WEEK BY VETERINARY AUTHORITIES SHOWING THAT VITAMIN-A DEFICIENCY IN CATTLE IS MORE PREVALENT THAN WAS FORMERLY BELIEVED. THE REPORT SHOWS THAT THIS DEFICIENCY IS MOST LIKELY TO SHOW UP IN YOUNG CATTLE UNDER TWO YEARS AND IN WEANLING CALVES DURING THE FIRST WINTER. IT IS POINTED OUT THAT YELLOW CORN AND GREEN-COLORED ALFALFA HAY ARE PERHAPS THE BEST COMMON FEED SOURCES OF CAROTENE, AND EVEN THESE MAY SUFFER DEPLETION WITH AGE. ACCORDING TO THE REPORT, SYMPTOMS OF VITAMIN-A DEFICIENCY MAY INCLUDE PROTRUDING EYEBALLS, DILATED PUPILS AND BLINDNESS. IF SUCH SYMPTOMS APPEAR, THE ANIMALS SHOULD BE GIVEN A PROMPT VETERINARY EXAMINATION, AS THE CONDITION CAN FREQUENTLY BE CORRECTED IF CHECKED IN ITS EARLY STAGES.

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FARMERS PLANNING TO PASTURE NEW SEEDINGS OF LEGUMES SHOULD BE SURE TO WAIT LONG ENOUGH FOR THE ROOT SYSTEMS TO GET WELL ESTABLISHED BEFORE TURNING IN THE LIVESTOCK, SAYS A. L. LANG, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. FOR SUCCESSFUL PASTURING, NEW SEEDINGS MUST HAVE ROOT DEVELOPMENTS SUFFICIENT TO MAINTAIN A STRONG CONTINUOUS TOP GROWTH. NEWLY SEEDED CROPS, LIKE ALFALFA, ON FRESHLY PREPARED LAND SHOULD NOT BE PASTURED WHEN SOIL IS WET, LANG ADDS. IN THE CASE OF ALFALFA HE RECOMMENDS NO PASTURING THE FIRST YEAR.

PASTURING SHOULD NOT BE SO SEVERE AS TO PREVENT ESTABLISHMENT OF A GOOD STRONG TOP GROWTH TO GO INTO THE WINTER. ALFALFA, RED CLOVER, ALSIKE AND LESPEDEZA WILL PRODUCE A NEW OR BRANCHING GROWTH TO REPLACE THAT REMOVED BY GRAZING OR CLIPPING. THIS IS NOT THE CASE WITH SWEET CLOVER, HOWEVER, WHICH WILL WINTERKILL WHEN GRAZED IN THE FALL.

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HERE'S A REPORT ON THE CORN DISEASE SITUATION FOR ILLINOIS FROM BENJAMIN KOEHLER (KAY'-LER), CROP PATHOLOGIST, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

ROOT ROTS ARE WORSE THAN USUAL AS A RESULT OF THE WET SPRING. STEWART'S DISEASE ALSO IS A LITTLE WORSE THAN AVERAGE, CONTRIBUTING TO THE SUSCEPTABILITY OF STALK ROT. DURING THE FIRST WEEK IN SEPTEMBER PLANTS THAT HAD DIED PREMATURELY FROM STALK ROT RANGED FROM ONE TO FIFTY PER CENT IN AN EXAMINATION OF 60 FIELDS IN CENTRAL AND SOUTH-CENTRAL ILLINOIS. FOR THE STATE AS A WHOLE, HOWEVER, STALK ROT DAMAGE IS ABOUT AVERAGE. DAMAGE FROM SMUTS IS QUITE LOW. OBSERVATIONS BEING MADE INDICATE THAT EAR ROT DAMAGE WILL BE BELOW AVERAGE. LOSS IN CORN DUE TO DISEASE WILL BE ABOUT 10 PER CENT.

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DETAILS OF THE 1944 IRISH POTATO LOAN PROGRAM HAVE BEEN ANNOUNCED BY THE WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION. THE PROGRAM WILL MAKE LOANS AVAILABLE ON POTATOES IN FARM AND WAREHOUSE STORAGE, FROM NOW UNTIL DECEMBER 15, TO GROWERS, ASSOCIATIONS OF GROWERS, CERTIFIED DEALERS AND PROCESSORS WHO QUALIFY IN THE SAME MANNER AS CERTIFIED DEALERS.

STATE AND COUNTY AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEES, WHICH WILL HANDLE DETAILS OF FIELD OPERATIONS, WILL RECEIVE COMPLETE INFORMATION ON THE PROGRAM IMMEDIATELY AND INTERESTED ILLINOIS FARMERS ARE REQUESTED TO APPLY TO THEM, WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION OFFICIALS SAID.

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IT ISN'T ONLY THE KIND OF CORN YOU PLANT....BUT THE WAY SOIL IS TREATED....THAT DETERMINES HOW MUCH OF THE EAR WILL BE COB.

ON THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS' EWING EXPERIMENT FIELD, CORN YIELDS FROM LAND TREATED WITH CROP RESIDUES, LIMESTONE, ROCK PHOSPHATE AND POTASH CONTAINED ONLY 15 PER CENT COBS. CORN FROM UNTREATED LAND ON THE EWING FIELD CONTAINED 25 PER CENT COBS, ACCORDING TO H. J. SNIDER, AGRONOMIST, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

"ON THIS BASIS, 1000 BUSHELS OF EAR CORN FROM UNTREATED LAND WOULD CONTAIN 560 MORE POUNDS OF WORTHLESS MATERIAL THAN THE SAME AMOUNT OF CORN FROM WELL-TREATED LAND. THE FEEDER WHO FEEDS THIS TYPE OF CORN MUST HANDLE THIS AMOUNT OF EXTRA WORTHLESS MATERIAL, AND THE MAN WHO BUYS SUCH CORN MUST PAY FOR 560 POUNDS OF COBS," SNIDER SAID.

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STORE ONIONS AT HOME NOW, SUGGEST MARKETING SPECIALISTS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. ONIONS ARE NOT A SURPLUS COMMODITY, BUT SO MANY WERE GROWN THIS YEAR THAT WAREHOUSE STORAGE FACILITIES ARE BEING TAXED TO THE LIMIT.

R. A. KELLY, ASSOCIATE IN FRUIT AND VEGETABLE MARKETING, SUGGESTS THAT ILLINOIS HOMEMAKERS COULD HELP RELIEVE THE SITUATION BY STORING A FEW POUNDS AT HOME. THIS WOULD HELP DISPOSE OF THE CURRENT ONION SUPPLY THAT HAS BEEN ESTIMATED AT 17 MILLION 100-POUND SACKS--52 PER CENT GREATER THAN LAST YEAR'S PRODUCTION.

HERE ARE SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR GOOD HOME STORAGE:

SELECT GOOD, FULLY DRIED ONIONS. KEEP THEM IN A DRY PLACE, AS HUMIDITY MAY CAUSE THEM TO ROT. KEEP AT TEMPERATURES AS NEAR FREEZING AS POSSIBLE, BUT DO NOT FREEZE. ONIONS STORE SATISFACTORILY AT 32 TO 55 DEGREES; THEY MAY TEND TO SPROUT IF STORAGE SPACE IS TOO WARM. PROVIDE FREE CIRCULATION OF AIR. NEVER PACK CLOSELY IN A CLOSED CONTAINER. SPREADING-OUT HELPS.

ANOTHER SUGGESTION: THE PANTRY OR ATTIC IS USUALLY BETTER THAN THE CELLAR FOR STORING, AS CELLARS ARE OFTEN DAMP. SPREADING ON A SCREEN PLACED OVERHEAD IN THE GARAGE, ON THE BACK PORCH OR IN A SIMILAR PLACE IS A GOOD IDEA IF TEMPERATURES REMAIN ABOVE FREEZING.

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TO BE ELIGIBLE TO RECEIVE TRIPLE A POUNDAGE PAYMENT FOR HARVESTING RED CLOVER, ALSIKE AND ALFALFA SEED, A FARMER MUST SUBMIT, WITH HIS FARM REPORT, A STATEMENT OR WEIGHT TICKET SHOWING THE KIND OF SEED AND NUMBER OF POUNDS OF CLEAN SEED, SAYS C. L. WHALIN, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

IF SEED IS SOLD TO A DEALER, THE DEALER'S STATEMENT OR WEIGHT TICKET GIVING THIS INFORMATION MUST ACCOMPANY THE FARM REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE COUNTY TRIPLE A CHAIRMAN.

AND ANOTHER THING, IF PART OF A PRODUCER'S SEED IS RECLEANED AND SOLD TO A DEALER AND PART IS KEPT AT HOME FOR HIS OWN USE OR FOR SALE BY HIM TO OTHER FARMERS, A SEED ANALYSIS MUST BE SECURED ON THAT PART KEPT AT HOME IF POUNDAGE PAYMENT IS TO BE CLAIMED ON THIS SEED. IF THE PRODUCER SELLS ALL OF HIS SEED TO A DEALER AND PURCHASES SEED FOR HIS OWN USE OR RECEIVES CLEANED SEED IN EXCHANGE ON WHICH THE DEALER HAS SECURED AN ANALYSIS, NO ANALYSIS REPORT IS NECESSARY.

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FALL AND EARLY WINTER IS A GOOD TIME TO PLANT FRUIT TREES, SAYS R. L. McMUNN, POMOLOGIST, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. THE YOUNG TREE WILL HAVE TIME TO BECOME ESTABLISHED IN ITS NEW LOCATION AND MAKE SOME ROOT GROWTH BEFORE THE GREAT DEMAND FOR WATER BY THE GROWING LEAVES COMES ON NEXT SPRING.

TREES CAN BE SET ANY TIME DURING THE FALL OR EARLY WINTER IF THE GROUND IS NOT FROZEN MORE THAN TWO OR THREE INCHES. REMEMBER TWO THINGS IN SETTING TREES IN THE FALL OR EARLY WINTER: ONE, IF TEMPERATURE IS BELOW FREEZING, BE SURE TO PROTECT THE ROOT SYSTEM WHILE MOVING THE TREES. SECOND, DON'T USE FROZEN EARTH IN FILLING IN AROUND THE ROOTS.

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ARE YOU PLANNING TO SET FRUIT TREES THIS FALL? HERE'S A TWO-MINUTE REFRESHER COURSE PREPARED BY R. L. McMUNN, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. IF YOU HAVE A PAPER AND PENCIL HANDY, YOU CAN ENROLL IN THIS TREE-PLANTING COURSE RIGHT NOW. IT COMES IN TEN EASY LESSONS. HERE THEY ARE:

LESSON ONE: DIG HOLE LARGE ENOUGH ACROSS TO RECEIVE THE ROOT SYSTEM WITHOUT CROWDING. PUT TOP SOIL IN ONE PILE AND SUBSOIL IN ANOTHER.

LESSON TWO: DIG HOLE DEEP ENOUGH THAT THE TREE WILL BE TWO TO THREE INCHES DEEPER THAN IT STOOD IN THE NURSERY. IF IT IS A DWARF TREE, BE SURE THE GRAFT OR BUD SCAR IS ABOVE THE GROUND.

LESSON THREE: CUT OFF BROKEN ROOTS BACK OF THE BREAK. REMOVE VERY SMALL ROOTS. ROOTS SMALLER THAN THE DIAMETER OF A LEAD PENCIL ARE DEAD ROOTS, UNLESS YOU RECEIVE THE TREE WITHIN A FEW DAYS AFTER IT HAS BEEN DUG.

LESSON FOUR: PLACE TREE IN THE HOLE AND LEAN IT ABOUT 30 DEGREES TOWARD THE PREVAILING WIND.

LESSON FIVE: PUT IN THREE OR FOUR SHOVELS OF TOP EARTH.

LESSON SIX: LIFT THE TREE UP AND DOWN THREE OR FOUR TIMES TO WORK THE EARTH AROUND THE ROOTS. ALSO WORK THE EARTH AROUND THE ROOTS WITH THE HANDS, ESPECIALLY UNDER THE CROWN.

LESSON SEVEN: PUT IN A FEW MORE SHOVELS OF TOP EARTH, THEN GET IN THE HOLE AND FIRM THE EARTH. CONTINUE FILLING HOLE AND FIRMING EARTH AFTER EVERY FEW SHOVELS OF EARTH. USE SUBSOIL TO FINISH FILLING THE HOLE.

LESSON EIGHT: MOUND EARTH AROUND THE TRUNK TO SHED WATER FROM TRUNK DURING WINTER.

LESSON NINE: IF SOIL IS DRY, POUR ONE OR TWO BUCKETS OF WATER INTO HOLE WHEN ABOUT HALF FILLED.

LESSON TEN: NEVER PLACE CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS IN THE HOLE. IF USED, THEY SHOULD BE APPLIED AS TOP DRESSING AFTER TREES ARE SET. ONLY WELL-ROTTED MANURE OR PEAT WORKED WELL INTO THE TOP SOIL CAN BE USED TO ADVANTAGE IN THE HOLE.

THAT COMPLETES OUR REFRESHER COURSE ON FALL PLANTING OF FRUIT TREES.

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BARRING A SEVERE EARLY FROST, ILLINOIS WILL BE THE SOURCE OF MUCH OF THE HYBRID SEED CORN FOR THE 1945 CROP, SAYS OREN BOLIN, AGRONOMIST, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. "ILLINOIS SEED FIELDS LOOK LIKE A PARADISE AFTER SEEING LATE WET FIELDS WEST AND NORTH OF US AND DROUGHTY FIELDS EAST OF US," BOLIN SAID. "SOME ILLINOIS FIELDS HAVE SUFFERED FROM DROUGHT AND CHINCH BUGS, BUT MOST OF THE DAMAGE OCCURRED OUTSIDE THE HEAVY SEED-GROWING SECTIONS."

IF EVERYTHING GOES RIGHT, ILLINOIS WILL HAVE ENOUGH HYBRID SEED CORN TO PLANT APPROXIMATELY 21 MILLION ACRES IN 1945. THE CORN ACREAGE IN ILLINOIS THIS YEAR IS A LITTLE BETTER THAN 9,000,000 BUSHELS. THAT MEANS ILLINOIS GROWERS WILL HAVE ABOUT A MILLION AND A HALF BUSHELS OF SEED TO SUPPLY GROWERS IN OTHER STATES.

MANY COUNTIES IN NORTHERN AND CENTRAL ILLINOIS REPORT THAT THE NEED FOR WORKERS TO HARVEST CORN AND SOYBEANS IS CRITICAL, WHILE A FEW INDICATE THAT NEIGHBORHOOD SHARING OF LABOR AND MACHINERY HAS HELPED. C. S. LOVE, CHRISTIAN COUNTY FARM ADVISER, REPORTS, "VERY LITTLE SUCCESS IN RECRUITING FARM WORKERS." FROM LaSALLE COUNTY, F. A. PAINTER, FARM ADVISER, ADVISES: "HELP SHORTAGE ACUTE AND 'TIGHTER' THAN ANY OTHER TIME THIS YEAR." ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE PICTURE, I. E. PARETT, VERMILION COUNTY FARM ADVISER, SAYS "WE CAN TAKE CARE OF SOYBEAN AND CORN HARVEST WITHOUT OUTSIDE HELP," BUT THIS IS A MINORITY REPORT, PAUL E. JOHNSTON, STATE EXTENSION FARM LABOR SUPERVISOR, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, POINTS OUT. APPLE PICKING IS PROCEEDING, THOUGH DELAYED SOMEWHAT BY RAINY WEATHER.

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DAIRYMEN WHO ENTER THE POSTWAR PERIOD WITH A HIGH-PRODUCING, EFFICIENT HERD OF CATTLE WILL BE LEAST AFFECTED BY A DOWNWARD ADJUSTMENT IN PRICES, SAYS C. S. RHODE, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. PRODUCTION COSTS WILL BE HIGHEST IN HERDS BADLY INFECTED WITH MASTITIS AND BANG'S DISEASE.

CAREFULLY PLANNED CROPPING SYSTEMS WILL DO MUCH TO MAINTAIN PRODUCTION AT EFFICIENT LEVELS AND KEEP FEED PURCHASES AT A MINIMUM.

WHILE VOLUME IS IMPORTANT, DAIRYMEN SHOULD NOT OVERLOOK THE FACT THAT SIZE OF HERD SHOULD NORMALLY BE ADJUSTED TO AVAILABLE FARM FEED SUPPLIES, INCLUDING PASTURE, RHODE SAID. CULLING TO IMPROVE EFFICIENCY OF THE HERD AND RAISING ONLY ENOUGH HEIFERS FOR REPLACEMENTS IN GRADE HERDS ARE PRACTICES RECOMMENDED.

RHODE ADDED THAT GREATER CARE IN SIRE SELECTIONS AND PARTICIPATION IN COOPERATIVE BREEDING ASSOCIATIONS WHEN AVAILABLE WILL DO MUCH TO AVOID LOSSES THROUGH USE OF POOR SIRES. AND, OF COURSE, CONTINUOUS PRODUCTION RECORDS ARE INVALUABLE AS A GUIDE IN FEEDING, BREEDING AND MAKING ACCURATE SELECTIONS WITHIN THE HERD.

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WITH THE RYE CARRYOVER EXPECTED TO BE DOWN CONSIDERABLY COMPARED WITH RECENT YEARS, THE NATION'S 1945 GOALS HAVE BEEN INCREASED 15,000 ACRES OVER THE TWO AND A HALF MILLION ACRES ANNOUNCED IN JUNE, SAYS O. L. WHALIN, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

THE 1945 FINAL RYE ACREAGE GOAL FOR ILLINOIS IS 60,000. THAT'S 10,000 LESS ACRES OF RYE THAN WERE GROWN IN ILLINOIS THIS YEAR.

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THERE IS LITTLE CHANGE IN THE GENERAL FARM LABOR PICTURE IN ILLINOIS, WITH A HEAVY DEMAND FOR SEASONAL AND FULL-TIME WORKERS. SHARING OF HELP AND MACHINERY ON AN INCREASING SCALE IS HELPING TO MEET THE NEED IN MANY COUNTIES, PAUL E. JOHNSTON, STATE FARM LABOR SUPERVISOR, SAYS, AND HE REAFFIRMS THE WARNING STATEMENT MADE SEVERAL TIMES PREVIOUSLY THAT THIS WILL BE THE CHIEF SOURCE OF HELP THIS FALL.

IN THE NORTHERN PART OF THE STATE, SILO FILLING IS NEARLY COMPLETED, AND IN SOME PLACES GOOD WEATHER HAS GREATLY AIDED LABOR NEEDS FOR FALL PLOWING, HULLING CLOVER AND PUTTING UP BEAN HAY. VEGETABLE PICKING IS NEARING COMPLETION, TOO.

SOYBEAN HARVEST HAS STARTED IN MOST AREAS, ALTHOUGH COOL, WET WEATHER HAS DELAYED THE OPENING OF SOME FIELDS. THE APPLE HARVEST IN CALHOUN AND ADJACENT COUNTIES IS NEARING COMPLETION, WITH LOCAL HELP TAKING CARE OF THE JOB, AND MANY FARMERS REPORTED LEAVING THEIR OWN WORK TO HELP WITH THE HARVEST. COTTON PICKING IS IN FULL SWING IN THE EXTREME SOUTHERN PART OF THE STATE, AS IS FALL GREEN BEAN HARVESTING.

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EVERY YEAR ONE FARM IN TEN HAS SOME ACCIDENT SERIOUS ENOUGH TO LOSE WORKING TIME AND INTERFERE WITH PRODUCTION, SAYS J. F. GWINN, AGRICULTURAL ENGINEER, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. WE CAN'T AFFORD THAT NOW. IT HAS BEEN CLEARLY PROVED THAT MOST FARM ACCIDENTS ARE PREVENTABLE. FOR 16 YEARS INDUSTRY HAS STEADILY TRIMMED ITS ACCIDENT RATE, AND IF INDUSTRY CAN DO IT, THEN WE IN AGRICULTURE CAN TOO.

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YOU KNOW, IT'S QUITE PROVOKING TO FIND INSECTS FEEDING ON THE DRIED BEANS AND POPCORN YOU'VE SEALED IN JARS. HOW'D THEY GET IN THERE? WELL, M. D. FARRAR, ILLINOIS STATE NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY, SAYS, "THESE INSECTS ARE ACTIVE FLIERS AND RANGE OUT OF DOORS DURING THE SUMMER. THE BEAN WEEVIL LAYS HER EGGS ON THE BEAN PODS. FROM THESE EGGS HATCH TINY WORMS THAT DRILL THROUGH THE PODS TO THE INSIDE OF THE BEAN, FINDING AMPLE FOOD AND PROTECTION. WHILE ALL THIS IS GOING ON, THE BEANS DRY AND ARE HARVESTED AND STORED AWAY FOR USE LATER IN THE YEAR.

ABOUT A MONTH AFTER HARVEST, ACTIVE BEETLES ABOUT THE SIZE OF SMALL SHOT APPEAR IN THE JAR. AN EXAMINATION WILL SHOW THE TINY ROUND HOLES FROM WHICH THE WEEVILS LEFT THE BEANS.

A SIMILAR CONDITION OCCURS IN THE CASE OF POPCORN WITH THE ANGOUMOIS (AHN-GOO-MWAH) GRAIN MOTH.

A SMALL DOSAGE OF CARBON BISULPHIDE IN EACH JAR WILL KILL THESE INSECTS AND NOT DESTROY THE FOOD PROPERTIES OF EITHER THE DRIED BEANS OR THE POPCORN. THIS IS AN INFLAMMABLE FUMIGANT, SO KEEP AWAY FROM FLAME OR SMOKING. POUR THE FUMIGANT--ONE HALF TEASPOON TO A GALLON--INTO THE CONTAINER AND CLOSE THE LID.

MORE INSECT CONTROL INFORMATION ON HOME-STORED FOOD PRODUCTS CAN BE HAD BY WRITING THIS STATION. ASK FOR "HOME PROTECTION OF STORED FOOD PRODUCTS," NUMBER NH 190.

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COWS WHICH GIVE EVERY OUTWARD APPEARANCE OF HAVING RECOVERED FROM A SUSPECTED ATTACK OF BANG'S DISEASE MAY STILL BE CARRYING THE AILMENT. THEY MAY EVEN PRODUCE HEALTHY CALVES, SAY MEMBERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL PATHOLOGY AND HYGIENE, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. THEY MAY STILL BE CARRIERS OF BRUCELLOSIS AND MAY EASILY SPREAD IT TO THE REST OF THE HERD. THE ONLY WAY TO BE SURE AND TO PLAY SAFE IS TO HAVE ALL CATTLE TESTED FOR BRUCELLOSIS FROM TIME TO TIME.

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DO YOU HAVE ANY OLD STRAW STACK BOTTOMS IN OR NEAR THE HOG LOTS ON YOUR FARM? BETTER CLEAN 'EM UP, WARNS THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL PATHOLOGY AND HYGIENE, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. THE MANURE SPREADER COMES IN HANDY FOR THIS JOB. THE TIME FOR SWINE INFLUENZA IS COMING. IT HAS BEEN FOUND THAT EARTHWORMS CARRY THE LARVAE OF THE LUNGWORM OF SWINE, WHICH IN TURN MAY BE A CARRIER OF SWINE INFLUENZA VIRUS. THE STRAW STACK BOTTOM, IS OF COURSE OFTEN AN IDEAL PLACE FOR EARTHWORMS. GETTING RID OF OLD STRAW STACKS IS THEREFORE HELPFUL AGAINST AN OUTBREAK OF SWINE INFLUENZA. AND SO IT IS... WHY NOT CHECK YOUR HOG LOT TODAY?

IT IS ALSO HELPFUL TO PREVENT OVERCROWDING AND PROVIDE HOGS WITH DRY, WELL-VENTILATED SHEDS OR HOUSES.

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JUST IN CASE SOME OF YOU WILL BE ASKING, "WHAT SHALL I DO WITH THIS SOFT CORN?" HERE ARE SOME SUGGESTIONS FROM AGRONOMIST G. H. DUNGAN, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

DON'T HARVEST IMMATURE CORN TOO EARLY. EARS OF CORN WILL DRY MUCH FASTER ON THE STALK IN THE FIELD THAN THEY WILL IN ANY CRIB, NO MATTER HOW WELL VENTILATED. HANGING ON THE STALK WITH THE TIP OF THE EAR POINTED DOWNWARD IS AN IDEAL WAY FOR CORN TO DRY. DURING RAINY PERIODS, THE HUSKS, OVERLAPPING EACH OTHER AS THEY DO, MAKE A PERFECT SHELTER AROUND THE EAR. DURING DRY SUNNY DAYS, THE HUSKS, BEING THIN AND LOOSELY LAPPED TOGETHER, PERMIT FREE CIRCULATION OF DRY AIR INTO THE EAR.

WHEN YOU DO HARVEST IMMATURE CORN, GET IT AS CLEAN AS POSSIBLE AND STORE IT IN A SLATTED NARROW CRIB. SHELLED CORN SHOULD BE SCREENED OUT AS IT IS BEING PUT INTO THE CRIB. LOOSE, FINE MATERIAL LIKE SHELLED CORN, SILKS AND HUSKS FILLS UP THE SPACE BETWEEN EARS AND OBSTRUCTS THE MOVEMENT OF AIR WHICH IS NECESSARY FOR DRYING THE EARS. EVERY OPPORTUNITY SHOULD BE GIVEN THOSE EARS TO DRY OUT, FOR IT IS A VERY DIFFICULT JOB TO HANDLE SOFT CORN EVEN UNDER THE BEST CONDITIONS.

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YES, IT COULD HAPPEN TO YOU. "I RECALL A MAN NEARLY SEVENTY YEARS OLD WHO HAD SUCCESSFULLY OPERATED MACHINERY FOR YEARS AND THEN LOST ONE HAND IN A CORN SHREDDER. AND IT HAPPENED WHILE FINISHING THE LAST JOB OF HIS 42ND YEAR OF OPERATING A SHREDDER. WE ALL KNOW THAT 'THE BEST SAFETY DEVICE KNOWN IS A CAREFUL MAN,'" SAYS J. F. GWINN, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

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HOW DID YOUR GARDEN GROW? DID YOUR TOMATOES HAVE SPOTS? WERE YOUR POTATOES LIKE MARBLES?

MANY AREAS EXPERIENCED HEAVY DEWS THAT KEPT LEAF-SPOTTING FUNGI ALIVE ON THE PLANTS, SAYS PLANT PATHOLOGIST M. B. LINN, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. THEN, WHEN LATE SUMMER SHOWERS STARTED, THESE FUNGI WERE SPLATTERED AROUND IN GENERAL. ALL AT ONCE ILLINOIS GARDENERS NOTICED TOMATO LEAVES SPOTTING AND FALLING OFF AND CARROT LEAVES BLIGHTING. WET WEATHER HELPED BLACK ROT OF CABBAGE AND BACTERIAL BLIGHT OF BEANS, BOTH OF WHICH ARE CARRIED ON SEED AND CAUSE BROWN SPOTS ON LEAVES. THIS IS ALSO TRUE OF ANTHRACNOSE ON TOMATO FRUITS--THOSE ROUNDISH, SLIGHTLY SUNKEN SPOTS THAT OCCUR MOSTLY ON YOUR "BEST" TOMATOES.

LINN SAYS THAT INSECT-CARRIED AND INSECT-CAUSED DISEASES WERE WORSE THAN USUAL. HOPPER BURN ON POTATOES, CAUSED BY THE FEEDING OF A SMALL GRAYISH-GREEN HOPPING AND FLYING INSECT, REDUCED POTATO YIELDS CONSIDERABLY. HOPPER BURN MAKES POTATO LEAVES TURN BROWN AT TIPS AND EDGES AND EVENTUALLY DIE, CAUSING THE POTATO PLANT TO WITHER A WHOLE MONTH BEFORE MATURITY. AND, LINN ADDS, YOU CAN GUESS WHAT HAPPENS TO THE POTATO TUBERS, WITH NO GREEN VINE TO SUPPLY FOOD FOR THEIR DEVELOPMENT. THAT'S ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL REASONS WHY SO MANY OF THE POTATOES RAISED THIS YEAR--AND IN FACT ALMOST EVERY YEAR--ARE THE SIZE OF MARBLES OR GOLF BALLS.

BY THE WAY, DR. LINN WILL BE GLAD TO OFFER HELPFUL SUGGESTIONS WITH REGARD TO ANY QUESTION YOU MAY HAVE ON VEGETABLE DISEASES. JUST SEND YOUR QUESTIONS TO THIS STATION.

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REMEMBER--A FALL CLEANUP OF YOUR GARDEN THIS YEAR WILL REDUCE INSECT TROUBLES NEXT SEASON, SUGGESTS ENTOMOLOGIST J. W. APPLE, ILLINOIS STATE NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY. AND COMPOST THE GARDEN TRASH.

THERE HAS BEEN CONSIDERABLE GRUB TROUBLE THIS YEAR, APPLE SAID. WE USUALLY ANTICIPATE WHITE GRUBS IN NEWLY TURNED SOD, BUT MANY GARDENERS CLAIM THEY HAD GRUBS IN OLD, ESTABLISHED GARDENS. NOW HERE'S WHAT HAPPENED: THERE HAS BEEN A HEAVY FLIGHT OF THE ADULT BEETLES (JUNE BUGS) DURING THE PAST TWO YEARS, ESPECIALLY DURING EGG-LAYING PERIODS IN MAY AND JUNE. THEY NOT ONLY LAID EGGS IN THE PREFERRED SOD AREAS, BUT OVERFLOWED INTO CULTIVATED CROPS. UPON HATCHING, THE YOUNG GRUBS HAD NO CHOICE OTHER THAN TO FEED ON THE ROOTS OF AVAILABLE PLANTS, WHICH IN MANY CASES WERE IN HOME GARDENS. SINCE WHITE GRUBS SPEND TWO YEARS IN THE LARVAL STAGE, THERE IS DANGER OF HAVING MORE GRUB TROUBLE IN NEXT YEAR'S GARDEN, APPLE SAID.

WITH THE APPROACH OF COLD WEATHER, GRUB WORMS BEGIN TO MOVE BELOW THE FROST LINE. PLOW OR SPADE YOUR GARDEN NOW IF YOU HAVE A SERIOUS GRUB PROBLEM TO COMBAT. THE SOONER YOU TURN THE GROUND, THE BETTER CHANCE YOU HAVE OF EXPOSING THE INSECTS BEFORE THEY LOCATE DEEP IN THE SOIL.

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"SALE OF PACKET FLOWER SEED THIS SPRING WAS REPORTED TO BE DOUBLE THAT OF A YEAR AGO" ACCORDING TO DEALERS, SAYS S. W. HALL, FLORICULTURIST, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. THIS OF COURSE SUBSTANTIATES A SUSPICION WHICH MOST OF US HAD--THAT THE VICTORY GARDEN EXPERIENCE HAS GIVEN THE NATION THOUSANDS OF NEW GARDENERS. IT IS EXPECTED THAT MANY OF THESE WILL TURN TO FLOWER CULTURE, LANDSCAPING THE HOME GROUNDS, AND SPECIALIZATION IN PLANT MATERIALS, WHEN THE "CONFLICT" CEASES.

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HERE ARE SOME FINDINGS CONCERNING THE EFFECT OF HEAT ON FOOD PROTEINS:

THE PROTEINS OF MILK ARE VERY SENSITIVE TO HEAT. WHEN MILK IS HEATED FOR SOME TIME, EVEN BELOW BOILING, ITS VALUE IN PROVIDING MATERIAL FOR BODY-BUILDING PROTEINS IS DEFINITELY LESS BY EIGHT PERCENT, SAYS H. H. MITCHELL, NUTRITIONIST, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. ON THE OTHER HAND, DRYING MILK BY THE SPRAY PROCESS, EVEN THOUGH IT MAY BE HEATED MUCH HIGHER THAN THE BOILING POINT OF WATER, HAS NO APPRECIABLE EFFECT ON THE NUTRITIVE VALUE OF THE MILK PROTEINS.

THE NUTRITIVE VALUE OF THE PROTEINS OF SOYBEANS MAY BE IMPROVED FOR ANIMAL GROWTH BY 40 PERCENT IF PROPERLY HEATED, ACCORDING TO MITCHELL. "IN RECENT TESTS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS ANIMAL NUTRITION LABORATORY, WE WERE MUCH SURPRISED INDEED TO FIND THAT A SOY FLOUR, SUBJECTED TO A TEMPERATURE OF 550 DEGREES F. OR MORE FOR A LITTLE OVER TWO MINUTES, WAS SO CHANGED BY THE PROCESS THAT ITS PROTEINS WERE ALMOST AS DIGESTIBLE AND AS AVAILABLE TO THE BODY CELLS AFTER ABSORPTION AS THE PROTEINS IN A CUT OF BEEF ROUND," HE SAID. "BUT WITH CEREALS SUCH AS WHEAT AND OATS, THIS SAME PROCESS--THE GUN EXPLOSION PROCESS USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF SOME BREAKFAST FOODS--LOWERS THE DIGESTIBILITY OF CEREAL PROTEINS AND LOWERS THE BIOLOGICAL VALUE OF THEIR ABSORBED AMINO ACIDS. HENCE IN SUCH CASES THE INCREASE IN PALATABILITY FOR MAN IS OFFSET BY REDUCED NUTRITIVE VALUE. THE NET DAMAGE FOR THE GROWING ANIMAL AMOUNTS TO ABOUT 23 PERCENT, AND FOR THE MATURE ANIMAL, TO ABOUT 13 PERCENT."

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SCATTERED FIELDS OF CORN DID NOT GET RIPE THIS YEAR. HOW TO UTILIZE THEM TO BEST ADVANTAGE IS THE QUESTION OWNERS ARE ASKING.

AS NORTHERN ILLINOIS FARMERS LEARNED LONG AGO, THE BEST THING TO DO WITH SOFT CORN IS TO PUT IT INTO THE SILO. IF HARVESTED PROMPTLY AFTER THE FIRST KILLING FROST, IT WILL MAKE AS GOOD SILAGE AS ANY SIMILARLY GREEN CORN. A MUCH GREATER ACREAGE CAN BE STORED IN A SILO IF THE EARS ARE SNAPPED IN THE FIELD AND MADE INTO EAR CORN SILAGE, WHICH IS GOOD FEED FOR CATTLE. BESIDES MAKING SILAGE OF SOFT CORN, THE TWO BEST PLANS TRIED AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS WERE TO CURE THE CORN IN THE SHOCK AND TO GATHER IT FROM THE STANDING STALKS AS NEEDED FOR FEED. BIG STEERS FED IN EITHER OF THESE WAYS GAINED AT THE SAME RATE AS STEERS TURNED INTO THE CORNFIELD, "CATTLING" DOWN THE CORNFIELD PROVED WASTEFUL EVEN WHEN PLENTY OF HOGS WERE WITH THE STEERS.

AS REPORTED BY E. T. ROBBINS, LIVESTOCK EXTENSION SPECIALIST AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, THE EXPERIMENTAL WORK INDICATES THAT EACH POUND OF DRY MATTER IN SOFT CORN IS SCARCELY EQUAL IN FEEDING VALUE TO A POUND OF DRY MATTER IN MATURE CORN. THE GREATEST OBJECTION TO SOFT CORN IS THAT THE STOCK WILL NOT EAT ENOUGH OF IT FOR MAXIMUM GAINS, AND A LONGER FEEDING PERIOD IS NECESSARY. SOFT CORN IS BETTER FEED FOR HOGS AND CATTLE THAN FOR LAMBS. BEST RESULTS ARE SECURED IF FEEDING IS STARTED SOON AFTER FROST AND COMPLETED BEFORE SEVERE COLD WEATHER. SOFT CORN SHOULD BE FED BEFORE WARM SPRING WEATHER MAKES IT SPOIL, ALTHOUGH CATTLE AND HOGS ARE SELDOM INJURED BY A REASONABLE PROPORTION OF MOLDY EARS. TO BE SAFE IN BUYING SOFT CORN, ONE SHOULD NOT PAY OVER TWO-THIRDS THE PRICE OF MATURE CORN PER BUSHEL.

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THE ILLINOIS SHORTHORN BREEDERS ASSOCIATION'S ANNUAL FALL SHOW AND SALE WILL BE HELD FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, IN THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIVESTOCK PAVILION, H. G. RUSSELL, SECRETARY OF THE ASSOCIATION, ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE CATALOGUE LISTS 19 OUTSTANDING BULLS AND 39 FEMALES, DRAFTED FROM THE HERDS OF 24 HIGHLY RESPECTED ILLINOIS BREEDERS. THE SHOW BEGINS AT 9:30 A.M. AND THE SALE AT 12:30 P.M.

THOSE WISHING TO ATTEND THE BANQUET AND BOOSTER MEETING THE EVENING BEFORE SHOULD GET IN TOUCH WITH H. G. RUSSELL AT THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, URBANA, ILLINOIS, RIGHT AWAY.

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IT WILL TAKE NEIGHBORHOOD AND COMMUNITY COOPERATION TO RID GARDENS OF THE MEXICAN BEAN BEETLE, SAYS J. W. APPLE, ILLINOIS NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY FIELD ENTOMOLOGIST. BEETLES ARE QUITE NUMEROUS IN OLD BEAN PATCHES AT PRESENT. VERY SHORTLY THEY WILL SEEK HIBERNATION QUARTERS UNDER TRASH AND LEAVES. A CLEAN-UP OF GARDEN TRASH WILL HELP REDUCE THE MEXICAN BEAN BEETLE, BUT THE INSECT IS A STRONG FLIER AND A SINGLE GARDENER CANNOT DO MUCH ABOUT REDUCING THE POPULATION BY HIMSELF. THE SAME THING IS TRUE FOR MANY GARDEN INSECTS, APPLE ADDS. AND IF GARDENERS REALLY WANT TO BRING THE MEXICAN BEAN BEETLE, CABBAGE WORMS, THE EUROPEAN CORN BORER, CUCUMBER BEETLES, THE SQUASH VINE BORER, LEAF-HOPPERS AND APHIDS UNDER CONTROL, THEY SHOULD ORGANIZE A COMMUNITY VICTORY GARDEN CLEAN-UP CAMPAIGN TO ELIMINATE THE WINTER QUARTERS OF THESE INSECTS.

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WINTER'S COMING -- AND COLD WEATHER. E. W. LEHMANN, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, EMPHASIZES THE FOLLOWING SAFETY REMINDER:

LEAVE THE CHIMNEY DRAFT OPEN SLIGHTLY WHEN YOU FIX THE FIRE FOR THE NIGHT. OTHERWISE DEADLY POISONOUS CARBON MONOXIDE GAS WILL ESCAPE INTO THE ROOM INSTEAD OF GOING UP THE CHIMNEY.

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DID YOU KNOW THAT 30 PER CENT OF THE PROTEIN AND HALF OF THE ESSENTIAL MINERALS FOUND IN A TON OF SOYBEAN HAY ARE CONTAINED IN THE LEAVES? THAT'S THE WAY IT TESTED AT THE OBLONG, ILLINOIS, EXPERIMENT FIELDS, SAYS H. J. SNIDER, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. AND SINCE LEAVES MAKE UP 40 PER CENT OF THE SOYBEAN HAY BY WEIGHT, FEEDERS SHOULD TAKE EVERY PRECAUTION TO SEE THAT ALL SOYBEAN LEAVES POSSIBLE GET INTO THE FEED RACK. LEAVES ARE EASILY LOST IN HARVESTING, STORING AND FEEDING, AND EACH LEAF LOST MEANS A DEPLETION IN THE FEED VALUE OF YOUR SOYBEAN HAY.

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AVERAGE BUTTERFAT PRODUCTION FROM COWS ENROLLED IN ILLINOIS DAIRY HERD IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS HAS INCREASED FROM 285 POUNDS TO 340 POUNDS A COW WITHIN THE PAST 15 YEARS, SAYS J. G. CASH, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. DURING THE SAME PERIOD THE AVERAGE PRODUCTION OF ALL COWS IN ILLINOIS HAS INCREASED FROM ABOUT 160 POUNDS TO 185 POUNDS.

"I'D LIKE TO POINT OUT," SAYS CASH, "THAT RECORDS ON 274 HERDS TESTED CONTINUOUSLY FOR 10 YEARS OR MORE IN DHIA SHOW AN INCREASE FROM 309 POUNDS OF BUTTERFAT PER COW THE FIRST YEAR TESTED TO 363 POUNDS PER COW AT THE PRESENT TIME. THIS FACT INDICATES THE POSSIBILITIES WHICH DAIRYMEN WITH AVERAGE HERDS HAVE TO INCREASE EFFICIENCY OF PRODUCTION AND NET RETURNS BY USING DHIA RECORDS AS A GUIDE IN FEEDING, CULLING AND BREEDING PROGRAMS."

REGARDLESS OF WHAT THE POSTWAR PERIOD MAY BRING, DAIRYMEN WITH COMPLETE PRODUCTION AND FEED COST RECORDS ON EACH COW IN THE HERD WILL BE IN THE BEST POSITION TO MAKE WHATEVER ADJUSTMENTS ARE NECESSARY, CASH CONCLUDES.

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AMONG 200 ACCIDENTS STUDIED IN DETAIL BY THE FARM EQUIPMENT INSTITUTE, 90 PER CENT WERE CAUSED BY HUMAN CARELESSNESS OR MISTAKES, SAYS J. F. GWINN, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. HOW MANY OF YOU SKILLED OPERATORS OF FARM MACHINERY REALIZE HOW IMPORTANT YOU ARE? JUST TAKE TIME TO THINK ABOUT IT. IF YOU WERE SUDDENLY INJURED, DISABLED OR REMOVED FROM ACTIVITY, WHO WOULD OR COULD CARRY ON IN YOUR PLACE AND COMPLETE THE TASKS YOU HAVE UNDER WAY.

INFORMATION GATHERED IN SEVERAL STATES ON FARM WORK DEATHS SHOWED THAT 38 PER CENT OCCURRED BETWEEN THE AGES OF 45 AND 65 YEARS AND 29 PER CENT WERE AT 65 YEARS AND OVER. IN OTHER WORDS, OVER TWO-THIRDS OF THE FARM WORK DEATHS HAPPEN TO THOSE OVER 45, GWINN SAID. "BECAUSE OF THE MANPOWER SHORTAGE, MANY OF OUR OPERATORS ARE OLDER MEN WHO MAY HAVE SLOWED UP SOMEWHAT WITHOUT FULLY REALIZING IT. THE CHANCES ARE THAT YOU ARE NOT AS QUICK AND SMOOTH IN YOUR MOVEMENTS AS YOU WERE 20 YEARS AGO. THEREFORE, YOU NEED TO BE ESPECIALLY CAREFUL ABOUT MACHINERY."

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WHEN WILL PENICILLIN BE AVAILABLE FOR TREATING LIVESTOCK AILMENTS? THAT'S WHAT A LOT OF US WOULD LIKE TO KNOW--BECAUSE, ACCORDING TO MEMBERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL PATHOLOGY AND HYGIENE, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, IT MAY PROVE TO BE OF TREMENDOUS VALUE. AND HERE IS JUST ONE EXAMPLE: TWO GROUPS OF MICE WERE USED BY AUTHORITIES TO SEE WHAT EFFECT THE NEW "MIRACLE DRUG" WOULD HAVE IN COMBATTING SWINE ERYSIPELAS. THERE WERE 40 MICE IN EACH GROUP. OF THE 40 WHICH WERE EXPOSED TO THE DISEASE, EVERY ONE DIED. OF THE 40 WHICH WERE EXPOSED TO IT AND TREATED WITH PENICILLIN, ONLY TWO DIED. RIGHT NOW THERE IS ONLY A SMALL AMOUNT OF THIS DRUG AVAILABLE FOR VETERINARY RESEARCH. IT IS EXPECTED THAT PENICILLIN WILL SAVE THE LIVES OF MANY FARM ANIMALS IN FIELDS AS YET UNTRIED.

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GO SOUTH FROM A POINT BETWEEN PEORIA AND SPRINGFIELD ABOUT 3,100 MILES, AND YOU WILL FIND A TOWN IN HONDURAS WHICH RECENTLY TOOK ON NEW MEANING FOR FARMERS OF THE AMERICAS, SAYS C. L. STEWART, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. A SCHOOL FOR PAN-AMERICAN AGRICULTURE WAS OPENED THERE BY VICE PRESIDENT WALLACE. SOME OF US REMEMBER THAT, WHEN WALLACE WAS SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE, ONE OF THE THINGS HE TRIED VIGOROUSLY TO PROMOTE WAS A SCHOOL OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE. HE CONCEIVED OF IT AS BEING MAINTAINED BY THE PAN-AMERICAN GROUP OF COUNTRIES. THAT IDEA, TOO, HAS MADE PROGRESS.

THE SCHOOL NOW OPENING AT ZAMORANO (ZAM-OR-AN-O), IN HONDURAS, IS FOUNDED AND IS TO BE MAINTAINED BY THE UNITED FRUIT COMPANY, A CORPORATION WITH ITS MAIN OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES. WE HAVE HERE AN EXAMPLE OF A CORPORATION LINKING THE TEMPERATE AND TROPICAL ZONES, STEWART SAID. THAT SUCH A COMPANY SHOULD NOT ONLY FOSTER PLANTATIONS AND ENGAGE IN THE PRESERVATION AND SHIPPING OF FRUITS, BUT ALSO DEVELOP A SCHOOL IN WHICH ABLE YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE BANANA COUNTRY MAY LEARN SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES BY WHICH TO PROMOTE BETTER USE OF TROPICAL LAND RESOURCES FOR THE GOOD OF BOTH ZONES, IS A FORWARD STEP.

CONSUMERS OF TROPICAL FRUIT IN THE MIDWEST ARE SUPPORTERS OF BETTER PAN-AMERICAN RELATIONS. NO BETTER WAY TO PROMOTE UNDERSTANDING HAS BEEN FOUND THAN TO JOIN ACROSS NATIONAL LINES IN COOPERATIVE STUDY OF PROBLEMS OF MUTUAL INTEREST, STEWART ADDED.

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WELL, IT LOOKS AS IF, INSTEAD OF ASKING THE QUESTION, "ANY CORN BORERS IN YOUR FIELD?" FROM NOW ON CORN GROWERS WILL ASK, "WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT THE CORN BORER?"

EVER SINCE THE PEST HAS BEEN KNOWN TO BE PRESENT IN THE UNITED STATES, EXPERIMENTS HAVE SHOWN THAT PLOWING-UNDER CORNSTALKS HAS DESTROYED MANY OF THE BORERS THEN IN THE STALKS. FARMERS IN INFESTED AREAS HAVE BECOME CONVINCED THAT THIS CAN BE AN EFFECTIVE CONTROL MEASURE, SAYS ILLINOIS NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY'S ENTOMOLOGIST J. H. BIGGER. BUT, HE ADDS, NO TOOL IS AT ITS BEST UNLESS IT IS PROPERLY USED. FOR EXAMPLE, A RECENT TEST OF GOOD, CLEAN PLOWING, WITH THE USE OF COULTERS, JOINTERS AND WIRES OR TRASH SHIELDS, DESTROYED FROM 98 TO 99 PER CENT OF THE BORERS PRESENT WHEN THE OPERATION WAS CARRIED ON. VERY POOR PLOWING DESTROYED ONLY 80 TO 85 PER CENT. JUST IN CASE YOU THINK 80 TO 85 PER CENT IS GOOD ENOUGH, LISTEN TO THIS: SUPPOSE A FIELD HAS 200 BORERS IN A SQUARE ROD, AND GOOD, CLEAN PLOWING GETS 98 PER CENT OF THEM, LEAVING FOUR BORERS A SQUARE ROD: POOR PLOWING FOUND TO GET ONLY 80 TO 85 PER CENT WOULD LEAVE 30 TO 40 BORERS A SQUARE ROD TO ATTACK YOUR FIELD NEXT YEAR.

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THE ILLINOIS MASTITIS CONTROL PROGRAM HAS NOW BEEN IN OPERATION A LITTLE MORE THAN SIX MONTHS AND, ACCORDING TO DR. ROBERT GRAHAM, ANIMAL PATHOLOGY AND HYGIENE HEAD AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, "IT'S BEEN ONE OF THE BEST THINGS DONE FOR THE DAIRY INDUSTRY OF ILLINOIS." AS A MEASURE OF CONFIDENCE IN THIS PROJECT, ITS ADMINISTRATORS ADDED SIX NEW VETERINARIANS TO ITS STAFF OF FIELD WORKERS.

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THOUGH THE PLOW-SOLE FERTILIZATION METHOD OF APPLYING COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER IS STILL IN THE EXPERIMENTAL STAGE, SOME ILLINOIS FARMERS ARE CURIOUS TO THE EXTENT OF TRYING IT ON THEIR OWN, SAYS AGRONOMIST A. L. LANG, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. NOW, TO THOSE OF YOU WHO WANT TO USE FERTILIZING MATERIALS ON THE PLOW SOLE THIS FALL, LANG SAYS, "GO AHEAD," SINCE SOIL PROCESSES OF LEACHING AND FIXATION WILL BE SLOWED DOWN BY LOW TEMPERATURES FROM NOW ON 'TIL SPRING.

THE PLOW-SOLE METHOD IS NOT RECOMMENDED IN ILLINOIS FOR GENERAL FARM PRACTICE. HOWEVER, IT SEEMS TO HAVE A PLACE IN SPECIALIZED SYSTEMS OF FOOD, FEED AND SEED PRODUCTION WHERE THERE IS SUFFICIENT INCOME TO PAY FOR RELATIVELY HIGH-PRICED PLANT FOOD MATERIALS.

PLOW-SOLE FERTILIZATION IS DISCUSSED BRIEFLY IN UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS PUBLICATION NUMBER AG1233. A COPY CAN BE OBTAINED BY WRITING TO THIS STATION...THE NUMBER AGAIN--AG1233.

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WE LEARNED FROM R. C. HAY, EXTENSION AGRICULTURAL ENGINEER, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, THAT SOMETHING'S BEING DONE ABOUT THAT PERENNIAL HEADACHE OF GETTING OUR TRACTORS HOOKED UP TO POWER-TAKE-OFF-DRIVEN CORN PICKERS, COMBINES AND THE LIKE.

ALL NEW TRACTORS AND IMPLEMENTS WILL FROM THIS TIME ON BE STANDARDIZED SO THAT TAKE-OFF SHAFTS, SHIELDS AND DRAWBAR HITCH POINTS CAN BE COUPLED WITHOUT SPECIAL EQUIPMENT....IS THE RECOMMENDATION FROM THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERS.

OF COURSE FARMERS HAVING OLD TRACTORS OR OLD POWER-DRIVEN IMPLEMENTS WILL STILL FIND IT NECESSARY TO MAKE CONVERSIONS TO MEET THE STANDARD DIMENSIONS, HAY SAID. YOUR IMPLEMENT DEALER WILL HAVE THESE CONVERSIONS DESCRIBED IN A.S.A.E. BULLETIN 44, CALLED "FARM TRACTORS BUILT OR CONVERTIBLE TO A.S.A.E. STANDARD DIMENSIONS."

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WHERE WILL WE PUT THE APPLES? WELL, IF YOU HAVE AN OUTDOOR VEGETABLE AND FRUIT CELLAR, YOU'RE LUCKY, SAYS R. L. McMUNN, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS POMOLOGIST. IN SUCH A CELLAR YOU CAN GENERALLY KEEP THE TEMPERATURE BELOW 40 DEGREES DURING THE LATE FALL AND EARLY WINTER AND AT 32 DEGREES DURING THE WINTER MONTHS--IDEAL FOR KEEPING APPLES. OPEN THE DOOR AT NIGHT AND CLOSE IT DURING THE DAY WHEN TEMPERATURE IS ABOVE FREEZING. OF COURSE WHEN IT IS BELOW FREEZING, KEEP THE DOOR SHUT DAY AND NIGHT.

IF YOU LIVE IN CENTRAL OR NORTHERN ILLINOIS AND HAVE SEVERAL BUSHELS TO STORE AND NO CELLAR, THE APPLES CAN BE BURIED AS YOU MIGHT DO POTATOES, CARROTS AND CABBAGE, McMUNN SAID. SELECT AN AREA THAT IS WELL DRAINED, AND CLEAN OFF ALL RUBBISH. THEN WAIT UNTIL THE TEMPERATURE REGULARLY DROPS TO BELOW 32 DEGREES DURING THE NIGHT AND IS IN THE 40'S DURING THE DAY. UNTIL THAT TIME, KEEP THE FRUIT IN THE BARN OR GARAGE. PLACE A LAYER OF CLEAN STRAW ABOUT SIX INCHES DEEP IN THE AREA SELECTED. ON THE STRAW PLACE THE APPLES. COVER THEM WITH SIX INCHES OF CLEAN STRAW. PLACE A SIX-INCH DRAIN TILE ON TOP OF THE STRAW IN AN UPRIGHT POSITION. COVER THE STRAW WITH A FOOT OR MORE OF EARTH. THE TILE ACTS AS A VENTILATOR THROUGH WHICH MOISTURE CAN ESCAPE. STUFF THE TILE FULL OF STRAW AND PLACE A BOARD ACROSS THE TOP DURING COLD PERIODS.

McMUNN SAYS APPLES CANNOT BE SUCCESSFULLY KEPT IN A BASEMENT WITH A FURNACE. SUCH BASEMENTS HAVE TEMPERATURES GENERALLY ABOVE 65 DEGREES AND HUMIDITY BELOW 50. IF THIS IS YOUR ONLY STORAGE PLACE, KEEP THE APPLES IN THE GARAGE OR BARN AS LONG AS POSSIBLE BEFORE MOVING THEM TO THE BASEMENT. ********

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TRULY THE OLD SAYING, "AN APPLE A DAY KEEPS THE DOCTOR AWAY," AND THE NEWER ONE, "THREE APPLES A DAY WILL KEEP THE WRINKLES AWAY," CONTAIN MUCH TRUTH, SAID HORTICULTURALIST V. W. KELLEY, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, WHEN WE TALKED WITH HIM ABOUT "NATIONAL APPLE WEEK" OCT. 28 TO NOV. 4.

TO EMPHASIZE THE FOOD AND HEALTH VALUES OF THE APPLE, KELLEY POINTED OUT THAT NO DIET IS COMPLETE WITHOUT A LIBERAL ALLOWANCE OF FRUITS. AND QUOTING SCIENTIST I. A. MANVILLE, "IN THE APPLE, NATURE HAS PREPARED FOR US THE MOST COMPACT PACKAGE OF HEALTH-GIVING FOOD THAT WE POSSESS."

YOU KNOW THAT THE APPLE IS THE ONLY FRUIT WHICH CAN BE EATEN WITH CONVENIENCE AND DIGNITY UNDER MOST ANY CIRCUMSTANCE, WHETHER IT IS IN THE CAR, ON THE TRAIN OR AIRPLANE, ON THE STREET, AROUND THE FIRE-PLACE, IN THE OFFICE OR ON THE PLAYGROUND.

AND SPEAKING OF APPLES, DO YOU KNOW THE VARIETIES OF APPLES THAT KEEP LONGEST IN WINTER STORAGE? WELL, ACCORDING TO POMOLOGIST R. L. McMUNN, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, THOSE VARIETIES THAT HAVE A SHORT STORAGE PERIOD NORMALLY ARE GRIMES GOLDEN, JONATHAN, McINTOSH, DELICIOUS AND FAMEUSE OR SNOW APPLE. THESE SHOULD BE USED FIRST, SINCE THEY CANNOT BE HELD LONGER THAN ABOUT THE FIRST OF FEBRUARY. VARIETIES HAVING LONGER STORAGE PERIODS AND ONES THAT CAN BE USED LATER INCLUDE GOLDEN DELICIOUS, WINESAP, YORK IMPERIAL, ROME BEAUTY, STAYMAN WINESAP, MINKLER AND WILLOW TWIG.

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DO YOU ADJUST THE AMOUNT OF GRAIN YOU GIVE A COW TO HER PRODUCING ABILITY? UNLESS THIS PRACTICE IS CAREFULLY FOLLOWED, SOME COWS ARE LIKELY TO BE OVERFED, WHILE OTHERS MAY NOT GET ENOUGH, SAYS J. G. CASH, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. A GOOD GENERAL RULE IS TO GIVE HOLSTEINS, BROWN SWISS, AYRSHIRES AND MILKING SHORTHORNS ONE POUND OF GRAIN DAILY FOR EACH 3¼ TO FOUR POUNDS OF MILK IN ADDITION TO ALL THE ROUGHAGE THEY WANT. JERSEYS OR GUERNSEYS NEED ONE POUND OF GRAIN FOR EACH 2¼ TO 3½ POUNDS OF MILK.

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MORE THAN 4,000 COWS FROM 212 ILLINOIS DAIRY HERDS ARE ENROLLED IN THE MASTITIS CONTROL PROGRAM, DR. J. O. ALBERTS, ANIMAL PATHOLOGY AND HYGIENE DEPARTMENT, SAID IN A REVIEW OF THE PROGRAM'S OPERATIONS BEFORE THE ILLINOIS VETERINARIANS ASSOCIATION'S RECENT MEETING AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS. DR. ALBERTS INDICATED THAT THE HERD NUMBER WILL BE BOOSTED TO 250 SHORTLY AND THAT 17,000 MILK SAMPLES HAD BEEN EXAMINED THUS FAR FOR EVIDENCE OF MASTITIS.

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HORMONAL AND VITAMIN THERAPY WAS REVEALED AS A PROMISING DEVELOPMENT FOR PROLONGING, AND IN SOME INSTANCES RESTORING, THE BREEDING LIFE OF ANIMALS, ACCORDING TO VETERINARY SCIENTISTS ATTENDING THE VETERINARY CONFERENCE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS RECENTLY. IT WAS FURTHER POINTED OUT THAT CURRENT USE OF WHEAT GERM OIL IN DIFFICULT OR NON-BREEDERS IS NOT JUSTIFIED ON THE BASIS OF PRESENT EXPERIMENTAL EVIDENCE.

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IT'S A TOUGH THING TO WAKE UP IN THE MIDDLE OF A COLD WINTER NIGHT AND FIND THE BARN ON FIRE. BUT FIRES LIKE MANY OTHER THINGS CAN BE PREVENTED. THIS FALL IS A GOOD TIME TO MAKE A CHECK OF FIRE HAZARDS ON YOUR PLACE. IN GIVING SOME SUGGESTIONS, KEITH HINCHCLIFF, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, SAYS THAT 90 PER CENT OF THE FARM FIRES ARE AROUND THE HOUSE AND BARN. SO LET'S MAKE A QUICK CHECK JUST TO GIVE YOU AN IDEA WHAT TO LOOK FOR.

THE CHIMNEY IS IMPORTANT. MANY FLUES ARE UNSAFE ABOVE THE ROOF; MANY MORE LEAK IN THE ATTIC. SO BEFORE COLD WEATHER ARRIVES, START A FIRE AND PUT A BOARD OVER THE TOP OF THE CHIMNEY, HINCHCLIFF SUGGESTS. SMOKE WILL LEAK OUT WHERE WORK MUST BE DONE TO REMOVE THESE HAZARDS. SPARKS ON THE ROOF CAUSE MANY FIRES. POOR GRADES OF SHINGLES WARP AND BECOME FUZZY. SPARK ARRESTERS ARE GOOD, BUT FIREPROOF ROOFING MATERIALS ARE MORE DESIRABLE. THEY WILL END SUCH DANGERS.

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WORK LOST WHEN AN ACCIDENT HAPPENS IS LOST FOR ALL TIME, SAYS E. W. LEHMANN, AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING HEAD, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. THOUGH OUR EFFICIENCY IS GREATLY INCREASED BECAUSE OF IMPROVED METHODS AND MACHINES, MANPOWER IS SO SCARCE THAT BEFORE REPLACEMENTS CAN BE SECURED, GREAT LOSS TO FARM PRODUCTION CAN ENSUE. MACHINES CAN BE REPLACED, BUT MANPOWER LOSS CANNOT, EVEN THOUGH SOMEONE TAKES THE PLACE OF THE PERSON INJURED OR KILLED. TOTAL WORK ACCIDENTS AMOUNTED TO 37 MILLION MAN DAYS OF LABOR THIS PAST YEAR. THIS MIGHT AMOUNT TO SEVERAL BILLION DOLLARS WORTH OF FARM LABOR, BESIDES BEING A GREAT DRAIN ON THE FAMILY BUDGET. AND, REMEMBER, FARM ACCIDENTS CAN BE PREVENTED. A FARM WORKER IS NOT EXPENDABLE, LEHMANN ADDS.

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THOUGH THE ACREAGE OF OATS CERTIFIED THIS YEAR WAS ALMOST TWICE THAT OF THE YEAR BEFORE, ILLINOIS FARMERS WILL HAVE CERTIFIED SEED FOR ONLY ABOUT ONE TENTH OF THE OAT ACREAGE TO BE SEEDED IN 1945, SAYS GEORGE H. DUNGAN, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

SO YOU'D BETTER GET BUSY RIGHT AWAY AND LOCATE A SUPPLY OF CERTIFIED VICLAND IF YOU LIVE IN NORTHERN ILLINOIS, AND CERTIFIED TAMA IF YOU LIVE IN CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

IF YOU FIND THAT ALL THE CERTIFIED SEED IS SOLD, DUNGAN SUGGESTS THAT YOU LOCATE SOME UNCERTIFIED SEED OF THESE VARIETIES AND DELIVER IT TO YOUR GRANARY THIS FALL BEFORE IT HAS ALL BEEN FED.

****

HERE'S A WORD OF CAUTION CONCERNING THE SO-CALLED CORNSTALK DISEASE. LATE-MATURING SOFT CORN MAKES CONDITIONS FAVORABLE FOR THE GROWTH OF MOLDS WHICH ARE BELIEVED TO BE A FACTOR IN THE CAUSE OF SO-CALLED CORNSTALK DISEASE OF HORSES AND CATTLE, ACCORDING TO DR. ROBERT GRAHAM, DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL PATHOLOGY AND HYGIENE, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. IF ANIMALS ARE TURNED INTO CORNFIELDS, THEY SHOULD BE INSPECTED DAILY AND REMOVED IMMEDIATELY FROM THE FIELDS IF THE DISEASE DEVELOPS. SYMPTOMS INCLUDE DIFFICULTY IN WALKING, BLINDNESS, NERVOUS EXCITEMENT AND FINALLY PARALYSIS. AFFECTED HORSES IN THE LATTER STAGES OF THE DISEASE MAY BECOME VIOLENT AND DANGEROUS TO HANDLE. VETERINARY TREATMENT OF AFFECTED ANIMALS IN THE FIRST STAGES OF THE DISEASE IS HELPFUL. NO KNOWN TREATMENT HAS BEEN FOUND FOR THE DISEASE IN THE ADVANCED STAGES. PREVENTION OF THE DISEASE BY KEEPING HORSES OUT OF CORNFIELDS IS THE BEST PRECAUTION.

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AND STATE NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY. HE POINTS OUT THAT "THE MOST SERIOUS EFFECT UPON OLDER FOWLS IS A REDUCTION OF THE NUMBER OF EGGS." AND, TOO, CHICKEN LICE LEAVE THE HENS IN A WEAKENED CONDITION, SUSCEPTIBLE TO DISEASES.

AT THIS TIME OF YEAR THE MOST EFFICIENT AND ECONOMICAL CONTROL IS THE USE OF SODIUM FLUORIDE WHICH, IF FULLY DUSTED OVER THE CHICKENS SO THAT THE BODY AND FEATHERS ARE WELL COVERED, WILL CONTROL LICE. THE MATERIAL SHOULD NOT BE PACKED ON THE BIRDS, BUT EVENLY DUSTED INTO THE FEATHERS.

FARMERS' BULLETIN 801 ON THE CONTROL OF CHICKEN LICE AND MITES IS AVAILABLE, AND A COPY MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE STATION TO WHICH YOU ARE LISTENING.

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HERE'S HOW IMPORTANT LOW TEMPERATURES ARE FOR APPLE STORAGE. POMOLOGIST R. L. McMUNN, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, SAYS, "IF YOU HAVE A VARIETY THAT WILL REMAIN IN GOOD CONDITION FOR FOUR MONTHS WHEN HELD AT 32 DEGREES, THIS SAME VARIETY WILL BE IN GOOD CONDITION FOR ABOUT TWO MONTHS WHEN STORED AT 50 DEGREES AND FOR ABOUT ONE MONTH WHEN HELD AT 70 DEGREES. LOW TEMPERATURE STORAGE IS ONE OF THE ESSENTIALS IF APPLES ARE TO BE KEPT FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME."

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LIGHTNING STARTS NEARLY ONE OUT OF EVERY THREE BARN FIRES, SAYS KEITH HINCHCLIFF, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. LIGHTNING RODS AND GROUNDED METAL ROOFS GIVE ABOUT 97 PERCENT PROTECTION, BUT A BUILDING WITH LIGHTNING RODS IN POOR CONDITION IS A MORE LIKELY TARGET THAN ONE THAT HAS NONE. BECAUSE THEY SHOULD BE INSTALLED BY AN EXPERT, IT IS A GOOD IDEA TO HAVE AN EXPERT CHECK THEM OFTEN, HINCHCLIFF REMINDS US.

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HERE'S ANOTHER ITEM YOU'D BETTER INCLUDE IN FIGURING THE COST OF PRODUCING THIS YEAR'S SOYBEANS. AGRONOMIST H. J. SNIDER, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, REPORTS THAT A 25-BUSHEL YIELD OF SOYBEANS REMOVES $2.70 WORTH OF PHOSPHORUS AND POTASSIUM FROM AN ACRE OF LAND. THIS IS THE RESULT OF A TEST COVERING A PERIOD OF FIVE YEARS ON THE UNIVERSITY EXPERIMENT FIELD NEAR JOLIET. YES, SIR, FIVE AND ONE-HALF POUNDS OF PHOSPHORUS AND THIRTY POUNDS OF POTASSIUM WERE TAKEN FROM THE SOIL IN PRODUCING A 25-BUSHEL-AN-ACRE YIELD OF SOYBEANS.

SNIDER ALSO SAID THAT IN THIS TEST AN ACRE OF SOYBEANS, INCLUDING ALL FOLIAGE AND ROOTS, CONTAINED 135 POUNDS OF NITROGEN. THE 25 BUSHELS OF BEANS ALONE CONTAINED 100 OF THE 135 POUNDS. SINCE THE BEANS ARE SOLD FROM THE FARM, THERE IS LITTLE PROBABILITY THAT SOYBEANS CONTRIBUTE ANYTHING TOWARD BUILDING UP PERMANENTLY THE NITROGEN CONTENT OF SOILS.

****

OF COURSE MOST OF US REALIZE THAT MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS ARE AMONG OUR CRITICAL MATERIALS, AND IT IS FOR THIS AND OTHER REASONS THAT SEVERAL SPEAKERS AT THE TWENTY-FIFTH ILLINOIS VETERINARY CONFERENCE EMPHASIZED CARE IN HANDLING THE DAIRY COW. FOR EXAMPLE, THE UDDER OF A COW, LIKE A DELICATE MACHINE, RESPONDS TO EXPERT CARE THE SAME AS DOES ANY OTHER PRECISION INSTRUMENT. APPLICATION OF NEWER MILKING METHODS, IN THE OPINION OF HUNDREDS OF PRACTICAL DAIRYMEN WHO HAVE ADOPTED THEM, HAS RESULTED IN GREATER EFFICIENCY AND ECONOMY OF EFFORT ON THE PART OF THE OPERATOR, BIGGER DIVIDENDS IN INCREASED MILK YIELD, AND A LONGER PRODUCTIVE LIFE FOR THE COW.

****

HERE'S A WAR PRODUCTION SCHEDULE FOR YOU: THE POULTRY FLOCKS THIS YEAR PRODUCED 427 EGGS FOR EVERY PERSON IN THIS COUNTRY. THAT'S MORE THAN ENOUGH FOR AN EGG A DAY IN OUR DIET. WE CONSUMED ONLY 342 EGGS A PERSON. WE'RE BEHIND 13 EGGS ON THE "ONE A DAY SCHEDULE" AND 85 EGGS BEHIND THE PRODUCTION OF OUR HENS.

TO HELP PROTECT THE EGG MARKET, L. E. CARD, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, SUGGESTS THAT EVERY ILLINOIS FLOCK OWNER CULL FROM HIS FLOCK ALL AGED BIRDS WHICH ARE NO LONGER EFFICIENT PRODUCERS, ALL LATE AND IMMATURE PULLETS, AND ALL SURPLUS MALES. KEEP JUST ENOUGH BIRDS TO FIT THE HOUSING AND EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE.

****

HERE'S SOMETHING ON GRASS SILAGE. RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS AND EXPERIENCES OF FARMERS HAVE SHOWN THAT GRASSES MADE INTO ENSILAGE INCREASE THE AMOUNT OF PROTEIN IN THE FEED, TO SAY NOTHING OF REDUCING THE LABOR NEEDS ACCOMPANYING THE USUAL SILAGE CROPS. AND, TOO, BECAUSE TILLING IS NOT NECESSARY, CONSERVATION OF SOIL FERTILITY IS GREATER WITH GRASS-CROPPED LAND, REPORTS W. B. NEVENS, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

****

IF YOU HAVE MORE THAN ONE VARIETY OF APPLES TO STORE, PUT THEM INTO SEPARATE CLEAN BASKETS, BOXES OR CARDBOARD CONTAINERS. THEN YOU CAN GET AT ONE VARIETY WITHOUT HAVING TO HANDLE THE OTHER IN THE SAME CONTAINER. HANDLING ALWAYS RESULTS IN BRUISING AND SKIN PUNCTURING, MAKING EASY ENTRANCES AVAILABLE FOR ROTTING FUNGI, SAYS R. L. McMUNN, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

AND, TOO, IN THE SAME CONTAINER ONE VARIETY WILL ABSORB THE AROMA OF ANOTHER. AND SPEAKING OF ODORS, McMUNN SAYS WE MIGHT MENTION A FEW ENCOUNTERED IN HOME STORAGE OF APPLES. APPLES WILL ABSORB ODORS GIVEN OFF FROM BOXES AND BASKETS MADE OF WOOD HIGH IN RESIN CONTENT; PRINTER'S INK USED ON NEWSPAPERS; WALNUT LUMBER; CABBAGE AND SEVERAL OTHER VEGETABLES, ESPECIALLY AFTER THEY ARE ROTTED; CORNCOBS; MOLD; CREOSOTE AND MANY CHEMICALS HAVING ODORS. SO YOU SEE, IT'S EASY FOR APPLES TO DEVELOP THAT "OFF FLAVOR."

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WALNUTS SHOULD BE HARVESTED AS SOON AS THEY FALL FROM THE TREE, SAYS A. S. COLBY, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. PICK THEM UP RIGHT AWAY AND KNOCK OFF THE HUSKS. YOU SEE IF THE HUSKS ARE LEFT ON, THEY SOON ROT AND STAIN THE KERNEL, MAKING IT DARK AND BITTER.

OF COURSE THE HUSKS ARE TOUGH TO REMOVE, BUT THIS IS HOW THEY DO IT HERE ON THE HORTICULTURE FARM: "WE PICK UP THE WALNUTS AS SOON AS THEY HAVE FALLEN AND RUN THEM THROUGH AN OLD CORN SHELLER," SAYS COLBY. "THIS KNOCKS PRACTICALLY ALL THE HUSKS FROM THE NUTS. THEN THEY ARE PUT INTO AN OLD-FASHIONED BARREL CHURN CONTAINING A SHOVEL OF CRUSHED LIMESTONE (SUCH AS IS USED IN GRAVELING ROADS) AND SOME WATER. THE CHURN IS GIVEN A FEW TURNS AND THEN LET STAND A MOMENT. THEN THE WATER IS DRAINED OFF. THE GRAVEL WILL HAVE SETTLED TO THE BOTTOM SO THAT THE NUTS CAN BE REMOVED EASILY. WE THEN SPREAD THEM OUT TO DRY AND TURN THEM OCCASIONALLY DURING THE DRYING."

THE IMPORTANT THING TO REMEMBER IS TO GET THE WALNUT HUSK OFF BEFORE IT STAINS AND RUINS THE FLAVOR OF THE KERNEL.

****

AT THIS TIME OF THE YEAR, WHEN PULLETS ARE BEING PUT INTO THE LAYING FLOCK, THERE'S THE POSSIBILITY OF TROUBLE WITH CHICKEN LICE. LICE CAN REDUCE EGG PRODUCTION AND LEAVE THE HENS IN A WEAKENED CONDITION WHICH MAKES THEM SUSCEPTIBLE TO DISEASES, H. B. PETTY, EXTENSION ENTOMOLOGIST, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND STATE NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY, REMINDS US.

DUSTING WITH SODIUM FLUORIDE IS RECOMMENDED. THE MATERIAL SHOULD NOT BE PACKED ON THE BIRDS, BUT EVENLY DUSTED INTO THE FEATHERS.

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CAN YOU DO FARM WORK? YOUR HELP IS NEEDED TO ASSURE VICTORY FOR OUR ARMED FORCES. SEVERAL HUNDRED EXPERIENCED FULL-TIME WORKERS ARE WANTED BY ILLINOIS FARMERS, ACCORDING TO P. E. JOHNSTON, STATE FARM LABOR SUPERVISOR. MANY OF THESE JOBS ARE ON FINE FARMS AND INCLUDE MODERN LIVING QUARTERS. IN CENTRAL AND NORTHERN ILLINOIS WAGES FOR MARRIED MEN RANGE FROM $80 TO $125 A MONTH, DEPENDING UPON THE QUALIFICATIONS OF THE WORKER. A HOUSE IS FURNISHED RENT FREE. IN ADDITION MOST WORKERS RECEIVE MILK, MEAT AND GARDEN SPACE. DOES THIS INTEREST YOU? SEE YOUR NEAREST COUNTY FARM ADVISER AT ONCE FOR DETAILS, OR WRITE P. E. JOHNSTON, STATE FARM LABOR OFFICE, URBANA, ILLINOIS.

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EXPERIENCES WITH GRASS SILAGE INDICATE A PROBABLE TREND TOWARD GRASS FARMING, W. B. NEVENS, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, SAID TODAY. SO WE CAN EXPECT A GREATER ACREAGE OF HAY ON ILLINOIS FARMS IN THE FUTURE. NEVENS GAVE SEVERAL REASONS FOR THIS PREDICTION: GRASS FARMING HAS BEEN ENCOURAGED AND EMPHASIZED BY SOIL CONSERVATION PROGRAMS. GRASS USED AS A DRY ROUGHAGE HAS ALWAYS BEEN A DESIRABLE FARM CROP. ITS USE AS AN ENSILAGE INCREASES THE DESIRABILITY OF GRASS FARMING. AND FARMERS RECOGNIZE ITS ECONOMICAL STORAGE CHARACTERISTICS.

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SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION STARTS MORE THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE FIRES IN THE BARN, SAYS KEITH HINCHCLIFF, AGRICULTURAL ENGINEER, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. PARTLY CURED HAY CAN IGNITE IN THIS WAY. LEAKY ROOFS OR WALLS LET MOISTURE CAUSE CHEMICAL ACTION WHICH STARTS BLAZES IN POORLY CURED HAY.

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THIS IS NATIONAL 4-H ACHIEVEMENT WEEK (NOV. 4-11). MANY COUNTIES THROUGHOUT THE STATE WILL BE HOLDING THEIR ACHIEVEMENT MEETINGS AND ANNOUNCING OUTSTANDING ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN 4-H CLUB WORK. AND SPEAKING OF ACHIEVEMENTS, ILLINOIS 4-H MEMBERS CONTRIBUTED $1,764.82 IN A WAR FUND PROJECT TO EQUIP A RADIO WORKSHOP IN THE MAYO GENERAL HOSPITAL AT GALESBURG. THIS WORKSHOP WILL BE USED BY VETERANS CONVALESCING AT THE HOSPITAL.

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POMOLOGIST A. S. COLBY, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, REMINDS US THAT WE CAN MULCH THE STRAWBERRIES ALMOST ANY TIME NOW. WHEAT STRAW IS THE BEST MATERIAL. HAVE IT READY TO SPREAD TO A DEPTH OF ABOUT THREE INCHES OVER YOUR PATCH WHEN OUR "FREEZES" GET INTO THE UPPER TWENTIES. IF WE WAIT TOO LONG, SEVERE FREEZES OF 18 TO 20 DEGREES WILL DAMAGE THE STRAWBERRY PLANT CROWN AND REDUCE NEXT YEAR'S PRODUCTION.

BECAUSE OF THE SCARCITY OF WHEAT STRAW LAST YEAR, SOME FOLKS USED MARSH GRASS TO MULCH THEIR STRAWBERRIES, AND THIS YEAR INSTEAD OF HARVESTING STRAWBERRIES THEY FOUND A GOOD STAND OF GRASS COMPETING WITH THE STRAWBERRY PLANTS. MULCHING MATERIALS OF THIS KIND SHOULD BE GATHERED BEFORE THE SEED IS MATURE, COLBY SAID. YOU MIGHT PUT NEXT YEAR'S MULCHING MATERIAL IN RICKS NOW. THAT WAY THE WEED SEED WILL HAVE A CHANCE TO GERMINATE BEFORE THE MULCH IS APPLIED TO THE PATCH.

****

WE'LL EACH HAVE 13 MORE POUNDS OF APPLES TO CONSUME THIS YEAR THAN WE DID IN 1943, SAYS R. A. KELLY, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. THE WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION IS RELEASING 103 MILLION BUSHELS OF THE ESTIMATED 125 MILLION-BUSHEL TOTAL SUPPLY. THIS INCLUDES BOTH FRESH AND PROCESSED STOCKS ON HAND. OF THE PROCESSED

STOCKS, 63 PERCENT OR 1,043 MILLION POUNDS, OF CANNED APPLES, APPLE BUTTER, FROZEN APPLES, APPLE JELLIES, CIDER VINEGAR AND APPLE CIDER WILL BE AVAILABLE TO CIVILIANS.

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IN GENERAL THE CORN BORER POPULATION IS THREATENING IN THE NORTHERN THIRD OF ILLINOIS AND IS LESS SERIOUS IN CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN ILLINOIS, ACCORDING TO THE RECENT BORER POPULATION SURVEY JUST COMPLETED BY ENTOMOLOGISTS IN THE STATE NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY.

IN COMMENTING ON THE REPORT, G. C. DECKER, CHIEF ENTOMOLOGIST WITH THE NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY AND THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, SAYS:

"I FEEL THAT IN ALL THE AREA NORTH OF ILLINOIS HIGHWAY 10 (DANVILLE, ILLINOIS, TO KEOKUK, IOWA) THE CORN BORER POPULATION IS SUCH THAT A FAVORABLE EARLY SPRING, FOLLOWED BY A NORMAL WARM AND MOIST EARLY SUMMER, WOULD PRODUCE A SERIOUS CORN BORER OUTBREAK THAT WOULD RESULT IN VERY LARGE CROP LOSSES. THE DANGER OF SUCH AN OUTBREAK INCREASES AS YOU GO NORTHWARD TO THE WISCONSIN STATE LINE. IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO PREDICT WHERE OR WHEN AN OUTBREAK WILL OCCUR, BECAUSE IT WILL DEPEND ALMOST ENTIRELY UPON FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS. IT IS SAFE TO ASSUME, HOWEVER, THAT SOONER OR LATER FAVORABLE WEATHER WILL OCCUR IN AT LEAST A PART OF THE THREATENED AREA. IT MAY BE NEXT YEAR, OR IT MAY BE SEVERAL YEARS AWAY."

THE BEST THING TO DO IS TO PLOW THE OVERWINTERING BORERS UNDER. THEN THE PEST WON'T BE THERE WHEN FAVORABLE WEATHER COMES.

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WITH THE HUGE ACREAGE OF SOYBEANS IN ILLINOIS, PLANT DISEASES HAVE GREATER OPPORTUNITY TO SPREAD, SAYS BENJAMIN KOEHLER, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. THE SO-CALLED BUD BLIGHT DISEASE, FOR EXAMPLE, WAS NOTICEABLY DAMAGING IN ILLINOIS THIS YEAR. IN A FIELD IN CHAMPAIGN COUNTY NEARLY HALF OF THE PARTIALLY FILLED PODS FELL FROM THE STALKS BECAUSE OF THIS DISEASE.

A FEW ILLINOIS FARMERS ARE REPORTING THE OCCURRENCE OF PURPLE BLOTCHED BEANS THIS YEAR. SUCH BEANS HAVE BEEN RULED AS DAMAGED BEANS BY SOME MARKETS. THIS PURPLE BLOTCHING IS CAUSED BY A FUNGUS CALLED CERCOSPORA (SUR-KO' SPO-RA), KOEHLER SAID. THE REGIONAL SOYBEAN LABORATORY AT URBANA REPORTED THAT THIS DISCOLORING HAD LITTLE EFFECT ON THE OIL CONTENT OF THE BEAN, BUT WHEN THE BLOTCHED BEANS WERE REMOVED FROM THE HEALTHY ONES AND PLANTED SEPARATELY, THEY PRODUCED A CONSIDERABLY POORER STAND THAN DID THE HEALTHY BEANS. THE DISEASE ALSO REVEALED ITSELF IN SPOTTING OF THE LEAVES.

****

ILLINOIS FARMERS HAVE USED 25 MILLION TONS OF CRUSHED LIMESTONE ON THEIR FARMS SINCE THE PRACTICE BEGAN IN 1900, SAYS C. M. LINSLEY. THAT'S LOTS OF LIMESTONE, BUT HE ESTIMATES THAT ONLY A THIRD OF THE CROP AND PASTURE LAND ARE ADEQUATELY LIMED AND APPROXIMATELY 13 MILLION ACRES STILL NEED TREATMENT.

****

ON THE ENFIELD EXPERIMENT FIELD IN WHITE COUNTY, LIMESTONE USED WITH BARNYARD MANURE SHOWS AN AVERAGE ACRE INCREASE, SINCE 1912, OF 15 BUSHELS OF CORN, 14 BUSHELS OF OATS, 14 BUSHELS OF WHEAT AND 1.2 TONS OF HAY. LIMING WAS DISCONTINUED AT ENFIELD IN 1922, AND NO RENEWALS WERE NECESSARY UNTIL 1939.

APPLICATIONS OF THREE OR FOUR TONS OF LIMESTONE AN ACRE ON MODERATELY SOUR SOILS HAVE USUALLY CONTINUED TO GIVE GOOD RESULTS FOR 15 TO 18 YEARS, SAYS AGRONOMIST L. B. MILLER, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. ON SANDY SOILS SMALLER AMOUNTS SHOULD BE USED, WITH MORE FREQUENT APPLICATION.

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THE PLAN TO SALVAGE ARMY CAMP LIBRARY BOOKS, LIBRARY FACILITIES AND LIBRARY MATERIALS AND USE THEM IN STARTING RURAL PUBLIC LIBRARIES WILL BE A WELCOMED POSTWAR PROJECT, SAYS D. E. LINDSTROM, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. THIS PROPOSAL WAS MADE TO THE SURPLUS PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION AND CONGRESS BY THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION AS THE BEST MEANS OF CONSERVING THIS GOVERNMENTAL INVESTMENT.

THE BOOKS WOULD BE ALLOTTED TO THE STATES BY THE U. S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION IN PROPORTION TO EACH STATE'S RURAL POPULATION. THE EXTENSION DIVISION OF THE STATE LIBRARY IN ILLINOIS WOULD THEN ALLOT THEM TO COUNTIES AND GROUPS OF COUNTIES.

****

THE WISE FARMER MAKES SURE THAT HE HAS A CLEAR VISION OF THE HIGHWAY FROM HIS DRIVEWAY. CARS ON THE HIGHWAY HAVE THE RIGHT OF WAY AND GENERALLY TRAVEL FAST. THE FARMER WHO LETS BUSHES OR TREES OBSTRUCT HIS VIEW MAY DRIVE INTO TROUBLE.

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THE "THREE LITTLE WORDS" THAT HURT MOST WHEN MASTITIS AND DAIRYMEN MEET FACE TO FACE ARE "DISREGARD OF SANITATION."

DR. J. O. ALBERTS, DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL PATHOLOGY AND HYGIENE, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, HAS SOME PERTINENT SUGGESTIONS TO OFFER ON THIS SUBJECT OF MASTITIS.

TO CONTROL THIS DISEASE, LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS SHOULD BE MADE OF MILK SAMPLES TAKEN FROM EACH COW AT BIMONTHLY AND MONTHLY IN-

TERVALS. THIS WILL SHOW WHICH COWS ARE INFECTED. TWO OR THREE TESTS ARE RECOMMENDED. IT IS IMPORTANT THAT ALL COWS BE TESTED, WHETHER OR NOT THEY SEEM TO BE INFECTED.

HERDSMEN SHOULD SPEND MORE TIME ON SANITATION. THAT MEANS NOT ONLY WITH REGARD TO THE ANIMALS THEMSELVES, BUT ALSO WITH REGARD TO STANCHIONS, GUTTERS, PLATFORMS, BARNLOT, MILKING EQUIPMENT AND EVEN THE HERDSMAN HIMSELF. PUTTING CINDERS INTO LOW-LYING WET BARNLOTS IS A GOOD INVESTMENT.

NEXT, GOOD FEEDING PRACTICES ARE ESSENTIAL. FEEDING A LIGHTER OR MORE BULKY RATION TO INFECTED COWS WILL HELP. THIS IS ESPECIALLY IMPORTANT WITH INFECTED FRESH AND DRY COWS TO AVOID "FLARE-UPS" OF MASTITIS, ALBERTS SAYS.

PROPER MILKING IS ANOTHER THING THAT NEEDS WATCHING. FOLLOWING A STRICT ROUTINE IN GETTING COWS READY, IN USING SANITARY MEASURES, IN MILKING AT REGULAR TIMES DURING THE DAY AND IN COMPLETELY MILKING MOST COWS IN THREE TO FIVE MINUTES IS RECOMMENDED.

GREAT CARE IS NEEDED TO SEE THAT UDDER INJURIES ARE GIVEN PROMPT TREATMENT, AS THIS IS ONE OF THE MOST COMMON CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF MASTITIS. PLENTY OF GOOD BEDDING PREVENTS INJURIES TO TEATS. REMOVAL OF SUCH OBJECTS AS BUNDLES OF WIRE IN BARNLOTS AND ELIMINATION OF SHARP INCLINES OR HIGH STEPS TO THE BARN WILL HELP.

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ILLINOIS FARM FLASH--No. 92

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THERE ARE STILL SOME EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITIES TO WORK ON FARMS IN CENTRAL AND NORTHERN ILLINOIS. EXPERIENCED WORKERS SHOULD SEE THE NEAREST FARM ADVISER OR HIS FARM LABOR ASSISTANT FOR DETAILS... WAGES OF $80 TO $100 A MONTH INCLUDE HOUSE, GARDEN, MEAT AND MILK... MEN MUST KNOW HOW TO OPERATE TRACTORS AND OTHER POWER MACHINERY...THE STATE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE FARM LABOR OFFICE AT THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE LISTS OPENINGS FOR MORE THAN 500 MARRIED YEAR-ROUND WORKERS, 300 SINGLE MEN AND NINE WOMEN. IN ADDITION TO THESE YEAR-ROUND WORKERS, 64 NEW ORDERS FOR SEASONAL WORKERS ARE LISTED...THE REPORTS SHOW THAT 65 YEAR-ROUND WORKERS WERE PLACED AND A LITTLE MORE THAN 400 SEASONAL WORKERS WERE GIVEN JOBS.

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REMEMBER THAT THE TRIPLE A PROGRAM YEAR ENDS WITH THE CALENDAR YEAR, SAYS O. L. WHALIN, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. THAT MEANS THAT ALL PRACTICES TO BE PERFORMED FOR EARNING AAA PAYMENTS IN 1944 MUST BE COMPLETED BY DECEMBER 31, 1944. THE LIMESTONE AND PHOSPHATE MUST ACTUALLY BE SPREAD.

REPORTS OF PRACTICES, WITH SUPPORTING EVIDENCE WHERE NECESSARY; PURCHASE SLIPS FOR LIMESTONE, PHOSPHATE AND OTHER FERTILIZER; WEIGHT SLIPS AND SEED ANALYSIS WHERE NEEDED FOR THE HAYSEED PRACTICE ARE SOME OF THE THINGS YOU WILL WANT TO HAVE IN ORDER TO OBTAIN CREDIT IN THE COUNTY TRIPLE A OFFICE.

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ILLINOIS FARMERS WHO HAVE KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS PASTURES WILL BE INTERESTED IN THIS REPORT ON THE BLUEGRASS MIXTURE SERIES IN TEST AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. AGRONOMIST R. F.

FUELLEMAN SAYS THE BEST SYSTEM IS THAT OF HEAVY GRAZING DURING THE MONTHS OF MAY, JUNE AND EARLY JULY, WITH A REST PERIOD FROM THE MIDDLE OF JULY TO THE MIDDLE OF SEPTEMBER, THEN PASTURING THE REMAINDER OF THE SEASON.

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TO TALK ABOUT CONTROL OF BAGWORMS AT A SEASON WHEN THEY ARE NOT ACTIVE MIGHT, ON FIRST THOUGHT, SOUND A BIT QUEER. ACTUALLY, HOWEVER, RIGHT NOW IS A GOOD TIME TO CONTROL BAGWORMS, ACCORDING TO ENTOMOLOGIST M. D. FARRAR OF THE STATE NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY.

WHEN THE LEAVES HAVE FALLEN, THE OVERWINTERING BAGS MAY BE EASILY SEEN. THEY DANGLE LIKE TINY CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS, FIRMLY ATTACHED TO THE BRANCHES OF TREES AND SHRUBS BY STRONG SILKEN THREADS. MOST OF THE BAGS ARE FROM ONE TO ONE AND ONE-HALF INCHES IN LENGTH AND ABOUT AS THICK AS YOUR LITTLE FINGER. FROM 200 TO MORE THAN 500 EGGS ARE FOUND INSIDE THE BAGS. PROTECTED BY THE SILKEN BAG, THE EGGS SWING SAFELY IN THE BREEZES ALL THROUGH THE WINTER. ABOUT JUNE 15 THE EGGS HATCH AND THE TINY WORMS LEAVE THE BAG IN SEARCH OF FOOD. EACH ONE YOU REMOVE NOW AND DESTROY WILL ELIMINATE AN INFESTATION FOR NEXT YEAR. EVERGREENS WILL REQUIRE CLOSE INSPECTION BECAUSE OF THEIR HEAVY FOLIAGE.

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HERE'S A POINTER ON CLEAN PLOWING WITHOUT DISKING THE STALKS FROM R. C. HAY, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. WHEN THE CORN IS PICKED BY MACHINE, PICK IN LANDS THE SAME AS THOSE TO BE PLOWED SO THAT THE PLOW MAY FOLLOW IN THE SAME DIRECTION AS THE PICKER. THEN CAREFULLY ADJUST THE PLOW, COULTERS AND JOINTERS TO DO THE BEST JOB OF COVERING STALKS.

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MOST OF YOU FARMERS WHO HAVE USED LIMESTONE ON SOUR LAND ARE CONVINCED IT WAS A GOOD INVESTMENT, BUT YOU PROBABLY DON'T HAVE EXACT RECORDS TO SHOW HOW PROFITABLE IT WAS, SAYS L. B. MILLER, UNIVERSITY

OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. HERE'S WHAT HAPPENED ON THE EXPERIMENT FIELD IN OGLE COUNTY: LIMESTONE WAS FIRST APPLIED IN 1910. USED WITH CROP RESIDUES IN A GRAIN FARMING SYSTEM, SINCE THEN IT HAS CAUSED AN AVERAGE ANNUAL ACRE YIELD INCREASE OF 15 BUSHELS OF CORN, 11 BUSHELS OF OATS, 3 BUSHELS OF WHEAT AND NEARLY HALF A TON OF CLOVER HAY. NO LIMESTONE HAS BEEN APPLIED TO THE OGLE COUNTY EXPERIMENT FIELDS SINCE 1922, BUT 22 YEARS AFTER THE LAST LIMING, THE EFFECT OF THE TREATMENT IS AS GREAT AS EVER AND CONSIDERABLY GREATER THAN THE AVERAGE FIGURES MENTIONED EARLIER.

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EXPERIMENTS HAVE SHOWN THAT THE BENEFITS OF LIMESTONE APPLIED TO SOIL WILL CONTINUE FOR 15 TO 18 YEARS. THIS IS NOT TRUE FOR NITROGEN, SAYS AGRONOMIST F. C. BAUER, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

BEN FRANKLIN SUGGESTED YEARS AGO IN POOR RICHARD'S ALMANAC THAT "A DEPOSIT OF FERTILITY IN THE SOIL BANK IS THE SAFEST AND PAYS THE BEST DIVIDENDS." LIMESTONE, BAUER SAYS, CAN BE THE RESERVE ACCOUNT AND YIELD DIVIDENDS. NITROGEN, HOWEVER, WILL HAVE TO BE THE CURRENT CHECKING ACCOUNT, THAT IS, SMALL DEPOSITS MADE REGULARLY FOR WITHDRAWALS IN THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE. YOUR NITROGEN ACCOUNT IN THE SOIL BANK CAN BEST BE MAINTAINED BY INCLUDING LEGUME CROPS IN THE ROTATION ON THE SAME FIELD EVERY FOUR OR FIVE YEARS AND BY FREQUENT APPLICATIONS OF BARNYARD MANURES.

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THERE'S NO REASON WHY ANY GOOD TRACTOR PLOW CANNOT BE MADE TO COVER AT LEAST 98 PER CENT OF THE CORNSTALKS. AND YOU KNOW IF ILLINOIS FARMERS ARE TO GET CONTROL OF THE CORN BORER A GOOD CLEAN JOB OF PLOWING WILL BE NECESSARY. ENTOMOLOGIST H. B. PETTY, STATE NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEER R. C. HAY, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, URGE EVERY FARMER WHOSE FIELDS ARE INFESTED TO DO A GOOD JOB OF COVERING STALKS. THIS CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED WITH GOOD SHARP ROLLING COULTERS, PROPERLY SET MOLDBOARD JOINTERS AND A TRASH-COVERING WIRE FOR EACH PLOW BOTTOM.

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FOR THOSE OF YOU WITH POWER MACHINES--STILL RUNNING--AND THE PROSPECT OF ANOTHER SEASON OF CUSTOM WORK TO HELP OUR NEIGHBORS IN '45, HERE'S A REPORT RELEASED THIS WEEK THAT CITES THE CUSTOM RATES FOR POWER-DRAWN MACHINERY IN 31 KINDS OF FIELD OPERATIONS. THE INFORMATION WAS OBTAINED FROM FARMERS THROUGHOUT ILLINOIS. EACH FARMER WAS ASKED THE CUSTOM RATE CHARGED THIS YEAR AND HIS BEST ESTIMATE OF WHAT HE EXPECTED TO CHARGE OR PAY IN 1945. THIS STUDY OF FARM MACHINERY CUSTOM RATES WAS CONDUCTED BY R. H. WILCOX, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, AND IS AVAILABLE IN YOUR COUNTY FARM ADVISER'S OFFICE, OR THE REPORT CAN BE OBTAINED BY WRITING TO THIS STATION.

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AN ARMY JEEP HAS BEEN ASSIGNED TO THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, ACCORDING TO DIRECTOR H. P. RUSK. THIS QUARTER-TON MOTOR VEHICLE WILL BE SUBJECTED TO TESTS ON THE UNIVERSITY FARM TO DETERMINE ITS USEFULNESS AS A SOURCE OF FARM POWER AND TRANSPORTATION.

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WITH THE INCREASED SALE OF MIXED FERTILIZERS IN ILLINOIS, THERE IS A TENDENCY FOR FARMERS TO BUY FERTILIZERS ON A BASIS OF A SO-CALLED CORN FERTILIZER OR WHEAT FERTILIZER. AGRONOMIST C. M. LINSLEY, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, REMINDS US THAT THESE RECOMMENDATIONS IGNORE THE FACT THAT SOILS VARY WIDELY, AND THAT A FERTILIZER THAT MAY FIT ONE SOIL MAY BE UNSATISFACTORY ON ANOTHER.

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THE SHEEP IS A REMARKABLE ANIMAL. IT PROVIDES SOME PRODUCTS NOT OBTAINABLE FROM OTHER TYPES OF LIVESTOCK, SAYS W. G. KAMMLADE, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. BUT IT NEEDS THE INTELLIGENT CARE OF THE PRODUCER TO YIELD THE HIGHEST QUALITY AND AMOUNTS OF PRODUCT. WOOL, ONE OF THE PRODUCTS OF SHEEP, CAN BE GROWN WELL ONLY BY HEALTHY ANIMALS. HERE IN ILLINOIS INTERNAL PARASITES HAVE BEEN A PROBLEM. OUR EXPERIMENTS SHOW PHENOTHIAZINE (FE-NO-THIGH-A-ZEEN) TO BE A "MUST" IN THE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES OF ALL ILLINOIS SHEEP PRODUCERS.

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MAYBE YOU'VE BEEN HEARING ABOUT LADINO (LA-DEE-NO) CLOVER AND BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL (TREE-FOIL) AND WISHING YOU KNEW WHAT THEY ARE. WELL, WE HAVE INFORMATION FROM AGRONOMIST R. F. FUELLEMAN, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, ABOUT THESE PLANTS AND WILL PASS IT ON TO YOU.

LADINO IS A LARGE OR GIANT-SIZED WHITE CLOVER WHICH ORIGINATED IN THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION. IT HAS RECEIVED FAVORABLE PUBLICITY AS A PASTURE FOR POULTRY AND LAMBS. THE SEED IS EXPENSIVE, BUT IT REQUIRES ONLY A SMALL QUANTITY FOR AN ACRE.

BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL IS ALSO A PERENNIAL LEGUME, WHICH LOOKS SOMEWHAT LIKE ALFALFA AND IS RECOMMENDED FOR USE ON LAND THAT ORDINARILY DOES NOT GROW ALFALFA. IT'S NOT AS PALATABLE AS ALFALFA. HOWEVER, IT DOES SEEM TO STAND PASTURING BETTER.

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DAIRYMEN IN THE ST. LOUIS MILKSHED HAVE GONE ALL OUT TO PRODUCE MORE MILK, SAYS R. J. MUTTI, AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIST AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. THEIR PRODUCTION THIS PAST MONTH WAS 13 PER CENT GREATER THAN A YEAR AGO AND 19 PER CENT GREATER THAN IN 1942. AND LET'S REMEMBER THAT IN 1942 MORE MILK WAS PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES THAN EVER BEFORE.

MUTTI REPORTS THAT THERE WERE ACTUALLY FEWER PRODUCERS SUPPLYING THE MARKET THAN IN EITHER OCTOBER 1943 OR 1942. PART OF THE INCREASED PRODUCTION CAN BE ATTRIBUTED TO HIGHER DAIRY COW NUMBERS TO THE FARM, BUT MOST OF IT IS DUE TO BETTER FEEDING AND MANAGEMENT OF THE DAIRY HERDS.

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YOU KNOW, FOR MANY YEARS IT HAS BEEN RECOMMENDED THAT A STRONG BORDEAUX SPRAY BE APPLIED TO PEACH TREES EACH YEAR DURING THE DORMANT PERIOD IN ORDER TO PREVENT SERIOUS DAMAGE FROM PEACH LEAF CURL. AS TIME PASSED, MANY PEACH GROWERS, NEVER SEEING A LEAF CURL INFECTION, DECIDED TO OMIT THE BORDEAUX DORMANT AND FOUND THEY DIDN'T HAVE LEAF CURL IN MOST CASES. WELL, DWIGHT POWELL, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, BRINGS US THIS EXPLANATION:

IN SOME YEARS COLD TEMPERATURES WILL FREEZE OUT PEACH ORCHARDS SUFFICIENTLY TO DESTROY THE ENTIRE CROP. WHEN THIS HAPPENS, ORCHARDS ARE NOT SPRAYED OR DUSTED THAT YEAR BECAUSE THERE IS NO CROP TO PROTECT. THE FOLLOWING YEAR, THEN, LEAF CURL IS LIKELY TO OCCUR. IN OTHER WORDS, LEAF CURL INFECTION FOLLOWS A SEASON WHEN SULFUR SPRAYS AND DUSTS ARE NOT USED FOR THE CONTROL OF BROWN ROT AND CURCULIO.

WELL, THIS MEANS THAT GROWERS WHO WERE UNFORTUNATE ENOUGH NOT TO HAVE A CROP IN 1944 MUST MAKE A DORMANT SPRAY APPLICATION OR TAKE THE RISK OF LEAF CURL'S TAKING THEIR 1945 PEACH CROP.

FURTHER INFORMATION ON YOUR SPRAY PROGRAM CAN BE OBTAINED FROM YOUR COUNTY FARM ADVISER.

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WHAT MAKES MEAT TOUGH? SOME MEAT EXPERTS INSIST THAT THERE IS NO SUCH THING AS TOUGH MEAT. SOME MEAT IS "TENDER," AND THE REMAINDER "LESS TENDER," SAYS SLEETER BULL, PROFESSOR OF MEATS, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. "BUT," HE CONTINUES, "DURING THE PAST FEW MONTHS I'VE HAD SOME MEAT WHICH CAN BE DESCRIBED ONLY AS "TOUGH."

TO ANSWER THIS QUESTION INTELLIGENTLY, ONE MUST CONSIDER THE CELL STRUCTURE OF MEAT. REFERRING TO CIRCULAR 585 "BEEF FOR THE TABLE," BULL POINTED OUT THAT THE MUSCLES IN OUR MEAT CUTS ARE COMPOSED OF THOUSANDS OF MUSCLE FIBERS OR CELLS MUCH SMALLER IN DIAMETER THAN A HUMAN HAIR. EACH MUSCLE FIBER HAS A THIN TENDER SHEATH OR COVERING WHICH ENCLOSES THE MEAT JUICES AND MUSCLE CELLS. HUNDREDS OR EVEN THOUSANDS OF FIBERS ARE BOUND TOGETHER BY CONNECTIVE TISSUE INTO A SMALL BUNDLE. THESE BUNDLES ARE IN TURN BOUND TOGETHER BY CONNECTIVE TISSUE TO FORM LARGER BUNDLES, AND A NUMBER OF LARGER BUNDLES ARE TIED TOGETHER BY CONNECTIVE TISSUE TO FORM A MUSCLE.

CONNECTIVE TISSUE LITERALLY HOLDS THE BODY TOGETHER. IT CONTRIBUTES TO THE TOUGHNESS OF MEAT, AS IS READILY UNDERSTOOD, SINCE TENDON AND GRISTLE ARE ENTIRELY CONNECTIVE TISSUE.

THERE ARE OTHER FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO THE "TOUGHNESS" OF MEAT, BUT WE BELIEVE YOU'LL GET MORE HELP IF YOU WRITE FOR YOUR COPY OF THE ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR REFERRED TO, "BEEF FOR THE TABLE: HOW TO SELECT IT, HOW TO USE IT." THE NUMBER AGAIN, 585, "BEEF FOR THE TABLE."

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"SOME FOLKS THINK IT'S QUITE A FEAT TO BE ABLE TO MAKE A FIBER FROM CELLULOSE OR FROM SEVERAL MATERIALS AND THEN SAY IT HAS SOME OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF WOOL," W. G. KAMMLADE, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE

OF AGRICULTURE, REMARKED. "BUT YOU KNOW," HE SAID, "THE FIBER THAT A SHEEP MAKES--WHILE IT IS ALSO MAKING MANY OTHER PRODUCTS--IS STILL THE STANDARD OF COMPARISON."

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THE ILLINOIS SYSTEM OF PERMANENT SOIL FERTILITY IS A FOUNDATION FOR PERMANENT AND PROFITABLE AGRICULTURE. IT BUILDS UP A STRONG, HEALTHY SOIL AND MAINTAINS FERTILITY AT A HIGH LEVEL, SAYS AGRONOMIST C. M. LINSLEY, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. AND THE ILLINOIS SYSTEM IS EASY TO FOLLOW--THERE ARE JUST FOUR STEPS: FIRST, TEST THE SOIL AND APPLY LIMESTONE WHERE NEEDED AND IN AMOUNTS NEEDED TO THE ACRE. SECOND, FEED THE SOIL ORGANIC MATTER AND NITROGEN THROUGH THE GROWING OF HEAVY CROPS OF LEGUMES REGULARLY IN ROTATION, AND RETURN ALL MANURE, STRAW AND OTHER CROP RESIDUES TO THE LAND. THIRD, TEST THE SOIL FOR PHOSPHATE AND APPLY PHOSPHATE WHERE NEEDED AND IN AMOUNTS NEEDED TO THE ACRE. LAST, TEST THE SOIL FOR AVAILABLE POTASSIUM AND APPLY POTASH WHERE NEEDED AND IN AMOUNTS NEEDED TO THE ACRE.

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PRESENT INDICATIONS ARE THAT THERE MAY BE CONSIDERABLY LESS LINSEED MEAL AVAILABLE TO ILLINOIS FEEDERS THIS YEAR THAN LAST AND THAT THE SUPPLY OF COTTONSEED MEAL WILL ALSO BE LESS THAN LAST YEAR. THE AMOUNT OF SOYBEAN MEAL MAY NOT BE GREATLY DIFFERENT THAN LAST YEAR, SAYS W. E. CARROLL, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY HEAD, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. IF THERE IS ANY CHANGE, IT MAY BE A DOWNWARD REVISION. ON THE OTHER HAND, NUMBERS OF ANIMALS WHICH MUST BE FED THESE PROTEIN MEALS ARE CONSIDERABLY FEWER THAN LAST YEAR, SO THE AMOUNT OF THESE MEALS PER ANIMAL MAY BE SLIGHTLY LARGER THAN A YEAR AGO.

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ONE OF THE BIGGEST CROPS IN THE HISTORY OF OUR NATION HAS BEEN HARVESTED BY ONE OF THE SMALLEST FARM LABOR FORCES ON RECORD, ACCORDING TO P. E. JOHNSTON, STATE EXTENSION FARM LABOR SUPERVISOR. HERE

ILLINOIS THIS RESULT WAS ACCOMPLISHED BY THE USE OF LABOR-SAVING PRACTICES, LONG HOURS OF WORK BY OLD AND YOUNG PEOPLE STILL ON THE FARM, BY THE EXCHANGE OF MACHINERY AND LABOR AMONG FARM NEIGHBORS AND THROUGH A VIGOROUS RECRUITING PROGRAM, JOHNSTON SAYS. THE ILLINOIS SOYBEAN CROP WAS THE BIGGEST EVER, 71 MILLION BUSHELS OF UNUSUAL QUALITY BEANS BEING HARVESTED. WINTER WHEAT, SPRING WHEAT, HAY, COWPEAS, BROOMCORN AND COTTON ALL YIELDED WELL ABOVE AVERAGE, BUT CORN, OATS, BARLEY, RYE AND GRASS SEED RETURNS WERE AROUND AVERAGE, ACCORDING TO THE NOV. 1 REPORT OF THE ILLINOIS COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE. ALL THIS WAS ACCOMPLISHED AFTER A COOL, WET SPRING WHICH GREATLY DELAYED PLANTING AND SENT THINGS OFF TO A BAD START. OF THE 11,839,000 PERSONS WORKING ON U. S. FARMS OCT. 1, 75.4 PER CENT--THE HIGHEST PERCENTAGE IN MORE THAN 10 YEARS--WERE UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, JOHNSTON SAYS. NO CROPS IN ILLINOIS SUFFERED SERIOUS LOSS BECAUSE OF LACK OF HELP, JOHNSTON ADDED.

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THE NATIONAL PRODUCTION PROGRAM SUGGESTS PLANTING ABOUT THE SAME TOTAL CROP ACREAGE IN 1945 AS WAS PLANTED THIS YEAR, ACCORDING TO O. L. WHALIN, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. THE WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION SAYS WE MUST MAKE CERTAIN THAT WE HAVE PLENTY OF FOOD FOR OUR ARMED FORCES, FOR CIVILIANS, FOR OUR ALLIES AND FOR RELIEF NEEDS. IF DEMAND SITUATIONS CHANGE MATERIALLY BEFORE PLANTING TIME, WFA WILL SUGGEST DESIRABLE MODIFICATIONS IN STATE AND NATIONAL GOALS.

THE 1945 GOALS FOR SOYBEANS FOR BEANS, CORN, OATS, AND BARLEY AND FOR TURKEYS WILL BE THE SAME AS IN 1944. SLIGHT INCREASES ARE LISTED FOR HAY SEED, HAY, WHEAT, AND TOBACCO, AND FOR SPRING AND FALL PIG CROPS, SLAUGHTER CATTLE AND CALVES, MILK AND MILK COWS. SLIGHT DECREASES ARE LISTED FOR CHICKENS RAISED, FRESH TRUCK CROPS, AND FOR BROOMCORN, WITH HEAVY DECREASES FOR HENS AND PULLETS KEPT AND FOR EGG PRODUCTION.

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THERE'S ONLY ONE LOGICAL WAY TO FIND OUT WHERE POTASH IS NEEDED, SAYS C. M. LINSLEY, EXTENSION AGRONOMIST, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. THAT IS BY TESTING THE SOIL. THE PRACTICAL TEST FOR AVAILABLE POTASSIUM DEVELOPED BY R. H. BRAY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE HAS BEEN ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTIONS TO SOIL SCIENCE DURING RECENT YEARS. THIS TEST TELLS NOT ONLY WHERE POTASH IS NEEDED BUT HOW MUCH IS NEEDED TO THE ACRE. THIS SERVICE IS AVAILABLE TO ALL ILLINOIS FARMERS. ARRANGEMENTS FOR TESTS SHOULD BE MADE WITH YOUR COUNTY FARM ADVISER.

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THE POISONING OF FIELD MICE SHOULD BE DONE EVERY FALL AS A REGULAR ORCHARD PRACTICE, SAYS HORTICULTURIST V. W. KELLEY, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

STRYCHNINE-COATED OATS, WHEAT OR ROLLED OATS, OR ZINC PHOSPHIDE RODENTICIDE IS SUGGESTED FOR BAIT. IN USING ZINC PHOSPHIDE TREATMENT, CUT SMALL RIPE APPLES INTO ABOUT EIGHT EQUAL PARTS. ADD ONE LEVEL TEASPOON OF THE ZINC PHOSPHIDE RODENTICIDE FOR EACH QUART OF APPLE SLICES. DUST THE MATERIAL OVER THE APPLE PIECES AND STIR UNTIL THE BAIT IS UNIFORMLY COVERED.

ONE APPLE SLICE PLACED AT EACH 10-FOOT INTERVAL IN MICE RUNWAYS IS SUFFICIENT. MICE ARE MOST ACTIVE FROM LATE FORENOON UNTIL MID-AFTERNOON, MAKING IT PREFERABLE TO BAIT IN THE FORENOON. BAIT ON SUNNY OR MODERATELY WARM DAYS. FRESH BAIT SHOULD BE PREPARED DAILY.

"REMEMBER," KELLEY ADDS. "YOU ARE HANDLING POISON. ONLY RESPONSIBLE PERSONS SHOULD PREPARE AND HANDLE BAIT."

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FOR THOSE OF YOU WHO ARE PLANNING TO ESTABLISH BROMEGRASS-ALFALFA PASTURES, IT'S WORTH WHILE TO KNOW SOURCES OF YOUR BROMEGRASS SEED AND THE RATE OF SEEDING. THREE YEARS AGO BROME SEED FROM MONTANA, CANADA AND KANSAS WAS PLANTED WITH ALFALFA ON THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS' EXPERIMENTAL FIELDS, REPORTS R. F. FUELLEMAN, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. WHERE MONTANA SEED WAS USED, THE RATE OF EIGHT POUNDS OF BROME AND EIGHT POUNDS OF ALFALFA AN ACRE SEEMED BEST FOR MAINTAINING THE ALFALFA AND GRASS IN EQUAL QUANTITIES. FOR THE CANADIAN STRAIN, 12 POUNDS OF BROME AND EIGHT POUNDS OF ALFALFA; AND FOR THE KANSAS STRAIN, FIVE POUNDS OF BROME AND 15 POUNDS OF ALFALFA SHOWED UP BEST. THIS MEANS THAT THE MORE AGGRESSIVE THE BROMEGRASS, THE LESS SEED SHOULD BE USED IF THE ALFALFA IS TO BE MAINTAINED OVER THE LONGER PERIOD.

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BREEDING IS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN PRODUCING TENDER MEAT, SAYS SLEETER BULL, PROFESSOR OF MEATS, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. FOR EXAMPLE, BEEF CATTLE IN GENERAL PRODUCE MORE TENDER BEEF THAN DO DAIRY CATTLE. BEEF CATTLE HAVE BEEN BRED FOR GENERATIONS TO PRODUCE TENDER BEEF, WHILE DAIRY CATTLE HAVE BEEN SELECTED TO PRODUCE LARGE AMOUNTS OF MILK AND BUTTERFAT. OCCASIONALLY IN THE SAME BEEF BREED WE FIND ANIMALS WHICH PRODUCE MORE TENDER BEEF THAN THEIR FEEDLOT MATES. THE PARENTS OF SUCH ANIMALS SHOULD BE IDENTIFIED AND USE MADE OF THIS DESIRABLE CHARACTER IN THE BREEDING PROGRAM.

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HERE'S A WAY TO HELP FARM BOYS KEEP "THEIR ROOTS IN THE SOIL." IT IS BEING DONE BY FARMERS WHO ENCOURAGE THEIR SONS TO PLANT WINDBREAKS, SAYS W. F. BULKLEY, ASSISTANT IN FORESTRY EXTENSION, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. HERE'S THE IDEA: STARTING LAST YEAR SEVERAL ILLINOIS HIGH SCHOOLS BEGAN GIVING SHORT COURSES IN FARM FORESTRY. AS PART OF THEIR SCHOOL ACTIVITIES, BOYS LEARNED HOW REALLY VALUABLE WINDBREAKS ARE, HOW TO PLANT 'EM AND KEEP 'EM NEAT AND TRIM. AS BULKLEY POINTS OUT, THIS CAN ONLY BE DONE WITH THE CONSENT AND HELP OF THE BOY'S FATHER. AS A RESULT OF THIS ENCOURAGEMENT, SAY SEVERAL DADS WHO HAVE TRIED THIS PLAN, THE BOYS ARE MORE INTERESTED IN STAYING ON THE FARM AND IN MAKING EVEN FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS. IN A FEW YEARS, WHEN THE BOY REACHES HIS 30'S, HE'LL THANK DAD FOR LOOKING AHEAD AND THINK OF HIM WHENEVER HE SEES THE WINDBREAK. THIS IS NOT "FATHER'S DAY"--BUT IT IS A GOOD TIME TO THINK OF THIS WINDBREAK PLAN. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ABOUT THE PLAN TO "HELP YOUR BOY PLANT A WINDBREAK," JUST DROP A POSTAL OR LETTER TO THIS STATION.

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A SERIES OF MEETINGS ON POSTWAR FARM PRACTICES WILL BE HELD IN NORTHERN ILLINOIS DEC. 6-16. REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FARM BUREAU FARM MANAGEMENT SERVICE AND THE EMERGENCY FARM LABOR OFFICE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS WILL DISCUSS TOPICS OF SPECIAL INTEREST. ALL MEETINGS WILL BE HELD IN FARM ADVISERS' OFFICES IN THE FOLLOWING COUNTIES: KANE, KANKAKEE, LAKE, DuPAGE, WILLS, McHENRY, CARROLL, WINNEBAGO, STEPHENSON AND OGLE. F. F. GINGRICH, ASSISTANT STATE FARM LABOR SUPERVISOR, T. L. DAVIS, DISTRICT FARM LABOR SUPERVISOR, AND H. L. JEPSON AND W. D. BUDDEMEIER, FIELD REPRESENTATIVES FOR THE FARM BUREAU FARM MANAGEMENT SERVICE, WILL BE THE SPEAKERS. COUNTY ADVISERS URGE EVERY FARMER AND HIS WIFE WHO CAN DO SO TO ATTEND THE NEAREST MEETING IF THEY LIVE IN NORTHERN ILLINOIS.

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THERE ARE A NUMBER OF THINGS A FARMER CAN DO TO CONSERVE HIS SUPPLY OF POTASH AND REDUCE THE AMOUNT HE MAY NEED TO PURCHASE, SAYS C. M. LINSLEY, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. CONSIDERABLE AMOUNTS OF POTASH ARE CONTAINED IN CORNSTALKS AND SMALL GRAIN STRAW. IF THESE CROP RESIDUES ARE PLOWED UNDER, THE POTASH IS RETURNED TO THE SOIL TO BE USED AGAIN. IF USED FOR FEED OR BEDDING, THE MANURE SHOULD BE CAREFULLY HANDLED TO PREVENT LOSS OF POTASH AND OTHER PLANT FOOD ELEMENTS.

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WITH A LARGE PART OF ILLINOIS AGRICULTURE DEVOTED TO LIVESTOCK AND WITH A NATIONAL SURVEY INDICATING THAT THE DEMAND FOR TRAINED VETERINARIANS AFTER THE WAR WILL BE GREATER THAN EVER, THE UNIVERSITY WILL BE

IN A POSITION TO GIVE THOSE SEEKING A CAREER IN VETERINARY MEDICINE AN OPPORTUNITY TO COMPLETE THEIR TRAINING RIGHT HERE IN ILLINOIS, ACCORDING TO THE UNIVERSITY BOARD OF TRUSTEES. THE COLLEGE OF VETERINARY MEDICINE IS BEING ORGANIZED TO BE OPEN FOR ENROLLMENT IN TWO OR THREE YEARS. THE INCREASED NEED FOR TRAINED VETERINARIANS, ACCORDING TO THE SURVEY, WILL BE IN THE FIELDS OF VETERINARY PRACTICE AND PUBLIC HEALTH, MEAT AND DAIRY INSPECTION, PRIVATE LABORATORIES, ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION RINGS AND NUMEROUS OTHERS.

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IT IS GENERALLY BELIEVED THAT EXERCISE DECREASES THE TENDERNESS OF MEAT. EXPERIMENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION SHOW THAT THIS IS NOT TRUE, ACCORDING TO SLEETER BULL, PROFESSOR OF MEATS. EXERCISE ACTUALLY DECREASED THE PERCENTAGE OF CONNECTIVE TISSUE, PROBABLY BECAUSE THERE WAS AN INCREASE IN THE AMOUNT OF MUSCLE FIBERS OR CELLS WITH NO CORRESPONDING INCREASE IN AMOUNT OF CONNECTIVE CELLS, AND THE MEAT WAS MORE TENDER.

RESULTS OF THESE EXPERIMENTS ARE AVAILABLE IN BULLETIN 488 ENTITLED "EFFECT OF EXERCISE ON QUALITY OF BEEF." A COPY OF BULLETIN 488 CAN BE HAD BY WRITING THIS STATION.

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WITH THE COMING OF SHORT AND CLOUDY DAYS, THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ACQUIRING THE NECESSARY VITAMIN D OR "SUNSHINE VITAMIN" ARE CONSIDERABLY REDUCED, SAYS THE ANIMAL PATHOLOGY AND HYGIENE DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. FARMERS WHO WISH TO AVOID RICKETS IN PIGS, CALVES, CHICKS AND OTHER YOUNG ANIMALS SHOULD SEE THAT THIS VITAMIN, AS WELL AS CALCIUM AND PHOSPHORUS, IS SUPPLIED IN THE RATION IN PROPER FORM AND AMOUNTS.

EXTRA VITAMIN D CAN BE SUPPLIED IN THE FORM OF A FISH-LIVER OIL, D-ACTIVATED ANIMAL STEROL OR IRRADIATED YEAST. FOUR-FOOTED LIVESTOCK ARE CAPABLE OF USING ANY OF THESE FORMS, WHILE POULTRY REQUIRE

THE FISH OILS OR THE ACTIVATED ANIMAL STEROL. ASIDE FROM THESE CONCENTRATES, SUN-CURED LEGUME HAY AND SOME TYPES OF FISH MEAL ARE GOOD SOURCES OF THE VITAMIN, BUT OTHER FARM FEEDS ARE POOR TO ONLY FAIR IN THIS RESPECT.

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FARM FIRES AND ACCIDENTS TAKE A HEAVY TOLL EACH YEAR. THE LOSS OF BUILDINGS IS ONLY PART OF THE TOLL. SO ALSO IS THE LOSS OF LIFE AND LIMB. IN THESE WAR DAYS THE LOSS OF VITALLY NEEDED PRODUCTION IS MORE SERIOUS THAN EVER BEFORE IN OUR NATION'S HISTORY. WHEN A FARM BUILDING BURNS, A FARMER OFTEN HAS TO CHANGE HIS WHOLE FARM ENTERPRISE, SAYS E. W. LEHMANN, HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. HE MAY HAVE TO DISPOSE OF LIVESTOCK, AND CORN WHICH WAS TO BE USED FOR FEEDING MAY HAVE BEEN DESTROYED. THE TRACTOR MAY BE SO DAMAGED THAT IT CANNOT BE USED FOR PLOWING. LIKE FARM LABOR, FARM MACHINERY IS HARD TO GET IN WARTIME. SO ARE MILKING MACHINES AND BROODERS. LOSS OF MORALE IS ANOTHER THING THAT FOLLOWS FIRES AND ACCIDENTS, TOO.

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ILLINOIS 4-H MEMBERS SCORE AGAIN. UP TO NOW, FIVE HAVE RECEIVED NATIONAL HONORS:

LAUREL PECK, GENEVA, KANE COUNTY HAS BEEN SELECTED AS ONE OF THE TWO NATIONAL WINNERS IN THE DAIRY PRODUCTION (RITE-WAY) COMPETITION. DONALD STOXEN, HAMPSHIRE, ALSO IN KANE COUNTY, IS ANOTHER NATIONAL WINNER IN THE 4-H DAIRY PRODUCTION CONTEST.

IRENE LOFFTUS, ROSEVILLE, WARREN COUNTY, IS ONE OF THE TOP TWELVE GIRLS IN 4-H CLOTHING WORK IN THE UNITED STATES.

WAYNE BATES, CARLINVILLE, MACOUPIN COUNTY, IS ONE OF THREE NATIONAL WINNERS IN THE 4-H MEAT ANIMAL CONTEST.

NORMA RUTH GAHM, STREATOR, LaSALLE COUNTY, HAS BEEN SELECTED AS ONE OF THE SIX NATIONAL WINNERS IN THE 4-H FOOD PREPARATION CONTEST.

THESE YOUNG PEOPLE RECEIVE $200 COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIPS AS AWARDS FOR THEIR ACHIEVEMENTS.

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THE 1944 CORN LOAN WILL APPLY ONLY TO EAR CORN PRODUCED IN '44 AND STORED ON THE FARM, O. L. WHALIN, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, TELLS US. THESE LOANS WILL BE AVAILABLE UNTIL MAY 31, 1945.

TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR A LOAN, CORN MUST GRADE NUMBER THREE OR BETTER EXCEPT FOR MOISTURE CONTENT OR NUMBER FOUR ON TEST WEIGHT ONLY.

COUNTY RATES FOR ILLINOIS VARY FROM 93 CENTS IN MERCER AND JO DAVIESS COUNTIES TO ONE DOLLAR IN ALEXANDER AND PULASKI. MIXED CORN WILL HAVE A LOAN RATE OF TWO CENTS LESS.

****

THERE ARE THOUSANDS OF ACRES OF POOR ERODING LAND IN THE ONLY PRAIRIE AREA OF CENTRAL ILLINOIS WHICH MIGHT BE GROWING A FINE CROP OF CONIFEROUS TIMBER IF WE KNEW THE RIGHT TREE TO PLANT. IN ORDER TO DISCOVER A SUITABLE TREE, THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION IS PLANTING MANY SPECIES ON AREAS WHERE THEY WILL BE WATCHED CAREFULLY, SAYS J. N. SPAETH, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. WE ARE GROWING PINES FROM IDAHO, NORTH DAKOTA, WASHINGTON, OREGON, MONTANA, COLORADO, NEBRASKA, ARIZONA, WYOMING, MINNESOTA, NEW YORK AND SEVERAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES. IF SOME OF THEM DO UNUSUALLY WELL, WE CAN GO BACK TO THE EXACT LOCATION WHERE THE SEED WAS GATHERED TO SECURE FUTURE SUPPLIES.

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THE TRACTOR SHORT COURSE FOR 4-H LEADERS WILL BEGIN DECEMBER 11, E. I. PILCHARD, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, ANNOUNCED. THIS COURSE IS FOR THOSE LEADERS WHO WILL BE LEADING THE NEW TRACTOR MAINTENANCE PROJECTS IN 4-H CLUB WORK NEXT YEAR.

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FORTY OIL COMPANY AGRICULTURAL EXECUTIVES TOOK ADVANTAGE OF THE TRACTOR SHORT COURSE CONDUCTED AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE LAST WEEK, REPORTS R. I. SHAWL, AGRICULTURAL ENGINEER IN CHARGE OF THE COURSE.

THESE EXECUTIVES, REPRESENTING MAJOR OIL COMPANIES OF THE UNITED STATES, CONCERNED THEMSELVES WITH IMPROVING THEIR SERVICES TO THE AMERICAN FARMER. LITERALLY, THEY EXCHANGED WHITE SHIRTS FOR BLUE DENIMS AND SPENT THE WEEK LEARNING FIRST HAND IN THE LABORATORY HOW TO BEST CARE FOR FARM MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT.

****

SWINE BRUCELLOSIS (BREW-CELL-O-SIS) OR INFECTIOUS ABORTION IS ON THE INCREASE IN ILLINOIS, SAYS ROBERT GRAHAM, HEAD OF THE ANIMAL PATHOLOGY AND HYGIENE DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF

AGRICULTURE. UNLESS SIMPLE PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES ARE TAKEN, THE DISEASE CAN SPREAD TO THE DAIRY AND BEEF CATTLE HERDS. DISINFECTION OF FARROWING HOUSES AND CLEAN GROUNDS ARE OF VALUE IN STAMPING OUT BRUCELLOSIS. BUT REPEATED TESTS OF BREEDING HERDS IS NECESSARY IN ORDER TO DETECT ALL INFECTED ANIMALS, DOCTOR GRAHAM ADDED.

THE EXTENSION SERVICE OF THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE IS COOPERATING WITH SWINE GROWERS IN THE VOLUNTARY CONTROL OF THIS DISEASE. STERILE VIALS ARE FURNISHED UPON REQUEST, AND VETERINARIANS ARE GIVEN INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING COLLECTING AND SUBMITTING SAMPLES. A COPY OF THE PROCEDURE IS AVAILABLE TO ALL SWINE BREEDERS IN ILLINOIS AND CAN BE OBTAINED BY WRITING THIS STATION. (THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL PATHOLOGY AND HYGIENE, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, WILL PROVIDE THE COPIES; FORWARD THE REQUESTS YOU RECEIVE TO DR. GRAHAM.)

****

LIGHT APPLICATIONS OF MANURE ON WHEAT GIVE GREATER RETURNS FOR THE MANURE THAN HEAVY APPLICATIONS GIVE, ACCORDING TO F. H. CRANE, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. RETURNS FOR EACH TON WILL BE ABOUT 50 PER CENT HIGHER WITH A FOUR-TON APPLICATION THAN WITH AN EIGHT-TON APPLICATION.

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HERE ARE SOME MANAGEMENT PRACTICES ILLINOIS DAIRYMEN FIND GIVE GOOD RETURNS, SAYS W. W. YAPP, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

FIRST, GIVE COWS A REST OF 30 TO 60 DAYS BETWEEN CALVES. THEN, BUILD UP THE COW SO THAT SHE WILL START PRODUCING AT A HIGH LEVEL.

IF LABOR IS A CRITICAL PROBLEM, THE PRACTICE OF USING MILKING MACHINES IN HERDS OF 15 OR MORE COWS IS ALSO SUGGESTED. WITH PROPER USE OF RAPID MILKING, MACHINES CAN REDUCE MILKING TIME BY ONE HALF.

IT PAYS TO DISINFECT THE NAVEL OF NEW-BORN CALVES WITH A 10-PER CENT SOLUTION OF IODINE TO CONTROL NAVEL INFECTION.

IN PUREBRED HERDS, GOOD DAIRYMEN FOLLOW THE PRACTICE OF PRE-MILKING HEIFERS TO AVOID TOO MUCH CONGESTION IN THEIR UDDERS.

HAVING THE COW CALVE EVERY 12 MONTHS IS ALSO A RECOMMENDED PRACTICE UNLESS SHE YIELDS 500 POUNDS OF BUTTERFAT OR MORE ANNUALLY, IN WHICH CASE 13 TO 14 MONTHS BETWEEN CALVES MAY BE MORE DESIRABLE.

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WINTER WHEAT FIELDS ARE THE BEST PLACES TO APPLY PART OF THE MANURE THESE FALL AND WINTER MONTHS, SAYS F. H. CRANE, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. OF ALL THE WINTERTIME JOBS, THIS ONE IS LIKELY TO PAY THE FARMER THE BIGGEST DIVIDENDS. GREATER RETURNS WILL BE SECURED IF MANURE PRODUCED ON THE FARM IS SPLIT BETWEEN WHEAT AND CORN INSTEAD OF BEING APPLIED ONLY ON CORN.

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ILLINOIS FARM ADVISERS ARE REPORTING THE SUCCESSFUL USE OF PHENOTHIAZINE IN PROTECTING LAMBS FROM INJURY BY STOMACH WORMS AND NODULAR WORMS. WHEN REPORTS ARE RECEIVED FROM MOST OF THE IMPORTANT

SHEEP-RAISING COUNTIES, THE INFORMATION WILL BE SUMMARIZED BY E. T. ROBBINS, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

HENDERSON COUNTY HAS HAD THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM REPORTED SO FAR. FARM ADVISER A. J. REHLING GAVE SEVERAL DEMONSTRATIONS WITH THE QUICK ONE-SHOT METHOD OF DRENCHING. HE SHOWED AGRICULTURE TEACHERS AND FARMERS HOW TO DO IT, AND THEY PRACTICED UNDER HIS DIRECTION. THEN THEY GAVE OTHER DEMONSTRATIONS AND TREATED THEIR OWN FLOCKS. THIS RECOMMENDED TREATMENT OF THE EWE FLOCK IN EARLY WINTER AND EARLY SPRING, COMBINED WITH FEEDING PHENOTHIAZINE AND SALT ABOUT 1:10 DURING THE SUMMER, MADE A GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN HENDERSON COUNTY LAMBS.

EARLY REPORTS SHOW THAT SOME FARMERS FEED PHENOTHIAZINE MIXED WITH GROUND FEED TO EWES. VARYING RESULTS WITH THIS METHOD SUGGEST THAT DRENCHING MAY BE THE BETTER METHOD. SOME UNSATISFACTORY RESULTS ARE REPORTED IN GIVING PHENOTHIAZINE TO PIGS.

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IT SHOULD AGAIN BE EMPHASIZED THAT LEGUME AND GRASS SEED SOLD TO DEALERS OR PROCESSORS WILL, IF OTHERWISE ELIGIBLE, QUALIFY FOR THE POUNDAGE PAYMENT, SAYS O. L. WHALIN, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. THE NEED FOR LEGUME AND GRASS SEED, BOTH FOR USE AT HOME AND FOR SHIPMENT TO OUR ALLIES, IS GREAT. IT WOULD FACILITATE FILLING THIS NEED PROMPTLY IF FARMERS WOULD DISPOSE OF THEIR SURPLUS SEED IMMEDIATELY.

****

WE'VE BEEN HEARING A LOT ABOUT THIS BUSINESS OF RAPID MILKING. WELL, HERE'S THE ANSWER FROM M. H. ALEXANDER, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

AT MILKING TIME THE COW WILL BECOME ACCUSTOMED TO THE PREPARATION YOU PUT HER THROUGH, SO THAT MASSAGING THE UDDER, FEEDING THE GRAIN OR EVEN THE RATTLING OF THE MILK BUCKET WILL CAUSE HER TO GIVE DOWN HER MILK. WHEN THIS HAPPENS, THE PITUITARY GLAND DUMPS THE HORMONE

PITOCIN INTO THE BLOOD STREAM. THIS HORMONE CAUSES RELAXATION OF THE MUSCLES IN THE MAMMARY SYSTEM, WHICH IS ESSENTIAL TO GIVING DOWN THE MILK. THIS HORMONE IS SPENT AFTER FOUR TO TEN MINUTES, AND THE COW CEASES TO GIVE DOWN HER MILK. ANY MILK STILL LEFT IN THE UDDER REMAINS THERE. AND MILK RETAINED IN THE UDDER WILL BE REABSORBED, LOWERING THE PERSISTENCY OF PRODUCTION AND CAUSING THE COW TO DRY UP PREMATURELY.

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AMERICANS ARE BECOMING MORE FAMILIAR WITH FACTS ABOUT GERMANY EVERY DAY, SAYS C. L. STEWART, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

THE FARMING AREA, STEWART POINTS OUT, MAKES UP 61 PER CENT OF THE TOTAL AREA OF GERMANY. USING THE 1937 BOUNDARIES, THERE WERE 70 MILLION ACRES IN AGRICULTURAL USE AND 32 MILLION ACRES IN FORESTS AND WOODLAND. THERE IS A LOT OF TALL TIMBER IN GERMANY. THE ACREAGE OF LAND IN AGRICULTURAL USE WAS ABOUT 2½ TIMES THAT IN ILLINOIS. THE TOTAL AREA WAS BETWEEN THREE AND FOUR TIMES THAT OF ILLINOIS.

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ALL COUNTY FARM ADVISERS AND THEIR FARM LABOR ASSISTANTS HAVE BEEN NOTIFIED BY P. E. JOHNSTON, STATE FARM LABOR SUPERVISOR, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, THAT THERE IS AN URGENT SEASONAL NEED FOR MEN IN THE MEAT-PACKING INDUSTRY. FARM WORKERS WHO ARE NOT NEEDED ON FARMS THIS WINTER MAY GET TEMPORARY RELEASES BY APPLYING AT COUNTY FARM LABOR OFFICES. THE MEN WHO RECEIVE RELEASES WILL BE REFERRED TO ESSENTIAL WARTIME JOBS BY THE LOCAL U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OFFICES, AND MANY WILL GO TO THE MEAT-PACKING INDUSTRY, WHERE THE LARGE RUN OF HOGS IN DECEMBER AND JANUARY WILL MAKE A PEAK DEMAND FOR WORKERS, JOHNSTON SAYS.

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BEFORE YOU PUT THE COMBINE AWAY FOR THE WINTER, BETTER MAKE A LIST OF REPAIR NEEDS, SUGGEST R. C. HAY, AGRICULTURAL ENGINEER, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. THAT GOES FOR THE CORN PICKER TOO. AND DON'T FORGET TO TAKE THIS LIST TO TOWN WITH YOU AND LEAVE IT WITH YOUR DEALER. WHILE YOU'RE THERE, MAKE APPOINTMENTS FOR TRACTOR REPAIR WORK TO BE DONE IN THE DEALER'S SHOP.

HAY TELLS US THAT THE MACHINERY YOU GOT BY WITH THIS YEAR WILL HAVE TO DO MOST OF THE WORK AGAIN IN 1945. EARLY ORDERING OF REPAIR PARTS IS JUST AS IMPORTANT NOW AS IT WAS A YEAR AGO. SO LET'S GET STARTED ON THAT WINTERTIME CHORE RIGHT AWAY.

****

HOG FEEDERS, NO LONGER FACED WITH AN ARBITRARY $14 CEILING AT 270 POUNDS, MAY NOW FEED TO HEAVIER WEIGHTS IF THEY BELIEVE CONDITIONS JUSTIFY THEIR DOING SO, SAYS R. C. ASHBY, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. THEY SHOULD FOLLOW THE MARKET CLOSELY AS TO PRICE DISCOUNTS ON HEAVY WEIGHT BUTCHER HOGS, HOWEVER.

THE RECENT OPA ANNOUNCEMENT, YOU RECALL, WAS A SINGLE CEILING PRICE OF $14.75 A HUNDREDWEIGHT FOR ALL BUTCHER HOGS, CHICAGO. FOR SOWS, STAGS AND BOARS, THE CEILING PRICE IS $14.00 A HUNDREDWEIGHT, CHICAGO.

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YOU KNOW, SCRAPING OFF ROUGH AND LOOSE BARK IN A CODLING MOTH SANITATION PROGRAM IS A TEDIOUS AND SLOW PROCESS. A MORE EFFICIENT METHOD IS TO SPRAY IT OFF. THAT'S RIGHT, SPRAY IT OFF. DWIGHT POWELL, FORMER MEMBER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HORTICULTURE, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, ORIGINATED THIS METHOD OF REMOVING THE ROUGH BARK FROM APPLE TREES, WHICH IS A REAL CONTRIBUTION TO APPLE PRODUCTION. HIS RECOMMENDATION IS TO USE A STANDARD SPRAY GUN WITH A NUMBER EIGHT DISC (8/64-INCH APERTURE), AND APPLY WATER AT FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS PRESSURE. A MATURE APPLE TREE 25 TO 30 YEARS OLD MAY BE THOROUGHLY SMOOTHED OFF IN FOUR TO FIVE MINUTES. SMALL TREES TAKE ONLY ONE MINUTE OR LESS.

WORK ABOUT TWO TO FOUR FEET FROM THE TRUNK. HOLD THE GUN AT A 45-DEGREE ANGLE WHEN CLEANING OUT AROUND THE BOTTOM OF THE TREE, OR TOO MUCH OF THE CROWN WILL BE EXPOSED TO LOW TEMPERATURES IF SPRAYING IS DONE DURING THE EARLY WINTER. ADJUST THE GUN WHEN NECESSARY TO PREVENT INJURY TO LIVE BARK.

IN VIEW OF THE LABOR SHORTAGE, NOT MANY GROWERS WILL BE ABLE TO HAND-SCRAPE THEIR APPLE TREES THIS YEAR. CERTAINLY EVERY GROWER SHOULD BE ABLE TO SPRAY OFF THE BARK AND BE PREPARED TO BAND IN 1945, POWELL SAYS.

****

THE NEW TRACTOR MAINTENANCE PROJECT FOR ILLINOIS 4-H CLUB MEMBERS IS OFF TO A FLYING START WITH 24 LEADERS ENROLLED FOR A WEEK'S TRAINING AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. AFTER COMPLETING THIS COURSE UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERS, THESE LEADERS WILL BE AVAILABLE TO ASSIST CLUB LEADERS AND MEMBERS IN

THEIR COUNTIES WHERE THERE IS ENROLLMENT IN THE 4-H TRACTOR MAINTENANCE PROJECT, SAYS E. I. PILCHARD, IN CHARGE OF AGRICULTURAL 4-H CLUB WORK.

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IN ILLINOIS THERE ARE NO LESS THAN THREE MILLION ACRES OF LAND THAT HAVE BEEN CLEARED BUT THAT ARE OF LITTLE VALUE FOR AGRICULTURE AND SHOULD BE USED FOR GROWING TREES, R. W. LORENZ, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, TELLS US. JUST BEFORE THE WAR, ABOUT TEN MILLION TREES WERE PLANTED ANNUALLY IN ILLINOIS, BUT AT THIS RATE IT WOULD TAKE MORE THAN 300 YEARS TO REFOREST THE OPEN AREA WHICH SHOULD BE DEVOTED TO FORESTRY. NEVERTHELESS EVERY EFFORT SHOULD BE MADE TO REFOREST THIS IDLE LAND IN ORDER TO RENEW OUR TIMBER SUPPLY AND CONTROL EROSION.

ONE OF THE WORLD'S MOST HEROIC EXAMPLES OF RECLAIMING AREAS BY FOREST PLANTINGS IS FOUND IN FRANCE, WHERE, DURING THE PAST 150 YEARS, ALMOST TWO MILLION ACRES OF MARITIME PINE FORESTS HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED ON THE SAND DUNES OF GASCONY AND THE DRAINED SANDY SWAMPS OF THE LANDES. THESE FORESTS REPLACE FORMER ONES OF THE SAME TYPE WHICH HAD DISAPPEARED THROUGH OVERGRAZING AND FIRE. THEY YIELD A RICH AND CONTINUOUS REVENUE OF TIMBER AND RESIN AND SUPPORT MORE THAN ONE MILLION PERSONS. FURTHERMORE, THEY HAVE FIXED THE MOVING SANDS WHICH HAD THREATENED A FLIMSY AGRICULTURE IN THE REGION AND ALSO HAVE ADDED RECREATIONAL VALUES.

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ILLINOIS FARMERS ARE ABOUT TO SEE AND TO SHARE IN A SERIES OF STATE-WIDE LABOR-SAVING SHOWS WHERE HOMEMADE IMPLEMENTS, DEVICES AND GADGETS BEING USED ON FARMS AND IN FARM HOMES WILL BE PLACED ON EXHIBIT. TWENTY-FOUR SUCH SHOWS HAVE BEEN ARRANGED FROM ONE END OF THE STATE TO THE OTHER. THE FIRST STARTS JANUARY 12 IN CHAMPAIGN COUNTY--IT WILL BE HELD AT THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE IN URBANA. A BIG TRUCKLOAD OF MODELS, PHOTOGRAPHS, MOVIES AND DISPLAY PANELS WILL BE TAKEN TO EACH TOWN WHERE THE SHOW WILL BE STAGED. OH, YES, PRIZES WILL BE OFFERED FOR THE BEST LABOR-SAVING, FARM MANAGEMENT OR HOMEMADE DEVICE IN EACH COUNTY WHERE SHOWS ARE SCHEDULED.

FARM AND HOME ADVISERS AND THEIR FARM LABOR ASSISTANTS HAVE BEEN BUSY FOR SOME TIME MAKING PLANS FOR THESE EVENTS, ACCORDING TO P. E. JOHNSTON, STATE FARM LABOR SUPERVISOR, WHOSE OFFICE IS STAGING THE SHOWS WITH THE COOPERATION OF THE EXTENSION SERVICE OF THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND THE ILLINOIS FARMERS' INSTITUTE. "THIS LABOR-SAVING TOUR IS PLANNED TO SERVE AS A CLEARING HOUSE FOR ALL THE LABOR-SAVING DEVICES THAT ILLINOIS FARMERS AND THEIR FAMILIES HAVE INVENTED AND MADE TO HELP MEET THE WAR-TIME SHORTAGE OF HELP OF THE PAST FEW YEARS," COMMENTS JOHNSTON. "I HOPE EVERY FARMER AND EVERY FARM WIFE WHO HAS SUCH MACHINE OR INVENTION WILL DISPLAY IT AT THE NEAREST LABOR-SAVING SHOW." HE CONCLUDES....NOT A BAD IDEA, SAY WE!

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KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS HAS LONG BEEN ONE OF THE MOST COMMONLY USED PASTURE GRASSES ON ILLINOIS DAIRY FARMS. THERE ARE THREE REASONS FOR THE POPULARITY OF THIS GRASS, SAYS W. B. NEVENS, CHIEF IN DAIRY CATTLE FEEDING, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE: FIRST, IT MAKES

PERMANENT PASTURE THAT TAKES LITTLE RESEEDING OR OTHER ATTENTION. SECOND, IT SURVIVES DESPITE CLOSE GRAZING AND ADVERSE WEATHER. THIRD, BLUEGRASS SOD IS FIRM AND RESISTS TRAMPING AND EROSION.

BUT THERE ARE DRAWBACKS TOO, NEVENS POINTS OUT, IN THE NEW BULLETIN JUST RELEASED ON "IMPROVING BLUEGRASS PASTURES." WE'D SUGGEST THAT, IF INTERESTED, YOU WRITE THIS STATION FOR A COPY OF BULLETIN 504, "IMPROVING BLUEGRASS PASTURES."

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"THERE WAS CONSIDERABLE TROUBLE WITH CHINCH BUGS IN ILLINOIS THIS PAST SUMMER, AND A LOT OF CORN WAS DISKED DOWN AND PLANTED TO SOYBEANS BECAUSE OF THEM," SAYS EXTENSION ENTOMOLOGIST H. B. PETTY, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND STATE NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY. "FOR THIS REASON WE'VE HAD NUMEROUS INQUIRIES AS TO WHAT MIGHT HAPPEN NEXT YEAR."

"YOU KNOW," HE SAYS, "THERE ARE TWO SETS OF CONDITIONS THAT WILL AID GREATLY IN HOLDING THESE PESTS UNDER CONTROL. VERY GOOD STANDS OF SMALL GRAIN AND VIGOROUS RANK GROWTHS OF THESE GRAINS WILL MAKE POOR CHINCH BUG PASTURE. THEY CAN'T STAND THE HUMID CONDITIONS THAT GO WITH GOOD STANDS OF WHEAT, OATS AND RYE. THEN WE'LL NEED DASHING RAINS DURING THE TIME THE CHINCH BUG EGGS ARE HATCHING, WHICH IS USUALLY IN MAY AND JUNE. THESE RAINS WASH THE SMALL RED CHINCH BUGS ONTO THE GROUND AND PLASTER THEM DOWN SO THAT THEY DIE. ENOUGH OF THESE RAINS WILL REDUCE OUR CHINCH BUG THREAT CONSIDERABLY."

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AN INCREASING NUMBER OF BREEDERS OF PUREBRED SWINE ARE VOLUNTARILY TESTING THEIR HERDS FOR INFECTIOUS ABORTION, ACCORDING TO THE RECORDS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL PATHOLOGY AND HYGIENE, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. VETERINARIANS RECEIVE INSTRUCTIONS IN COLLECTING SAMPLES AND ARE PROVIDED WITH STERILE VIALS WITHOUT CHARGE.

THERE IS NO CHARGE MADE FOR THE TEST OF BLOOD SAMPLES FROM HERDS COOPERATING WITH LOCAL VETERINARIANS, BUT THE OWNER IS OBLIGED TO PAY THE LOCAL VETERINARIAN FOR COLLECTING THE SAMPLES.

INFECTIOUS ABORTION IN SWINE SPREADS BY CONTACT AND THROUGH BREEDING. INFECTED BOARS MAY TRANSMIT THE DISEASE TO GILTS AND SOWS AT THE TIME OF SERVICE. THEREFORE, NEWLY PURCHASED BREEDING STOCK, INCLUDING BOARS, GILTS AND SOWS, SHOULD BE TESTED BEFORE THEY ENTER THE HERD.

REPEATED BLOOD TESTS HAVE ENABLED BREEDERS TO ESTABLISH ACCREDITED HERDS. THE CONTAGIOUS TYPE OF ABORTION IN SWINE DOES NOT ALWAYS END IN PREMATURE BIRTH OF THE YOUNG. SOME INFECTED SOWS WILL FARROW NORMALLY AND WILL QUIETLY SPREAD THE INFECTION TO OTHER ANIMALS IN THE HERD. ALL INFECTED ANIMALS IN A HERD MAY BEST BE DETECTED BY REPEATED BLOOD TESTS. TWO ANNUAL NEGATIVE TESTS OF ALL BREEDING STOCK OR THREE CONSECUTIVE NEGATIVE TESTS AT SIX-MONTH INTERVALS QUALIFY THE HERD FOR ACCREDITATION BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. BLOOD SAMPLES ARE COLLECTED FROM THE EAR OR TAIL VEINS OF BREEDING HOGS.

BREEDERS AND STOCKMEN ARE WARNED THAT THE INFECTIOUS TYPE OF ABORTION IN SWINE MAY SPREAD TO CARETAKERS AND RESULT IN SERIOUS ATTACKS OF UNDULANT FEVER. AFTERBIRTH AND DISCHARGES OF ABORTING OR INFECTED NORMALLY FARROWING SOWS SHOULD BE HANDLED WITH A SHOVEL OR A PITCHFORK.

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BETWEEN 10 AND 15 MILLION TREES ARE USED YEARLY IN THIS COUNTRY FOR CHRISTMAS, FORESTER R. W. LORENZ, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, TELLS US. A LARGE VARIETY OF SPECIES ARE USED, DEPENDING UPON THE LOCALITY AND SOURCE OF SUPPLY. DOUGLAS FIR FROM THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST AND THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION PROVIDE THE MAJORITY OF THE NATION'S CHRISTMAS TREES. OUTSIDE THE CHICAGO AREA, IT IS THE ONLY TREE YOU'LL LIKELY FIND ON OUR ILLINOIS MARKETS. LAST YEAR CANADA SHIPPED FIVE MILLION TREES INTO THE UNITED STATES. MINNESOTA, WHICH CUT THREE MILLION TREES IN 1944, WILL YIELD ABOUT 2½ MILLION THIS YEAR. ONE-THIRD OF MINNESOTA'S PRODUCTION STAYS IN THE STATE. NEW ENGLAND SUPPLIES A LARGE SHARE OF THE EASTERN MARKETS WITH RED SPRUCE AND BALSAM FIR. OF COURSE, BECAUSE OF THE DISTANCE FROM THE SOURCE OF SUPPLY, SUCH TREES AS THE SOUTHERN PINE AND CEDARS FIND LOCAL USE IN THE SOUTH.

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MAYBE YOU'VE HEARD ABOUT THIS ELEMENT BORON BEING NECESSARY FOR GROWING CROPS, BUT IF YOU HAVEN'T, DR. E. E. DETURK, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, TELLS US THAT ALFALFA, FOR EXAMPLE, NEEDS BORON JUST AS IT NEEDS PHOSPHORUS AND NITROGEN. THE AMOUNT NEEDED IS EXTREMELY SMALL--ABOUT 30 PARTS IN A MILLION OF THE PLANT TISSUES. THE PHOSPHORUS NEEDED IS 500 TIMES AS GREAT--SOME 30 POUNDS IN A TON. THE AMOUNT OF BORON NECESSARY WOULD BE ABOUT AN OUNCE IN A TON. ALTHOUGH BORON IS A MINOR ELEMENT AS TO AMOUNT, IT IS JUST AS IMPORTANT AS VITAMINS FOR PIGS AND PEOPLE.

BORON IS EASILY SUPPLIED IN THE FORM OF A VERY COMMON CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE--ORDINARY KITCHEN BORAX, WHICH IS USED AS A WATER SOFTENER. THE AGRICULTURAL GRADE IS FINE AND GRANULAR AND CAN BE EASILY SPREAD ON THE FIELD. IT MAY BE BROADCAST WITH A CYCLONE CLOVER SEEDER OR END-GATE GRASS SEEDER ON PLOWED GROUND BEFORE WORKING DOWN THE SEEDBED, OR IT MAY BE MIXED WITH OTHER FERTILIZER AND APPLIED.

SIGNS OF BORON STARVATION IN ALFALFA OFTEN DO NOT APPEAR UNTIL THE SECOND OR THIRD YEAR, AND ITS SHORTAGE IS MORE SERIOUS IN DRY SEASONS. IT IS ENTIRELY PRACTICAL AND SUITABLE TO APPLY IT TO STANDS ALREADY ESTABLISHED AS WELL AS ON NEW SEEDINGS. THE COST WILL BE ABOUT $150 AN ACRE AT THE USUAL SEEDING RATE OF 30 POUNDS AN ACRE.

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SO YOU'RE GOING TO BUY A FARM? WELL, THAT'S A PRETTY BIG UNDERTAKING FOR MOST FOLKS, AND MANY THINGS SHOULD BE CONSIDERED BEFORE BUYING. FOR EXAMPLE, J. B. CUNNINGHAM, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, POINTS OUT THAT THERE ARE NO LESS THAN EIGHT FARMING-TYPE AREAS IN ILLINOIS. YOU MAY WISH TO CONSIDER THE OPPORTUNITIES IN THESE DIFFERENT AREAS. THE EARNED VALUE OF FARMS UNDER BETTER THAN AVERAGE MANAGEMENT FROM 1926 TO 1940--A 15-YEAR PERIOD--RANGED FROM AN AVERAGE OF $18 AN ACRE FOR SOUTH CENTRAL ILLINOIS TO $132 AN ACRE FOR THE EAST CENTRAL CASH-GRAIN AREA OF THE STATE.

MAKE A THOROUGH STUDY OF ANY FARM YOU CONSIDER BUYING. THE SOIL, OF COURSE, IS THE MOST IMPORTANT ITEM. KNOW THE TYPES, SLOPE, DEGREE OF EROSION, AND THE NEEDS FOR LIMESTONE, PHOSPHATE AND POTASH. FIND OUT THE CROP HISTORY AND PRODUCTIVITY. EXAMINE THE DRAINAGE. STUDY THE CONDITION OF THE PERMANENT PASTURE AND WOODLAND AND THE ADEQUACY AND CONDITION OF BUILDINGS AND FENCES. IS THERE ENOUGH WATER? DON'T FORGET NOXIOUS WEEDS, FLOOD HAZARDS, DROUTHY SOILS AND INSECTS. THEN THERE'S THE EFFECT OF WASTELAND ON THE VALUATION OF THE FARM. AND

DON'T FORGET THAT THE FARM YOU BUY IS A HOME. THEREFORE YOU WILL NEED TO CONSIDER LOCATION, ROADS, MARKETS, SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, NEIGHBORS AND COMMUNITY.

BUYING A FARM IS A PRETTY BIG JOB, ISN'T IT? THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS HAS PREPARED AN OUTLINE GUIDE ENTITLED "SOME THINGS TO DO BEFORE BUYING A FARM" YOU'LL WANT THIS GUIDE IF YOU PLAN TO BUY AN ILLINOIS FARM. COPIES OF "SOME THINGS TO CONSIDER BEFORE BUYING A FARM" CAN BE OBTAINED FROM YOUR COUNTY FARM ADVISER OR BY WRITING TO THIS STATION.

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THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION HAS JUST RELEASED A BULLETIN ON "IMPROVING BLUEGRASS PASTURES." W. B. NEVENS, CHIEF IN DAIRY CATTLE FEEDING, PREPARED THIS REVIEW OF AN EARLY EXPERIMENT ON THE EFFECTS OF FREQUENCY OF HARVEST, DISKING AND THE APPLICATION OF BARNYARD MANURE ON YIELDS AND PROTEIN CONTENT.

YOU MAY OBTAIN A COPY OF THIS BULLETIN BY WRITING TO THIS STATION. JUST ASK FOR BULLETIN 504 "IMPROVING BLUEGRASS PASTURES."

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FOLKS, HAVE YOU EVER STOPPED TO FIGURE OUT HOW FATAL ACCIDENTS OCCUR ON THE HIGHWAY? WELL, THE NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL SAYS THAT IN RURAL REGIONS OVER ONE-FOURTH OF ALL FATAL ACCIDENTS ARE CAUSED BY COLLISION WITH A PEDESTRIAN. WHICH MEANS THAT PEDESTRIANS ALONG COUNTRY ROADS AND LANES SHOULD BE ESPECIALLY CAREFUL IN WINTERTIME WHEN THE WEATHER IS BAD AND VISIBILITY IS AT ITS WORST. REMEMBER, THE MAN WHO IS ALERT TODAY WILL BE ALIVE TOMORROW.

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IF YOU HAVE BEEN LOOKING AROUND FOR SOYBEAN SEED LATELY, YOU HAVE PROBABLY FOUND THAT THERE IS NOT ANY LINCOLN SEED--AND THAT IS JUST THE SITUATION, J. C. HACKLEMAN, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, TELLS US. OUR ILLINOIS SEED GROWERS ARE BEING DELUGED WITH INQUIRIES FOR LINCOLN SOYBEAN SEED, AND THE SUPPLY IS GONE. THOSE OF YOU ON GOOD SOIL WILL FIND THAT STANDARD VARIETIES LIKE EARLYANA AND RICHLAND IN NORTHERN ILLINOIS, ILLINI AND DUNFIELD IN CENTRAL ILLINOIS AND CHIEF, PATOKA AND MT. CARMEL IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS ARE GOOD PRODUCERS, HACKLEMAN ADVISES.

WITH THE DEMAND FOR LINCOLN SEED EXCEEDING THE SUPPLY, A FEW WHO WERE FORTUNATE ENOUGH TO HAVE A SUPPLY MAY TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE SITUATION. WITH THIS IN MIND, GROWERS OF LINCOLN SOYBEANS IN OHIO, INDIANA AND ILLINOIS THIS FALL WENT ON RECORD AS TO PRICES FOR 1945 SEED. THE AVERAGE PRICE SUGGESTED BY 177 ILLINOIS GROWERS WAS $3.54. THIS WAS IN LINE WITH THE $3.50 A BUSHEL BEING CHARGED FOR LINCOLN SOYBEANS IN INDIANA AND OHIO, HACKLEMAN SAYS.

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DURING 1944, 4-H MEMBERS IN ILLINOIS PRODUCED MORE THAN 13,500,000 POUNDS OF BEEF AND PORK AND WORKED 3,300,000 HOURS IN VICTORY SERVICE PROJECTS.

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A SERIES OF COUNTY-WIDE MEETINGS ON "HOW AND WHERE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION CAN MOST EFFECTIVELY MEET THE NATION'S FOOD REQUIREMENTS FOR 1945" WILL BE HELD IN 92 ILLINOIS COUNTIES BETWEEN JANUARY 2 AND FEBRUARY 16. EXTENSION SPECIALISTS FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE WILL DISCUSS SUCH TOPICS AS SOILS, CROPS, LIVE-

STOCK, INSECTS, ANIMAL DISEASES, OUTLOOK, DAIRYING AND RURAL SCHOOLS. SEE YOUR COUNTY FARM ADVISER FOR THE DATE THIS MEETING WILL BE HELD IN YOUR COUNTY.

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THERE WILL BE 24 LABOR-SAVING SHOWS...THAT'S RIGHT, 24 OF THEM...IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF ILLINOIS DURING JANUARY, FEBRUARY AND MARCH...THE IDEA WILL BE TO FIND THE MACHINES, "INVENTIONS," APPLIANCES AND JUST PLAIN GADGETS WHICH ARE BEING MADE BY FARMERS TO SAVE TIME AND LABOR IN THESE WAR DAYS...THE EXTENSION SERVICE OF THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, COUNTY FARM AND HOME ADVISERS AND THE ILLINOIS FARMERS' INSTITUTE, IN SOME AREAS, ARE COOPERATING TO MAKE THE SHOWS A SUCCESS, SAYS F. E. JOHNSTON, STATE FARM LABOR SUPERVISOR.

PRIZES OF WAR BONDS FOR THE BEST HOMEMADE DEVICES IN EACH COUNTY WHERE THE SHOW WILL BE HELD ARE BEING OFFERED, THANKS TO VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONS. THERE MAY BE OTHERS. STATE-WIDE PRIZES ARE ALSO BEING ARRANGED. SO WATCH FOR THE DATE OF THE NEAREST FARM LABOR SHOW IN YOUR REGION AND PLAN TO ATTEND...IF YOU HAVE SOME LABOR-SAVING "GADGET," DON'T FAIL TO TAKE IT TO THE SHOW...ON EACH PROGRAM THERE'LL BE FREE MOVIES AND A SPEAKER FROM THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, AND YOU CAN LEARN NEW WAYS TO SAVE TIME AND HELP DURING THE COMING YEAR...THE FIRST SHOW WILL BE HELD IN CHAMPAIGN COUNTY JAN. 12, SAYS JOHNSTON.

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PROJECTED ALONG LINES SIMILAR TO THE TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY ARE SOME SEVEN OTHER WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT AREAS, INCLUDING AN OHIO VALLEY AND A MISSISSIPPI VALLEY AREA, WHICH WOULD INCLUDE ILLINOIS LAND. C. L. STEWART, PROFESSOR OF LAND ECONOMICS, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, POINTS OUT THAT ELECTRIC CURRENT PRODUCED IN THESE WATERWAYS ON PLANS YET TO BE OUTLINED IN DETAIL CAN GREATLY EXPAND THE QUANTITIES OF POWER AVAILABLE TO POSTWAR OPERATORS OF ILLINOIS FARM LAND, TO INDUSTRIES PRODUCING MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, FERTILIZERS AND OTHER GOODS THAT POSTWAR ILLINOIS FARMERS WILL BUY, AND TO THOSE IN BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS WITH WHOM FARMERS DEAL.

THE AVERAGE PER-ACRE PRICE OF ILLINOIS FARM LAND EXCEEDS THAT OF ANY OTHER STATE OR PROVINCE EQUALING OR SURPASSING ILLINOIS IN AREA. FOR LAND THUS FAVORED IN SOIL-CLIMATE FEATURES AND LOCATED CLOSE TO IMPORTANT MARKETS IN POPULOUS CENTERS, AMPLE ELECTRIC POWER ON TERMS CONSISTENT WITH EXTENSIVE USE CAN BE A GREAT BOON. IN MANY PARTS OF THE WORLD WHERE THE QUALITY OF THE LAND IS LESS OUTSTANDING, ACCESS TO AMPLE ELECTRIC POWER WAS ACHIEVED EARLIER THAN IN SOME OF THE RICH PARTS OF ILLINOIS.

THE OUTLOOK FOR EFFECTIVE VALLEY AUTHORITY DEVELOPMENTS FOR ILLINOIS AND ADJOINING STATES IS ONE OF THE MOST ALLURING POSTWAR PROSPECTS.

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WITH THE DUTCH ELM DISEASE NOW INFECTING LARGE AREAS OF NEW ENGLAND AND FOUND AS FAR WEST AS INDIANA, PEOPLE HAVE BEEN URGED TO BURN ELM TRASH TO HELP CONTROL THE DISEASE. MANY PUBLIC UTILITY COMPANIES ARE FIGHTING THE DISEASE. WHEN ELECTRIC LINES ARE CLEARED THROUGH THE WOODS, OR WHEN UTILITY CREWS HAVE TO PRUNE AWAY BRANCHES INTERFERING WITH THE LINES, THE CREWS VOLUNTARILY BURN ALL ELM WOOD AND SLASH. IN THE SAME WAY, INDIVIDUALS CAN BURN THE CUT ELM WOOD--WASTE STUMPS, TWIGS AND LIMBS OF TREES--IN THE INFECTED REGIONS. ALTHOUGH THE DISEASE IS NOT KNOWN TO EXIST IN ILLINOIS, SAYS J. N. SPAETH, FORESTRY HEAD, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, IT IS HIGHLY DESIRABLE THAT ALL BRANCHES BE BURNED WHEN DEAD OR DYING TREES ARE CUT.

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FARM FOLKS AMONG OTHERS ARE FINDING IT INCREASINGLY DIFFICULT TO GET ALONG WITHOUT GOOD RECORD-KEEPING. ACCURACY IN INCOME TAX AND RATIONING, AMONG OTHER THINGS, DEPEND ON IT. AMONG DAIRY FARMERS, J. G. CASH, EXTENSION DAIRYMAN, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, POINTS OUT THAT DAIRYMEN WITH DAIRY HERD IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION RECORDS ON THEIR HERDS HAVE MANY ADVANTAGES OVER OTHER DAIRYMEN. FOR EXAMPLE, PRODUCTION RECORDS CAN BE USED AS A GUIDE IN FEEDING EACH COW ACCORDING TO HER NEEDS. INDIVIDUAL COW RECORDS CAN HELP THE DAIRYMAN KEEP THE AVERAGE HERD HIGH BY CULLING OUT LOW PRODUCERS, AND SAVING HEIFER CALVES FROM HIGH-PRODUCING COW FAMILIES CAN BUILD UP INHERITANCE FOR A HIGHER LEVEL OF PRODUCTION IN THE HERD, TOO. RECORDS CAN BE USED AS A MEASURING STICK OF PROGRESS--COMPARING THE PRODUCTION OF DAUGHTERS OF HERD SIRES WITH THEIR DAMS AND THE RECORDS OF DAMS AND THEIR DAUGHTERS. AND, OF COURSE, THERE IS ALWAYS AN INCREASED INTEREST ON THE PART OF THE DAIRYMAN WHEN HE SEES HIS RECORDS BEGIN TO WORK FOR HIM.

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ONE OF THE REASONS FOR SWINE SANITATION IS THE CONTROL OF PARASITES. THAT IS A STRONG ENOUGH STATEMENT TO STAND ON ITS OWN FEET, BUT WE'D LIKE TO IMPRESS YOU WITH ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE INSTANCE OF ROUND WORMS. J. L. KRIDER AND DR. TOM JONES, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, REMIND US THAT BABY PIGS ARE THE REAL SUFFERERS FROM ROUND-WORM INFESTATIONS. VETERINARIAN JONES POINTS OUT THAT A SINGLE FEMALE ROUND WORM WILL EXPEL 200,000 EGGS DAILY. TEN FEMALES WILL PRODUCE 2,000,000 EGGS DAILY. THE BABY PIG WILL PICK UP INFECTIOUS WORM EGGS FROM UNCLEAN SURROUNDINGS AND SWALLOW THEM. THE EGGS WILL SOON HATCH INTO A LARVAE SMALL ENOUGH TO DRILL THROUGH THE INTESTINAL WALL AND ENTER THE BLOOD STREAM. ONCE IN THE BLOOD STREAM, THEY ARE

CARRIED THROUGH THE LIVER TO THE HEART, FINALLY LODGING IN THE AIR SACS OF THE LUNGS. WHILE IN THE LUNGS OF BABY PIGS, THESE ROUND-WORM LARVAE CAUSE REAL TROUBLE. MOST SWINE GROWERS RECOGNIZE THIS STAGE OF THE CYCLE AS "THUMPS." THE LITTLE PIG'S LUNGS MAY BE SO FULL OF WORM LARVAE THAT HE CAN HARDLY BREATHE AND, OF COURSE, CAN'T DO WELL. THEY MIGRATE UP THE WINDPIPE TO THE BACK PART OF THE MOUTH OR COUGHING MAY DISLODGE WORM LARVAE FROM THE LUNGS, THE PIG WILL SWALLOW, AND THE LARVAE RETURN TO THE INTESTINAL TRACT TO MOLT INTO MATURE ROUND WORMS.

WHERE DOES SANITATION COME INTO THIS PICTURE? WELL, KRIDER SAYS, "A CLEAN SOW, IN A CLEAN FARROWING PEN, THEN ON CLEAN PASTURE THAT HAS NOT BEEN OCCUPIED FOR TWO OR MORE YEARS, IN WHICH THE LITTLE PIGS SHOULD BE KEPT UNTIL THEY'RE FOUR MONTHS OLD OR WEIGH ABOUT 120 POUNDS, IS THE RECOMMENDED PRACTICE OF KEEPING PIGS FROM ROUND-WORM INFESTATION AND OTHER INTERNAL PARASITES AS WELL.

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THERE IS NOW A LARGE PROPORTION OF OLDER MEN IN THE FARM POPULATION--THEREFORE, A SPECIAL NEED TO DEVELOP YOUNG MEN FOR REPLACEMENTS. THESE YOUNG MEN ARE AVAILABLE AMONG EXSERVICEMEN, SONS IN MILITARY SERVICE, SONS WHO HAD BEEN HELPING ON THE FARM DURING THE WAR, YOUNG SONS WHO ARE JUST REACHING THE AGE WHERE THEY CAN CARRY MORE BUSINESS RESPONSIBILITY AND SONS OF NEIGHBORS.

"THE DEVELOPMENT OF A GOOD FATHER-SON BUSINESS RELATION IS ONE OF THE GREAT NEEDS OF ILLINOIS AGRICULTURE. IF YOUNG MEN WHO HAVE THE EXPERIENCE, TRAINING, TEMPERAMENT AND HEALTH TO BECOME GOOD FARMERS ARE TO BE RETAINED ON THE FARM, SOME WAY MUST BE PROVIDED TO GIVE THEM A START," SAY J. B. CUNNINGHAM AND H. C. M. CASE, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. THEIR NEW CIRCULAR 587, ENTITLED "FATHER-SON FARM BUSINESS AGREEMENTS," PROVIDES IN DETAILED OUTLINE THREE TYPES OF AGREEMENTS: PLAN 1, IN WHICH THE SON FURNISHES ONLY HIS LABOR AND AN ANNUAL SETTLEMENT IS MADE ON A CASH AND INVENTORY BASIS; PLAN 2, WHEREIN THE SON FURNISHES THE LABOR AS IN PLAN 1 BUT SETTLEMENT IS MADE ON A

CASH INCOME AND DISBURSEMENT BASIS, AND PLAN 3, WITH SON FURNISHING HIS OWN LABOR AND HALF THE OPERATING CAPITAL. A COPY OF CIRCULAR 587, "FATHER-SON FARM BUSINESS AGREEMENTS," CAN BE HAD BY WRITING TO THIS STATION.

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DO YOU HAVE A LABOR-SAVING INVENTION, GADGET OR DEVICE ON YOUR FARM? WELL, SIR, TROT IT OUT. IT MAY WIN ONE OF THE WAR BOND PRIZES WHICH ARE BEING OFFERED FOR SUCH THINGS. IN CASE YOU HAVEN'T HEARD ABOUT IT ALREADY, THERE WILL BE 24 LABOR-SAVING SHOWS HELD IN VARIOUS PARTS OF ILLINOIS. THE FIRST ONE WILL BE HELD HERE IN CHAMPAIGN COUNTY JAN. 12. WATCH AND LISTEN FOR DATES OF SHOWS NEAREST YOU IN YOUR LOCAL PAPERS AND OVER STATION W I L L. THE EXTENSION SERVICE, COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, FARM AND HOME ADVISERS AND THE ILLINOIS FARMERS' INSTITUTE ARE COOPERATING TO STAGE THESE SHOWS. BESIDES THE HOMEMADE DEVICES WHICH WILL BE DISPLAYED, THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE IS SENDING TO EACH SHOW A TRUCKLOAD OF MACHINES, MODELS, PICTURES AND DISPLAYS SHOWING NEW LABOR-SAVING METHODS AND MACHINES. IN OTHER WORDS, IT'S A SORT OF STATE-WIDE SHARING OF IMPROVED WAYS TO SAVE TIME AND HELP, ACCORDING TO P. E. JOHNSTON, STATE FARM LABOR SUPERVISOR. THESE THINGS WILL BE NEEDED TO HELP MEET THE COMING YEAR'S CROP GOALS TO KEEP OUR FIGHTING MEN FULLY FED AND CLOTHED. SO DON'T MISS THE NEAREST LABOR-SAVING SHOW IN YOUR PART OF THE STATE. LISTEN TO STATION WILL FOR MORE DETAILS.

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